BROOKS
HALL

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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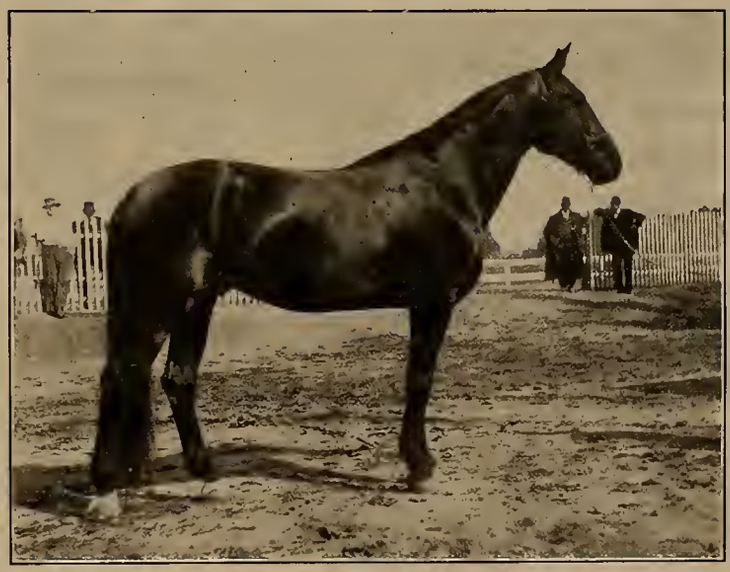

DR. WAYO 2:12¼,
Owned by F. E. Ward, Los Angeles,
Entered in the 2:09 class trot at Salinas.

*636.1
B74 65
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PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

ENTER ANY TIME — RECORD AFTER ENTRY NO BAR

PHOENIX ARIZONA STATE FAIR

NOVEMBER 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 1914

GREAT WESTERN CIRCUIT RACE MEET

TROTS

No. 1.	2:16	TROT	$2,000.00
2.	2:12	"	2,000.00
3.	2:09	"	2,000.00
4.	2:07	"	2,000.00
5.	F. F. A.	TROT	2,000.00

PACES

No. 6.	2:15	PACE	$2,000.00
7.	2:10	"	2,000.00
8.	2:07	"	2,000.00
9.	2:04	"	2,000.00
10.	F. F. A.	PACE	2,000.00

THE 1914 TROPHIES

Silver Cups Presented by

GOVERNOR GEO. W. P. HUNT

To the driver of the winner of the 2:07 Pace

ARIZONA GAZETTE

To the driver of the winner of the 2:09 Trot

HON. HUGH E. CAMPBELL

(Five years President of the State Fair)

To the driver of the winner of the 2:07 Trot.

HON. J. C. ADAMS

(Daddy of the State Fair)

To the driver of the winner of the 2:04 Pace.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
2:07 Pace $2,000.00	2:15 Pace $2,000.00	2:04 Pace $2,000.00
2:09 Trot 2,000.00	2:16 Trot (Copper Stake) 2,000.00	2:07 Trot 2,000.00
2:25 Trot (Ariz.) 1,000.00	2-yr. Pace (Ariz.) 500.00	3-yr. Pace (Ariz.) 600.00
	2-yr. Trot (Ariz.) 500.00	3-yr. Trot (Ariz.) 600.00

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Auto Day .....$5,000.00 In Prizes	2:10 Pace (Copper Queen Stake) $2,000.00	F. F. A. Pace....$2,000.00
	2:12 Trot (C. & A. Stake) 2,000.00	F. F. A. Trot.... 2,000.00
	2:18 Trot (Ariz.) 1,000.00	2:20 Pace (Ariz.) 1,000.00

CONDITIONS.

Enter any time. Records after entry no bar. Six to enter, four to start. Entries close October 1st, 1914.

Three per cent. to enter. Seven per cent. from first money winners; 6% from second; 5% from third; 4% from fourth. Payments $30 at time of entry and $30 November 9th, 1914. No entry accepted until first payment is made.

One horse may enter in two classes and be held for hut one entry fee unless two starts are made. Two horses may enter one class and he held for the entry of the horse that starts.

Three Heats. Combination Plan. Heat purses $600. Money divided at the end of each heat, 50, 25, 15 and 10%. Total purse $2,000. The extra $200 goes to the horse standing best in the summary at the end of the race. A horse winning the first two heats and heing distanced or drawn in the third heat shall retain its place in the summary.

Should two or more horses he winners of an equal numher of heats at the completion of the three heats, such horses and such horses only shall contest in a fourth heat, and money divided according to rank in the summary at the termination of this heat. In case a fourth heat is raced the second horse in that heat will he given $150, and the third horse $100. This will he added money, making a total purse of $2,250 or $2,150 as may he required.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof will he entitled to one money only. A distanced horse in any heat will he entitled to the money already won. There will be no more moneys than there are starters.

In determining the eligihility of horses to compete, only records made hy winners of races shall he considered. Records made against time or hy non-winners not considered. Rules of the American Trotting Association shall govern all races.

$50 will he allowed as shipping expenses to every trotting horse with a record of 2:08 or hetter on Nov. 9th, 1914, that starts in either or hoth the 2:07 and Free-For-All Trots. The same amount will he allowed for a pacer with a record of 2:06 or hetter, that starts in either or both the 2:04 and Free-For-All Paces.

Both the American Trotting Association and the National Trotting Association, in which we have membership, have ruled that under the above conditions only the horse that stands hest in the final summary will "obtain a record," the other heat winners acquiring "a hreeders' record" only.

Rights reserved to declare off any race that does not fill satisfactorily or change program if necessary. In case class in which horse is entered does not fill, entry will he transferred to another class in which horse is eligible, subject to the approval of owner. Any race not finished on last day of the meeting may he declared ended and the money divided according to the summary.

The payment of purses does not depend upon a large attendance or a great nomher of entries. The Arizona State Fair is given by the State of Arizona and payment is ahsolutely guaranteed.

Free stall rent during the meet and first bedding is provided free of charge as a courtesy to our horsemen guests.

No place in the U. S. equals the Arizona State Fair Grounds as a winter training place. SUNSHINE EVERY DAY. No fog. No rainy season. Green feed. A1 Stables, the best of Tracks. Horsemen expecting to race at the June meeting, San Francisco, cannot afford to overlook Phoenix as the place to put their horses in prime condition for that meet.

For further information address,

C. B. WOOD, Supt. of Speed,
Arizona State Fair.

Phoenix, Arizona.

Send for Special Running Race Program

Thirteenth Annual Agricultural Fair

OF THE

Kings County Fair Association

TO BE HELD AT

Hanford, Cal. Oct. 5, to 10, 1914

Entries Close, July 7, 1914

Half Mile Track

RACING PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7th.	FRIDAY, OCT. 9th.
No. 1. 2:11 Trot .....Purse, $400	No. 5. 2:15 Trot .....Purse, $400
No. 2. 2:23 Pace .....Purse, $500	No..6. 2:18 Pace .....Purse, $500
THURSDAY, OCT. 8th.	**SATURDAY, OCT. 10th.**
No. 3. 2:10 Pace .....Purse, $400	No. 7. 2:14 Pace .....Purse, $400
No. 4. 2:20 Trot .....Purse, $500	No. 8. 2:25 Trot .....Purse, $500

CONDITIONS.

Entries close July 7th, 1914.

Horses to he named with entry and be eligible when entries close.

All races mile heats. Three heats. Money to he divided as follows: Twenty-five per cent. of the purse to he paid on each heat, and twenty-five per cent. to the winners of the race according to their rank in the summary. Should two or more horses be tied for first place at the completion of the third heat, such horses only shall contest in a fourth heat and money divided according to the rank in the summary at the termination of this heat. A horse having won the first two heats and drawn or distanced in the third heat shall not lose position in the summary. (Under this arrangement, according to the rules adopted hy the National Trotting Association, only the horse winning the race would take a mark.)

Nominators have the right of entering two horses in one ownership in any race hy the payment of two per cent. additional, hut only one of the two horses so entered to he started in the race, and the starter is to he named hy five o'clock P. M. the day before the race is to take place.

Moneys divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Any race not filling satisfactory to the Association may he declared off.

In case class in which horss is entered does not fill, entry may he transferred to any race to which it is eligihle, subject to the approval of the nominator.

Entrance fee five per cent. to start. Three per cent. due and payahle when entries close, and two per cent. before starting.

An additional five per cent. of the division will he deducted from money winners. Two per cent. on all additional entries.

A distanced horse in any heat will he entitled to money already won. There will be no more money than there are starters.

The Association reserves the right to declare two starters a walkover. When only two start they may contest for the entrance money paid in, divided 66 2-3 per cent. to the winner and 33 1-3 per cent. to the second horse.

Entries not declared out by five o'clock P. M. on the day preceding the race shall he required to start and declarations must he made in writing at the office of the Secretary on the grounds.

The Association reserves the right to change the order of program.

The right reserved to reject any and all entries and declare off or postpone any or all races on account of weather or other sufficient cause.

Rules of the National Trotting Association of which this Association is a member will govern except as otherwise noted.

One or more running races each day.

Address all communications to

F. E. NEWTON, Secretary,
Hanford, Cal.

Starting Payments - Futurity Stakes

TO BE PAID ON OR BEFORE

Wednesday, July 15, 1914.

TWO YEAR OLDS

Pacific Breeders Futurity Stakes No. 12---$7,250

For Foals Born 1912, Now Two-Year-Olds.

$35 on Two-Year-Old Trotters. — **$25 on Two-Year-Old Pacers.**

$2500 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
200 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Three-Year-Old Trot.
1250 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
100 to the the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Two-Year-Old Trot.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when mare was bred.

$1500 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
200 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Three-Year-Old Pace.
1000 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
100 to the the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Two-Year-Old Pace.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when mare was bred.

Colts that start at Two Years Old are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old Divisions.

THREE YEAR OLDS

Pacific Breeders Futurity Stakes No. 11---$7,250

For Foals Born 1911, Now Three-Year-Olds.

50 on Three-Year-Old Trotters. — **$35 on Three-Year-Old Pacers**

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse entered is a Trotter or Pacer.

MONEY IN ABOVE STAKES DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

$3000 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
200 for Nominator on whose entry is named the Dam of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
1250 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
200 for Nominator on whose entry is named the Dam of Winner of Two-Year-Old Trot.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when mare was bred.

$1000 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
200 for Nominator on whose entry is named the Dam of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.
750 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
200 for Nominator on whose entry is named the Dam of Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when mare was bred.

$250 IN PRIZES TO STALLION OWNERS.

Address all communications to

E. P. HEALD, President.

F. W. KELLEY, Secretary,
366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Turf and Sporting Authority on the Pacific Coast.

(Established 1882.)

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F. W. KELLEY, Proprietor.

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Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

CARLOKIN 2:07½............W. G. Durfee, Los Angeles
COPA DE ORO 1:59...........W. G. Durfee, Los Angeles
JIM LOGAN 2:02¾......J. Elmo Montgomery, Woodland
LORD DENMARK ....H. S. Hewitt, San Francisco
THE BONDSMAN..........Capt. C. P. McCan, San Jose

DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Breeders' Meeting, Salinas, July 25th to 29th.
Santa Rosa—August 31st to September 5th (inclusive).
Woodland—September 8th to 10th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—September 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 23rd to 26th.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 7th to 13th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Cleveland, Ohio	July 20-25
Detroit (Blue Rubbon)	July 27-Aug. 1
Grand Rapids	Aug. 3-8
Kalamazoo	Aug 10-15
Fort Erie	Aug. 24-26
N. Y. State Fair	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Hartford (Connecticut Fair)	Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)	Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

EVIDENCE is not lacking to prove that the sport of racing the light harness horse has taken a firm hold on the general public throughout this State. News of the formation of driving clubs is constantly being received; the latest towns to fall in line being Hollister, Petaluma and Santa Rosa. Each of these flourishing towns has formed a driving club and will give its initial race meeting during the month of July. This is very gratifying news to the breeders of harness horses as well as to those who are interested in what might be termed the by-products of harness racing. There is probably no sport which furnishes the thrill of excitement and enjoyment to the spectator like that of clean, honest racing. In these races the sport is purely amateur and no professional can compete. At the races given by the various driving clubs in Golden Gate Park in this city it is not an unusual thing to see 10,000 people present. The managers try to make the meetings in all their details attractive to people of refined tastes, and that they succeed in doing so is attested by the crowds of ladies and gentlemen present on these occasions.

—o—

HORSE values are on the increase and the trotting bred horse that can trot fast will bring a good profit to his breeder if developed. That harness racing is growing in popular esteem is evident on every hand by the large number of new driving clubs that are springing into life and the large entry lists received by the various associations giving race meetings this season. It must be evident to all stock farm proprietors, and all other land owners, that horse raising is now the most promising of all animal industries. Whoever grows grass, or sows or reaps the grains, must see that in a country of such marvelous possibilities as our great State, the demand for the horse of pleasure, sport, and utility, must be constantly on the increase without a thought even of the growing demand of the other States and the Old World. The rapid growth of machine motors, the electric car, and the automobile do not touch the horse of recreation, or pastime or sport, and never will.

—o—

THE appointment of Chas. W. Paine as secretary of the State Agricultural Society will meet with the approval of every farmer and stockman in California. Having served for many years as a director of this organization and on every committee having proved that his services were indispensable, this gentleman will continue to merit the praises of all with whom he comes in contact. As he is thoroughly capable, pleasant, and has all those rare qualities which make an executive officer a general favorite, we congratulate not only the society but the State at large on his appointment.

—o—

The committee appointed to submit an outline of the plans for a memorial to the memory of the late Frank H. Burke, for many years a member of the P. C. T. H. B. Association, the State Agricultural Society, Park Amateur Driving Club, and also one of the leading horsemen in California, have held a meeting and reported progress. There not being a full membership present it was decided to postpone holding a big meeting until a later day.

—o—

C. A. HARRISON VISITS SANTA ROSA.

San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1914.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:

You have made another request of me for horse items and observations of my present trip in California. When I left home this time, I thought I would not say anything in the horse line for publication, therefore I have not very much to say at this time.

Having had a couple of idle days on my hands, I made another trip or visit to beautiful Santa Rosa. There is something charming about Santa Rosa that seems to call me back every time I leave there. I will always have a pleasant recollection of my first visit made several years ago, during the regime of the late Pierce Bros. On this visit I had the pleasure of seeing the great horse Sidney Dillon, and I then gave him a most critical looking over. While at that time he had done nothing to startle the world. I told Mr. F. S. Turner I considered Sidney Dillon a great horse, and that he would undoubtedly become a great sire. I also saw the famous matron afterwards purchased by Sterling R. Holt of Indianopolis several of which have since became 2:10 and better performers.

You and I had a nice visit to Santa Rosa some months ago, and while at this time I did not have the pleasure of your company, I tried to enjoy myself and appreciate looking at the good horses. In Sam Noriss' stables are several good ones which I consider high class, especially the black stallion, sired by Washington McKinney, and owned by Mr. Emlay of Marysville, California. I find that this black horse is entered in 1915 in the $20,000 trot, and barring accidents, I believe that Sam Norris, with this black horse, will be a contender, and very probably the winner of your $20,000 stake at the greatest fair race meeting in the world, in San Francisco, in 1915.

Dan Misener and his son are training a few horses at Santa Rosa. They have a very classy looking bay stallion, a trotter by Dan Patch 1:55. Mr. Misener is one of the veteran trainers of the Pacific Coast, and his son is following in his footsteps.

Frank S. Turner, who for almost twenty years was superintendent of this farm and race track for the Messrs. Pierce Bros., and has been instrumental in breeding a larger number of extremely fast performers than any man in California, and whose intelligence as a student of bloodlines has placed him among the leading successful breeders in America. Mr. Turner is an ardent admirer of that sire of early and extreme speed, The Exponent 2:11¾, and was closing negotiations to purchase this horse long before he had achieved the reputation as a race horse and sire which he now enjoys, when the owner, having promised to book a number of mares to the colt, found that if he sold the horse to Mr. Turner he would be unable to keep his word, so he retained The Exponent. Mr. Turner had not given up his admiration for the horse, however, so he started East with his mares and bred them to this sire. He has three fine foals by him, one a yearling now in training at this place is, in my opinion (and in this I am not alone), one of the finest trotting bred colts in California, and he is gifted with speed. Mr. Turner has every reason to be proud of this colt.

Geo. Ramage, another of the old-time trainers, the one who first handled the erratic Lou Dillon 1:58½, the queen of the trotting turf, is jogging several very promising trotters. He recently sent to Mr. J. W. Considine a big slashing three-year-old trotting filly called Princess Olive D., bred by S. B. Wright of this place, and whether used on the track or in the harem she is bound to make her mark. She was sired by Sonoma King (brother to Sonoma Girl 2:04¼, etc.) out of Olive Dillon, trial 2:20½, by Sidney Dillon; second dam Maud Fowler 2:21¾ (dam of Sonoma Girl 2:04¼, etc.), by Anteeo 2:16½, etc.

I will not attempt to go into details about all the "prospects" I saw there, for I know when you recover your health you will make a flying trip here and give full justice to everyone. The big meeting to be held here is the talk of the county. I never saw such enthusiasm and it seems that of all the cities I have ever been in where a race track is located and an annual fair is given, Santa Rosa takes the lead in progressiveness. The resources of Sonoma, Marin, Lake and Mendocino counties seem unlimited and with big crops in sight, which means plenty of money, the people are determined to hold the best fair in California outside of the State Fair, and that's going some when we hear so much about what is being done at Fresno.

The fair grounds and race track cannot be surpassed anywhere. The large hedge of cypress trees surrounding the track prevents the high winds from interfering with the horses in training; plenty of grass everywhere; good roads outside of the grounds, and I think Santa Rosa has not only a most perfect track, but is the most charming place for any visitor in California to go to. The people of Santa Rosa, as I said before, are very enthusiastic over their coming fair. I believe a county fair does more for a town than anything else that can be brought there, as it brings together the farmers, the dairymen and the chicken raisers of the county; in fact, it is a regular social affair—it brings the people together on equal grounds.

It was my pleasure and privilege to meet Mr. George Berry of Napa at the Palace Hotel this morning, and after talking with him for some time, I inferred from Mr. Berry that the people of Napa were going to give a fair and race meeting this year. In the long ago Napa was a first-class racing place, and I believe that such intelligent men as Mr. Berry and his patron, Mr. A. B. Spreckels, feel that there is no reason why Napa should not fall in line and give a race meeting. I believe the supervisors of the county of Napa are empowered by law to contribute to the county fair, and I know of no man in the State better fitted to conduct a fair and race meeting than Mr. Berry. It is to be hoped that every county in this State will give a fair and race meeting this present year. Not wait for 1915—let 1915 be a better year than 1914—it is all nonsense to have these tracks lie idle and our race horses that have been raised in California running wild in the fields.

The people of California dearly love harness horse racing and will turn out to see such racing, irrespective of the pleasing fact that the bookmakers have been disposed of. There are several thoroughbred horses in the State ready to race, and every fair and race meeting should give good and substantial purses for thoroughbreds, for every man with red blood in his veins, who loves a contest, will appreciate seeing such horses run.

I have taken up more space than I had intended to, as I did not really intend to make any mention of horse racing or county fair items; therefore, if I have sent you a poor article, you will have to accept my apology this time.

Yours very truly,

C. A. HARRISON.

—o—

RICHARD J. HAVEY.

Richard J. Havey, well-known character to all turf followers, died at the City and County Hospital in this city on Monday last. The deceased had been in ill health for several years past, at one time being threatened with blindness. He first came into prominence in California in the sixties; at that time Theo. Winters bought Norfolk and brought him to California and Havey came with the horse. He rode Norfolk in all his victorious races. After becoming too heavy for saddle work he turned his attention to the light harness horse and had considerable success both as trainer and driver, in which capacity he served at Rosemeade Farm, then owned by L. J. Rose, and at Palo Alto during Senator Stanford's lifetime. He also at one time had charge of the Hobart horses. He officiated as starter for one season for the Pacific Coast Jockey Club, afterwards serving as timer for several years for the Califorrnia Jockey Club.

—o—

SONOMA COUNTY DRIVING CLUB.

Five trotting and pacing events and one running race will compose the card at the matinee races to be held at the track of the Santa Rosa fair grounds on Sunday afternoon, July 19th.

Much enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting of the Sonoma County Driving Club held on Thursday night of last week, at which Vice-President Joseph Ryan of Sonoma presided.

Twenty-three pacers and trotters are already nominated in the five events and many other entries are expected. A number of runners will also be on hand.

Horsemen all over Sonoma county are looking forward to the matinee performances with a great deal of interest, and there will undoubtedly be some fine sport witnessed.

—o—

ALAMEDA COUNTY FAIR.

Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—Will you please call attention to the error that was made in publishing Mr. F. J. Ruhstaller nomination in the 2:12 trotting class. Same should have been Moko Hall, instead of Expedio.

Yours truliy,

W. J. DAKIN, Secretary.

—o—

The surprise of the New York horse market as midsummer approaches is the extensive demand for drafters. Whatever gains the motor trucks may have made in other places, the increase in their use is not visible to any appreciable extent in New York. At a recent public sale of drafters one pair of grade Percherons sold for $1,010. Several other pairs sold for more than $800, and the lowest price realized for any pair in the sale was $525. These prices are indicative of the growing feeling all through the Eastern States that for heavy work there is nothing equal to the drafter. The principal owner of the sale concern told me that he had never known the demand for heavy seasoned work horses to be more active nor the prices higher.—Breeders' Gazette.

—o—

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rule 28, Sec. 6, defines an amateur driver as follows: "An amateur driver or rider is one who has never accepted wages or hire for his services as a trainer or driver."

LEADING PERCHERON FAMILIES.

Among the trotters we bave certain bloodlines which predominate, such as the Bingens, the Peter the Greats, the Axwortbys. To sucb strains otber families are secondary. Do such conditions obtain among tbe Percherons? What are the leading families?—A. J. H., Washington, Pa.

There are certain dominating strains in the Percheron breed, although less attention has been paid to bloodlines than to individual merit. The leading strain is the Brilliant, and this family may be said to rest on the two horses, Brilliant 3d and his grandsire, Brilliant 1271. Brilliant 3d, in the judgment of experienced Percheron breeders, is the sire of greatest influence used within the past thirty years. This is because of the large number of noted sires and dams begotten by him, which have exerted a widespread and favorable influence. Most of his colts were sired in France; he was foundered shortly after his importation to America, and did not get many colts here. Brilliant 3d was sired by Fenelon, by Brilliant 1271, by Brilliant 1899, by Coco 2d, by Vieux Chaslin, by Coco, by Mignon, by Jean Le Blanc. His dam was Bleue, by Brilliant 1899. His second dam was L'Amie, belonging to M. Bajeon. Thus Brilliant 3d himself is a linebred Brilliant; that is, his grandsire is Brilliant 1271 and his dam is by Brilliant 1899, the sire of Brilliant 1271.

Practically co-ordinate with Brilliant 3d in influence is his grandsire, Brilliant 1271, at the head of the Dunham stud at Wayne, Ill., from 1881 until his death in 1896. During his fifteen years at Oaklawn he sired 134 mares which are recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of America, while Brilliant 3d, used for a short time at Oaklawn, sired but six American-bred mares of record in the Percheron Stud Book. Brilliant 1271 also sired at Oaklawn 139 stallions which grew to maturity and were recorded in the Percheron Stud Book. Brilliant 3d was the sire of nine stallions bred at Oaklawn Farm and recorded in the Percheron Stud Book.

The greatest descendants of Brilliant 1271 through which his dominance has been extended are: Brilliant 3d, a grandson; Fenelon, a son, the sire of Brilliant 3d; Confident, a son; Gilbert, a son; Seducteur, a grandson through Fenelon; Besigue, sired by the grandson, Brilliant 3d; Aiglon, a grandson through Gilbert; and Baccarat, a grandson. Brilliant 1271 was sired by Brilliant 1899. Brilliant 1271 was sired by Brilliant 1899. His grandsire was Coco 2d, admittedly one of the greatest foundation sires of the breed. His dam, Ragout, was by Favori 1st, one of the most influential of the early sires. The description of Brilliant 1271, taken from Mr. Dunham's catalogue of 1886 and confirmed by the testimony of independent witnesses who knew the horse, is as follows: Black with star; height, 16¼ hands; weight, 2,000 pounds (in ordinary breeding condition about 1,900 pounds); foaled in 1876, imported in 1881; very deep-bodied, massive, well proportioned; a trifle lowset for our modern standards, but symmetrically shaped, good in the head, neck, back and croup, with well set legs, heavily muscled; wide, clean-cut joints and good feet; bone of the best quality; very masculine in character, and extremely prepotent in transmitting his good characteristics to his progeny.

It is difficult to say which families should rank next to the Brilliant strain, because most of the famous sires used within the past twenty-five years carry a considerable proportion of Brilliant blood. The Coco 2d strain, however, founded by this dapple gray, foaled in 1857 in the department of Orne, is important. Coco 2d was sired by Vieux Chaslin and his dam was La Grise, by Vieux Pierre, belonging to M. Therin. Vieux Pierre was a dapple gray foaled in Orne in 1849. He belonged to M. Therin of the Massuette, who purchased him as a colt from M. Chouinard, Sr. He was conducted in circuits during eight years by M. Emmay Sortais and was considered at the time one of the best Percheron stallions in France. Coco 2d attained greater fame than any other horse of his time because of his great individual merit and prepotency. Brilliant rests back on a Coco 2d foundation, but the blood of Coco 2d has come down through other strains, as that of Bismark, used for a time at the head of the Leonard Johnson stud in Minnesota, and Vidocq. His blood has also been perpetuated through other good horses.

Favori 1st was considered the founder of another distinct strain. He was foaled in 1862 by Vieux Chaslin and out of L'Amie, by Vieux Pierre, one of the best of his day. Favori 1st was kept for years at the head of the stud owned by Pierriot the elder. Favora and Superior were his sons, Philibert was a grandson, and King of Perche, one of the greatest show horses of the '80's, was an inbred Favori 1st.

Another distinct strain traces to Picador 1st. This horse, rated as one of the most remarkable stallions ever stood in France, was described by James M. Fletcher as a horse of exceedingly heavy weight and large size. Despite this he possessed unusual finish and action, and one of the most beautiful heads and necks ever seen on a Percheron horse. He continued in service to a very advanced age, something over twenty years, being sound and in showyard form throughout the entire time. His progeny followed him in finish, and were of very large size. In the judgment of Mr. Fletcher, no other sire in France for a long term of years, with the possible exception of Champeaux, has to his credit so many ton or 2,100-pound stallions of first-class quality. A great many of his sons were remarkable breeders, and he is properly considered the head of a distinct strain.

These four—the Brilliant, Coco 2d, Favori and Picador families—may be said to be the four leading strains. A critical analysis of the breeding of the prize-winning horses at the fourteen International Live Stock Expositions shows that they trace very largely to this blood, although I would not for a moment belittle the importance of other strains of blood that have contributed largely to the upbuilding of the Percheron, even though it be somewhat less known.—Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary Percheron Society of America, in Breeders' Gazette.

THE FALMOUTH OF AMERICAN BREEDERS.

A. B. Coxe of Paoli, Pa., a few years ago began getting together a trotting stud along the lines laid down by Lord Falmouth, the famous breeder of English thoroughbreds. Mr. Coxe secured for his broodmares animals which had shown respectable speed in colthood, whether or not they acquired records at that period, and mated them with stallions of like calibre.

In pursuance of this plan Mr. Coxe leased for one or two seasons the California sire Zombro 2:11, a fine colt trotter, and among the foals of 1910 were the fillies known as Tuna Z. 2:12¼, and Zombro Belle 2:13. The dam of Tuna Z. is Tuna 2:08½, by James Madison 2:17¾, son of Anteeo 2:16½, by Electioneer, giving three generations of speed on the female side of the pedigree, and as Zombro was by McKinney 2:11¼, he by Alcyone 2:27, son of George Wilkes 2:22, there are four generations of records on that side, the entire pedigree being one of the best blendings of the Wilkes and Electioneer strains.

Zombro Belle is a good example of inbreeding, running to George Wilkes through her sire, and again through Rex Americus 2:11¼, the sire of her dam, he being a grandson of Wilkes. The dam of Zombro Belle is American Belle 2:12¼, as a three-year-old, and Mr. Geers, who drove the filly, has told me she was faster than her mark.

Mr. Coxe figures prominently in the above list, as he also is the owner of Rags and of Dillon Axworthy. Del Coronado, sire of Rags, was the first stallion of any consequence bought by the Pennsylvania, and is a son of McKinney. Rags has for his dam the good mare Atherine 2:16¾, by Patron 2:14¼. She is distinguished as the dam of the pacer Copa de Oro 2:01.

Dillon Axworthy was bought by Mr. Coxe and raced so successfully for him as a two and three-year-old that he is to be put at the head of the stud at Paoli. After Colorado E. lowered the record for three-year-old trotters to 2:04¾ he was leased for a season by Mr. Coxe and a band of foals by him are in training and expected to show something this year.

As the system on which Mr. Coxe depends for the production of colt trotters with class enough to make good in the big stakes involves the expenditure of a large sum at the outset of operations his collection of broodmares represents a fortune, while the leasing of topnotch stallions has not been a small matter. Now that it is settled Dillon Axworthy is to head the stud this part of the expense disappears. Dillon Axworthy was a wonderful racehorse two years old; he is bred, so far as his male line is concerned, in a strain that has shown "carrying" power, and his gait is the big, open sort, with plenty of action fore and aft, that many great sires have shown. His first foals as head of the stud will appear in 1915.

The mares at the Coxe Farms are, as a whole, the best of their type, it being understood that early speed was the prime consideration in their purchase. Whether this theory is the correct one for the breeding of colt trotters still is to be decided, but the mares themselves are so notable I give them herewith:

The Leading Lady 3, 2:07, by Bingen;
Czarevna 3, 2:07¼, by Peter the Great;
Bertha C. 3, 2:10½, by Baronmore;
Mrs. Stokes 3, 2:10½, by Peter the Great;
Jane Jones, 3, 2:14¼, by Barongale;
Margaret Prima 3, 2:14¼, by Peter the Great;
Fruity Olcott, 3, 2:26¼, by Olcott Axworthy;
Bird Eliza, 3, 2:20, by Peter the Great;
Erirange, 2, 2:22, by Prodigal;
Tuna 2:08½, by James Madison;
Bisa 2:10½, by Bingara;
Muda Guy 2:09, by Guy Axworthy;
Miss Griffiths 2:14¼, by Bonnie Direct, p.;
Chimes of Normandy 2:16½, by Chimes;
Aunt Nancy, 3, 2:26¼, by Peter the Great;
Deuella 2:22¼, by Director General;
Nelda Wortby 2:12½, by Axwortby;
Vonia Worthy 2:21¼, by Axwortby;
Nye Worthy 2:26½, by Axworthy;
Nell Wortby 2:22¼, by Axworthy.

Some of the mares which did not take a fast record in colthood showed great speed when two or three. Bisa, for instance, drove out Gen. Watts when he lowered the three-year-old record to 2:06¾. Muda Guy was a fine colt trotter, holding the three-year-old record on a half-mile track, 2:12¼.—Henry Ten Eyck White.

THE COACHER RETURNS.

It was the occasion of a great cosmopolitan gathering. The streets were lined. Automobiles were everywhere. Society was out in force. When the crowds dispersed a great deal of attention was attracted to some half-dozen spanking pairs of harness horses on the boulevard, and hitched to perfectly appointed Victorias. The incident would have caused much comment a year ago; probably no pair would have been in evidence when now were half a dozen. They attracted more attention than a hundred times as many automobiles.

Society is not slow to recognize the value of distinctiveness. Doubtless the handsome heavy harness horse, perfect in beauty, a poem in motion, is not to give over the entire field to the motor car. Doubtless the boulevard and country drive will continue to be graced by the coachman and his beautiful charges. —Breeders' Gazette.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

The task which would confront the government to provide horses for the army in case of war with Mexico is hardly appreciated by those who have only given the matter superficial thought. During the war in South Africa, in which Great Britain became embroiled a few years ago, necessitated the purchase of 470,000 horses and 149,669 mules, making upwards of 600,000 animals by the British government to adequately equip its army on a war footing. Of the total number purchased, 109,839 horses and 81,524 mules were bought in the United States, making, in round numbers, 200,000 that went from this country to the war in the period extending from October, 1899, to June, 1902. In comparison with the forces the United States would have to fight, should Mexico unite against this country, the Boers were a handful, less than 100,000 having been engaged in the war with England. The average life of a cavalry or artillery horse when war is being waged is about six weeks. When one figures the number of horses that would be required to equip the army and then add to that number at least seventy-five per cent. of the original number that would have to be used every six weeks to replace those killed or incapacitated, and one will begin to really appreciate how difficult it would be to keep the army equipped with horses for a war that would last two or three years. And the very class of horses best adapted to army use is the one that has been bred in constantly decreasing numbers during the last decade, the trotting-bred general purpose horse. The big draft horses which have been bred so plentifully are not adapted to use in any branch of the military service. The horses required in this field where activity and stamina are the principal requisites, are those ranging from fifteen to fifteen and one-half hands high and that will weigh from nine hundred to eleven hundred pounds. Trotters and grade trotters furnish more horses of this type than any other breed and so versatile are they, being equally at home under saddle or in harness, that they fill the requirements demanded for military service as no other breed of horses can possibly do.

Interesting, indeed, are the methods by which the German government stimulates the breeding of horses and incidentally conserves the country's welfare in time of war.

The story is told by a German mechanic who has done service in the fatherland and runs like this: The government owns a large number of studs. They are of high class, of course, and are distributed sufficiently near each other as not to make traveling over long distances necessary. Within each district a register of farmers is kept and the stud managers know precisely the kind of horses each farmer has. To keep up the class and number of horses, the government supplies stud service to the mares owned by farmers, free of all cost. If the want of cavalry mounts is greatest, a mating fitted to produce their kind is made, and if it is the lighter stock that is most needed a different mating is made. When thus served, the colt produced by mare, while owned by the farmer, can be claimed by the government in case of war, so that it is not necessary for the army department to go to the open market looking for horses for remount or cavalry service, because a complete register of government served mares, together with their progeny, is kept on hand for ready use if needed. Perhaps other European countries have the same method as Germany in keeping up the supply of army horses, but whether or not the plan there is methodical in its conserving of the country's interests in case of trouble.

Taken as a whole, it is given to the country that it possesses horse stock second to none the world over, the fact being due largely to the interest taken in breeding by the government.—The Horse Shoers' Journal.

RECORD MEETING AT LEXINGTON.

Seventeen youngsters,—twelve two-year-olds, four three-year-olds and one four-year-old—took new records at the first record meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, at Lexington, Thursday afternoon, June 18th, and two reduced their former records. The feature of the meet was the time made by the four-year-old stallion Lord Brussells, when he lowered his previous recor of 2:12 to 2:09½, becoming the first 2:10 trotter of the season.

June 18—To beat 2:30¼, trotting:
Hollyrood Constant, 2, b. g. by General Watts (Dodge) 2:30
Hollyrood Nell, 2, b. f. by Joe Dodge (Dodge).... 2:21¼
Maid McKinney, 3, b. f. by McKinney (Traynor)... 2:29¼
Grace Amar, 2, b. f. by Amar McKinney (Traynor) 2:29¼
Wortha McKinney, 2, b. f. by McKinney (Traynor) 2:25
Allen Watts, 2, ch. c. by Gen. Watts (Chandler).. 2:25
Barbara Wise, 2, ch. f. by Peter the Great (Snell) 2:26¼
Fleda F., 3, b. f. by Morgan Axworthy (M. Bowerman) 2:21
Morgan Brook, 2, br. c. by Morgan Axwortby (M. Bowerman) 2:28¾
Alice Polk, 3, by J. J. Audubon (M. Bowerman).... 2:29½
Illington, 2, ch. c. by Barongale (Miller).......... 2:21½
General French, 2, b. c. by Justice Brooke (Miller).. 2:22
Etawana, 2, br. f. by San Francisco (E. Bowerman) 2:25½
Sybil Silk, 2, br. f. by Walnut Hall (E. Bowerman) 2:24¾
Maud Knight, 2, b. m. by Border Knight (E. Bowerman) 2:29¾
La Matin, 3, b. f. by Baron McKinney (Dickerson) 2:25¼

To beat 2:25½, trotting:
Peter Hopeful, 3, b. c. by Peter tbe Great (Mocey) 2:17¾

To beat 2:12, trotting:
Lord Brussells, 4, b. m. by Axworthy (Dickerson) 2:09½

To beat 2:35, trotting:
Alla Stretla, 4, b. m. by Barongale (E. Bowerman) 2:29¼

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

CALIFORNIA DRIVING CLUB'S MATINEE.

Monica McKinney experienced little trouble in downing Muggins in the free-for-all trot, the feature of the California Driving Cluh's matinee last Sunday afternoon at the Stadium. Monica took the event in straight heats, although it was an interesting race for the large gathering to witness. In the final heat the chestnut mare won all the way, but the second heat was close all the way round. The proverhial blanket could have covered the pair into the stretch, where Monica came along and stepped it to the wire a length to the good.

Perhaps, from an interest standpoint, the seventh race found favor with the crowd. Ella Wilkes, driven hy a lad in short trousers, managed to win the second heat after H. Cohn, with Ayeress, thought he had the contest salted away. The kid came on in the third heat to win and thus carried away the trophy.

With the exception of the 2:20 trot all the events were decided in straight heats. Strathdown, the winner of that class, was first to the wire in the first heat, but was set hack for running and had to come through first in the next two frames.

Little Medium went nicely to capture the 2:24 mixed race. Hamburg Belle, who has raced in the free-for-all class, made a show of her field in the 2:15 pace. Darby Mc drove down in front of a slow field in the 2:28 mixed. Dan Hoffman had little trouble in piloting Guy Ward home in the 2:30 pace.

The times on the whole were comparatively slow, although there was some good competition, and with a crowded audience the matinee proved quite successful.

The Stadium following is now looking forward to the hig matinee that will be held on July Fourth. Entries closed at noon Monday, and even, well-filled races are assured, according to Dan Hoffman of the committee which has heen receiving entries.

The summary:

First race—2:24 mixed; mile heats:

Little Medium (Dr. H. E. Allen)	1	1
Golden Buck (W. G. Walkup)	3	2
Victor Pointer (D. W. Keating)	2	3
Fred D. (A. Di Veccbio)	4	4
Vela A. (Shorty Roberts, Jr.)	5	5

Time—2:24½, 2:18¾.

Second race—2:20 trot; mile heats:

Strathdown (G. H. Allen)	4	1	1
Ateka (L. A. Bangs)	1	2	2
Ida M. (H. Boyle)	2	3	3
Harold K. (J. V. Galindo)	3	4	4

Time—2:21, 2:19½, 2:23¼.

Third race—2:15 pace; mile heats:

Hamburg Belle (G. Ginocchio)	1	1
Little Dick (H. Ohlandt, Jr.)	2	2
One Better (J. O'Shea)	3	3

Time—2:15½, 2:16½.

Fourth race—Free-for-all trot; mile heats:

Monica McKinney (Hoffman & Sicotte)	1	1
Muggins (F. E. Burton)	2	2

Time—2:21½, 2:18.

Fifth race—2:28 mixed; three-quarter mile heats:

Darby Mc (J. W. McTigue)	1	1
Pride of Elmhurst (J. D. Johnstone)	2	2
Jim Donnolly (D. E. Hoffman)	3	3
Caliente Girl (A. Benson)	4	4

Time—1:49¼, 1:48½.

Sixth race—2:30 pace; mile heats:

Guy Ward (D. E. Hoffman)	1	1
Hello Girl (R. Kehoe)	2	2
Emma M. (W. Malough)	3	3
Prince H. (H. Ohlandt, Jr.)	4	wd

Time—2:28, 2:27½.

Seventh race—2:30 trot; mile heats:

Ella Wilke (C. Borrowes)	2	1	1
Ayeress (H. Cohn)	1	2	2
McDougal (H. Frellson)	3	3	3

Time—2:28½, 2:29¼, 2:37.

THE SPORT IN TASMANIA.

Discussing trotting in Tasmania, "Otago," in the "Daily Post," puts the case for the trotter and pacer, as against the galloper from a utility point of view, and much to the advantage of the trotting horse. He says:—

That trotting is rapidly increasing in popularity in the North is evidenced by the largely increased nominations for the meetings in all centres where the sport has been introduced, and also hy the great numbers of spectators. The Northern Tasmanian Trotting Cluh having secured the right to hold its meetings on the show ground at Elphin, held two most successful gatherings in succession. The sport of trotting is the people's sport—every farmer can keep a trotter. A trotter is as much a general utility animal as he is a trotter or pacer. Everything is relative in this world, we are told, and considered in that aspect the sport of trotting has a great deal more to recommend it than flat racing or steeplechasing because of its economic advantages, and also hy virtue of the fact that the trotter is ever so much more useful than the race horse.

Nearly all the credit for the success of trotting in the North is due to Mr. W. T. Doolan, the secretary and handicapper of the Northern Tasmanian Trotting Club, who has not only won success for his own club, but hy the keen interest and enthusiasm he has displayed, as well as organizing ability, all the unregistered cluhs have been brought into the registered fold, and the sport has heen placed on a satisfactory and permanent hasis in the northern portion of the State. The Evandale people have contracted the trotting craze, and a few enthusiasts formed a cluh there, with Mr. W. H. Maloney as secretary. The course is on the old recreation ground, right in the township and near to the Esk river. The arrangements are not yet complete, but within a short period all the requirements will he met, and conveniences supplied for patrons—The Australian Trotting Record.

ABOUT DEAN SWIFT 2:19¼.

I am writing to correct an error that appeared in the summary of races at Edmonton, Alta., published in your issue (of The Horseman) of May 26th. I have reference to the bay gelding Dean Swift, who was the only trotter starting in the mixed class, 2:35 pace—2:30 trot, and who was returned the winner, taking a record of 2:19¼. He is seven years old and is sired by my stallion, Almaden D. 2:16¼, instead of Swift Bell, as you had it.

Almaden D. was a colt trotter of some note, taking a two-year-old record in the second heat of a winning race of 2:22¼. He won the California Breeders Futurity at two and the Stanford stake at three and is the only stallion to hoth win and sire the winner of the latter event. Almaden D. was the only stallion to have more than three in the list of trotters winning $2,500 or more during the season of 1912. Almaden had three mares hred to him in 1908 and of the resulting foals two could have trotted to records of 2:10 as three-year-olds. How many foals were there dropped in 1909 sired by each of the big Eastern sires and from the cream of American broodmares? Almaden D. from his three foals sired as many three-year-old trotters in the list of winners of $2,500 or more during 1912 as all of these other stallions put together. These two three-year-olds were Albaloma (3) 2:11¼, beaten an inch hy Wilbur Lou driven by Budd Doble in 2:10¼. Albaloma trotted a puhlic mile in 2:10 twenty minutes after winning the final heat and race of the Canfield-Clarke stake for three-year-old trotters at Los Angeles. The other three-year-old mentioned is El Bel Maden, who was also a futurity winner and was timed in 2:12¾ in a heat won by Albaloma in 2:12. Alhaloma 4, 2:09, was the fastest four-year-old trotting stallion for the season of 1913.

These three trotters, Albaloma, El Bel Maden and Dean Swift, can all trot in 2:10 and are just half of the known foals by Almaden D. over one year old. There were just three standard-hred mares hred to Almaden D. during the past three seasons, and the ratio was ahout the same during the prior years while he was in California.

It is a pity some breeder does not "discover" this horse and land him among a hand of mares suitahle to be bred to him. Almaden D. is the only stallion in the list of 2:10 sires whose sire and dam's sire have a total of as many as 40 performers in the 2:10 list. Almaden D. has never taken a pacing step and has sired all trotters and, I believe, will found the trotting hranch of the Direct family. Your stories dealing with the great sires have heen of great interest to me and more particularly those of Direct, Director and McKinney, the three nearest sires in my horse's pedigree. Almaden D. is by Direct 2:05½, dam Rose McKinney 2:29 (at 16 years), hy McKinney 2:11¼; second dam Queen Bee hy Forrest Clay 1934; third dam Lovelia hy Almont Lightning 1023; fourth dam Daisy, s. t. b. by imp. Yorkshire (thoroughhred).—Alhert M. Robinson, in The Horseman.

Since the above was written Dean Swift has won several other races at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Regina, Sask. At the latter place he took a record of 2:15¼ in a tbird heat on a half mile track and proved himself a very useful performer for his owner, Lon Daniels of Chico, Cal.

YEARLING RACERS SOLD.

Fifty thoroughbred yearlings were sold at auction for a total of $49,650 in the stahle yard of J. B. Haggin's estate at Sheepshead Bay hy the Powers-Hunter Company. The seventeen of Mr. Haggin's hreeding fetched a total of $24,200, an average of $1,425. Chief competition was for a colt hy imported Watercress, a big upstanding chestnut, which finally went to T. C. McDowell with a hid of $8,150. Messrs. Lewisohn, Madden and Billings being the competing hidders. Seven of the get of Waterboy, a son of Watercress, fetched $12,000, with sharp competitive bidding for most of them.

James Butler got the most highly thought of offering by A. B. Hancock and the estate of James R. Keene, a colt hy Celt out of Network. The eight of the get of Celt sold for $13,700. Eleven youngsters hy The Commoner hrought $5,350, the top price, $1,600, heing paid hy Mr. Lewisohn, who races under the nom de course of the Elkwood Park Stables, for a colt out of Salaire, hy Salvator, a half-brother to Johnnie Blake and Columbia Girl. The following represent the best prices ohtained:

Brown colt, by Waterboy-imp. Colonial; Quincy Stable	$3,600
Bay colt, by Waterboy-Enterprise; Quincy Stable	1,600
Bay filly, by Waterboy-Hamburg Belle; Elkwood Park Stable	3,100
Brown filly, by Watercress-Ogalala; C. K. G. Billings	1,400
Chestnut colt, by Watercress-Pearl V.; T. C. McDowell	8,150
Black colt, by Waterboy-Yvonette; Quincy Stable	2,100
Chestnut colt, by Celt-Queen's Messenger; James Butler	2,100
Chestnut colt, by Celt-Ellerslie; Elkwood Park Stable	1,900
Bay colt, by Celt-Network; James Butler	4,000
Chestnut filly, by Celt-Adriana; Elkwood Park Stable	3,000
Bay colt, by Plaudit-Meddling Mary; Quincy Stable	3,300
Brown colt, by The Commoner-Alpaca; George W. Hendrie	1,200
Chestnut colt, by The Commoner-Salaire; Elkwood Park Stable	1,600

We are pleased to hear that Ruth Ansel, the phenomenally fast two-year-old trotter hy Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½, has recovered from her lameness and is going sound for Mr. Dowling on the Woodland Stock Farm race track.

A TRUE PROPHECY.

London, 1st May.

Following his victory in the Two Thousand Guineas on Wednesday, Kennymore has supplanted The Tetrarch for favoritism for the Derby, to be run at Epsom on the 27th inst. The prices quoted today were:

3 to 1 against Kennymore (taken and offered).
7-2—The Tetrarch (offered).
9-1—Black Jester (taken and offered).

The Tetrarch was not a starter in the Two Thousand Guineas, and, according to latest reports, is heing reserved for the three-year-old classic event, but the fact that he was not produced last week has probably caused his retrogression in the betting market. While 3 to 1 has been taken about Kennymore, 7 to 2 is an offer without takers ahout the chances of The Tetrarch, who had occupied the position of favorite since last season, when he left off an unbeaten two-year-old. He wintered well, but a leg trouble asserted itself, and the son of Roi Herode was hlistered, an operation that turned out successfully. There is always a prejudice against a "fired" horse for such an event, and the probability is that as the time draws near the gray colt will see a longer price. Black Jester, who is at 9 to 1, ran third in the Two Thousand Guineas. Writing from England in November last, Mr. Andrew Robertson, manager for Messrs. A. and G. Tye's Blackwood Park Stud Farm, Fern Tree Gully, near Melhourne, Australia, was responsible for the following, which appeared in "The Leader" on 13th Decemher: "Barring The Tetrarch Kennymore, hy John o' Gaunt, is easily the best two-year-old in England. He is a great stayer, and I will not be surprised to see him beat the gray over a distance of ground." On Kennymore's latest performance there appears to he a good chance of Mr. Robertson's prophecy proving correct.

HOLLISTER DRIVING CLUB.

About twenty memhers of the Hollister Driving Club formed the integral units of an enthusiastic meeting held last Friday night at the city hall of that place to perfect plans for the coming racing season. The first business of the evening was the election of officers and places were filled as follows: R. I. Orr, president; A. C. Lewis, vice-president; George Croshy, secretary; C. J. Shaw, treasurer.

It was moved, seconded and carried, after a short discussion, that the Driving Club take over the Riverside racing park for the season at a monthly rental of $25.

The following committees were appointed to prepare a matinee program for July 12th: Trotting—A. G. Wilson, Mat Zohner, Joe Sanchez (chairman) and R. I. Orr. Running—Jerry Wright, R. L. Foust (chairman), Wm. Triplett, Wm. Butts and Killis Ware.

Much material is available from which to choose entries for the opening races. There are at least a dozen local horses from which to pick an attractive trotting and pacing card and fully a dozen fast runners have been promised to enter by their owners. After July 12th the club plans to hold weekly meets. The general admission price during the season will he 25 cents.

HORSE OF CENTURY.

The death of the famous racehorse Carbine at the advanced age of twenty-nine years took place at the Welbeck stud on June 10th, says the Live Stock Journal. Carbine was bred in New Zealand and was regarded by every Australian sportsman as the horse of the century. He started in forty-three races, of which he won thirty-three, and was lame on the only occasion when he was unplaced. He was a horse of singularly placid disposition and in his native land was affectionately known as "Old Jack." Carhine's parents, Musket and Mersey, were both imported from England; the sire in 1878 and the dam in 1881. Carhine was foaled in 1885 and was nine years old when hrought to this country. His purchase hy the Duke of Portland for £15,000 was due to the success which had attended the mating of St. Simon with Quiver, almost a full sister to Musket. From this alliance had come the famous mares Memoir and La Fleche.

COLT'S FEET NEED ATTENTION.

"Poor feet and legs found upon the large majority of horses are due directly to the lack of proper care of the colt's feet," says W. H. Palmer of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. "To neglect to see that the foot grows out evenly," he continues, "is to contribute to a poor set of legs, which influence directly the efficiency of the horse when used later. As the colt grows, it may throw more weight on one side of its feet than the other, causing that side to wear faster and producing an unbalanced condition. Nature, in her attempt to overcome this, causes the bones of the legs to adjust themselves to this condition, resulting in poorly placed and developed legs. Then the added weight to one side may cause the uneven development of the hoof. The ideal foot is one that is large and round, with the wall at the quarters sloping the same on the inside as the outside and the heels wide."

John W. Pace, secretary of the North Pacific Fair and Racing Association, has hecome editor and manager of the "Washington Payroll" at Seattle.

NOTES AND NEWS

Geo. Wingfield's good mare Celesta won the opening handicap at Denver.

◈ ◈ ◈

San Felipe 2:09¼, the trotter in Charles DeRyder's string at North Randall, has not been in good condition since his arrival from California.

◈ ◈ ◈

"Old Joe" Patchen p. 2:01¼ has two new wigglers to his credit already in the eastern-owned pacers Al Patchen 2:15¼ and Flash Patchen 2:22¼. Both are "two-tenners" handy enough.

◈ ◈ ◈

Maymack worked a mile in 2:12½, half in 1:05, for Chas. DeRyder at Cleveland last week. Joe Patchen II. a mile in 2:20 and Miss Perfection, three-year-old by Gen. Watts, a mile in 2:18.

◈ ◈ ◈

San Jacinto by Geo. W. McKinney is racing at Mason City, Iowa. Last week he started in the 2:15 class pace and won the third heat in 2:13¼ over the half-mile track at that place.

◈ ◈ ◈

Wm. Hogoboom, well known as a former trainer and driver on the California Circuit, is now again located at Walla Walla. He has twelve horses in training and hopes to get his share of the purses this fall.

◈ ◈ ◈

The fastest mile of the week at Charley Dean's Palatine, Ill., farm was negotiated by J. O. 2:23, R. J. Mackenzie's C. of C. candidate. The stallion set the track record for the season at 2:16, last quarter in 31 seconds.

◈ ◈ ◈

The 2:10 list for 1914was started at the Denver meeting when pacing stallion Espeire won and reduced his record from 2:13¼ to 2:08¼. Espeire is by Pactolus 2:12¾, out of Plumlena, sister to Online 2:04 and Ontonian 2:07½.

◈ ◈ ◈

There were 15,000 people at Overland Park, Denver, when the bugle called the three-year-olds to the post for the Colorado Berby. Dalston by Sir Huron was the winner with Judge Gheens second and Blarney third; time, 2:09 for the mile and a quarter.

◈ ◈ ◈

The latest dispatches from Cleveland and Detroit are to the effect that the Michigan State Fair Association has resigned from the Grand Circuit and will conduct the events at their fair the first two weeks in September independent of that organization.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Salinas track was never in better shape than it is this season. Henry Helman, its superintendent, has not been sparing of water or work upon it, and it would not be surprising if several very fast records will be recorded there at the Breeders' meeting.

◈ ◈ ◈

George Estabrook has been a daily visitor at the Denver races. While he has had no horses there at present, he is as keenly interested in racing as ever. He has recovered from his recent serious illness and his friends are pleased to see him out and enjoying the sport.

◈ ◈ ◈

Samuel Norris, of Santa Rosa, has several very fast trotters in hand this season and when the bell in the judges' stand rings he will be ready to "go up in the bunch" and take the lead to the wire, if the rumors of the speed of some of these he is handling are correct.

◈ ◈ ◈

This is the season when scratches are quite prevalent and many of the horses are noticed to stamp because of itchy legs. As a precaution with horses predisposed to this trouble, take a little time to dry the legs and fetlocks each night when they come to the stable.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mr. Geo. Wingfield of Reno, Nev., has recently purchased the following mares: Roselawn by Orsini—imp. Castle Hill; Chaste by Jim Gore—imp. British Blue Blood; Avona by St. Avonicus—Orellana. These mares will be added to the choice collection of stud matrons at Mr. Wingfield's farm in Navada.

◈ ◈ ◈

John W. Considine and C. A. Harrison have been visiting the Woodland Stock Farm this week, looking over the mares and foals. Mr. Considine has decided to give his beautiful stallion, True Kinney, a year's rest and then next summer take him up and prepare him for the Panama-Pacific International Fair races.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mr. Albert Joseph of this city has purchased the thoroughbred stallion Von Tromp, and all the broodmares owned by Parker Whitney of Rocklin. These mares are an exceptionally fine lot and Von Tromp, which is bred on the most fashionable lines, from the appearance of his colts should prove himself to be a sire of note.

◈ ◈ ◈

The anti-gambling crusade on race tracks in Maryland received a bad setback recently, when the bill to prevent bettiug was referred back to the committee and cannot come up again for fifteen days, when the Legislature will have adjourned. This is one time that the "Holier than thou" element lost out because of popular opinion.

Frank Childs gave the Cleveland contingent the final chance on Wednesday to see his chestnut trotter, Major By By 2:19¼, romp along a part of the journey and when he concluded a 2:11¼ mile with a last half in 1:02¼, he was voted as considerable above the ordinary, and one which will bear watching as the season progresses.

◈ ◈ ◈

Havis H. James of Indianapolis has sold to H. G. Winnings of the same city the four-year-old chestnut pacing colt Hedgewood Patchen, by Hedgewood Boy, p. 2:01; dam Miss Lady Patchen, by The Patchen Boy. The price was $6,000 and the colt was turned over to Alonzo McDonald who will save him for 1915. He is believed to be a 2:05 or better pacer.

◈ ◈ ◈

Americans fared well at the big London, England, horse show. Judge William H. Moore, of New York City, entered twenty-five horses and won twenty-eight prizes, including four cups, ten firsts, seven seconds and four thirds. J. Sumner Draper, of Boston, won six prizes, including one second and three thirds, and A. G. Vanderbilt, of New York, won two thirds.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Horse Show at the State Fair, Sacramento, this year promises to be one of the best ever seen there. Besides the thoroughbreds, standard breds and saddle horses, there will be the largest collection of draft stock ever assembled on these grounds. Most of them are to form the advance guard of those to appear at the Panama-Pacific exhibition next year.

◈ ◈ ◈

S. Christenson has had his two geldings, Liberty Song and Brutus, sent him from Whalen's at Pleasanton; he intended to work both these horses this summer, but, unfortunately, Brutus was kicked in the head by some horse, the blow being of sufficient force to paralyze his left ear. It is hoped he will recover, but it was a most unfortunate accident, to say the least.

◈ ◈ ◈

Pat Logan 2:20¼ worked what is believed to be the fastest mile of the year at the North Randall track, last week. He stepped the distance in 2:04¾. He turned the track entirely of his own accord, paced by a runner, and not once during the mile did his driver speak to him in an effort to urge him on. The mile by quarters was as follows: 31½ seconds, 1:02¼, 1:33 and 2:04¾.

◈ ◈ ◈

J. E. Goldberg, in an attempt to buy Single G. (4) 2:08¼, made a cash offer of 6,000, and agreed to give in addition one-half of thene t earnings of the colt in his later engagements and an automobile. Perhaps the latter queered the deal, as the proposition was turned down by Mr. Barefoot, who has every reason to believe he has one of the greatest colts which ever appeared.

◈ ◈ ◈

Millard Sanders drove the 2-year-old gelding Wm. Ervis a mile in 2:30 last week; he let him jog over to the half in 1:20 and stepped him home in 1:10, very nicely. This colt has been brought along slowly, buit is now making speed very fast; in fact, as fast as any 2-year-old Mr. Sanders has ever handled, and he has had some of the very best. He will have him ready to start at Salinas next month.

◈ ◈ ◈

There never has occurred in the annals of light harness horse breeding as in the last few weeks, an instance where three such celebrated trotting mares as Lou Dillon 1:58½, Sweet Marie 2:02 and Sonoma Girl 2:04¼ have produced foals. Moreover all this came about through one sire, the champion trotting stallion, The Harvester 2:01. The champion trotting mare's foal is a filly, the other two colts.

◈ ◈ ◈

The sale of colts from the Rush and Haile ranch at Suisun was quite a success, taking into consideration the hard times, and the fact that there were few outside buyers; most of the lot being bought by home people. The animals sired by Demonio from well known producing mares brought good prices. Those by Gen. J. B. Frisbie, an untried sire, did not sell so well, but the sale was a success in every way.

◈ ◈ ◈

Several Eureka, Humboldt county, trainers are making arrangements to bring their horses to the Santa Rosa race track this month. These men "road" their horses to Willits, put them on board the cars there and unload at Santa Rosa. Next year, when the through line is completed to Eureka, it is proposed to hold at least three good race meetings in Humboldt county.

◈ ◈ ◈

There never was such a "galaxy" of high class trotters and pacers at the Fresno race track as at present. Charley Clark, Schuyler Walton and J. R. Zibbell have some very good "prospects" there; in fact, a correspondent writes us that these "Knights of the Sulky" never had more in hand nor better ones, and they will be ready to meet the very best California can produce when the races begin this year.

◈ ◈ ◈

The big Fourth of July matinee at the Stadium today will be largely attended. A splendid program has been prepared and as the Board of Supervisors has set aside $500 for the purchase of prizes to be distributed among the winners, great interest is being taken in it by all trainers and owners of trotters and pacers who have heretofore raced over this three-quarter mile course, but have had no opportunities to race for such valuable trophies.

Every horseman in the United States who knows Mr. M. J. McClintock personally, or has read his able articles in the North Pacific Review, published in Portland, Oregon, will learn with regret that he has been stricken low with the "white plague," and it is doubtful if he will ever wield his facile pen in behalf of the light harness horse again. Mr. McClintock has been editor of the North Pacific Review since it was started.

◈ ◈ ◈

Single G. equalled the world's record (2:08¼) for four-year-old pacers over a half-mile track at Detroit last week by winning the 2:13 pace from the heavy favorite Eel Direct. He is a bay colt by Anderson Wilkes 2:22¼; dam Little Gyp (also dam of Grace D. p. 2:10¼) by Shoo Fly Gyp p. 2:15¾ (s. t. b. by Shoo Fly, son of Kramer, by McKeen's Traveler); second dam Goldie by Red Dick. Single G. was bred and is owned by W. B. Barefoot, Cambridge City, Ind., who refused $6,000 and half this year's winnings for the colt after the race.

◈ ◈ ◈

In 1915 there is to be a big horse show held in Moscow in connection with which there will be an infantry endurance test between St. Petersburg and Moscow, a distance of four hundred miles. Each team will consist of four horses hitched to a cannon. Different breeds will be represented, such as pure Orloff, mixed breed of Orloff and American trotter, thoroughbred, and various other breeds, including heavy horses. Frank Caton has been asked to train those of the Orloff and of mixed trotting breed, but as yet he has not given an answer as he wishes to retire.

◈ ◈ ◈

A curious result of double breeding has occurred in Ohio. A Percheron-Shire mare owned by John Houston, Pancoastburg, Madison county, Ohio, produced twins in May, 1913, one colt a Percheron, the other a mule. Both twins are still living and healthy. Mr. Houston bought the mare from Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a low figure because they could not get her in foal. As an experiment Mr. Houston bred the mare to a Black Spanish Jack in the morning and to a Percheron stallion in the evening, with the result as shown. The mare was sired by a Percheron, dam an English Shire.

◈ ◈ ◈

Budd Doble has several youngsters by Wilbur Lou 2:10, at Hemet, that are said to be of champion calibre. Budd is enjoying fine health and is counting the days until he meets his thousands of admiring friends on the California Circuit this season. It goes without saying that next year he, with "Pop" Geers, Billy Andrews, "Knapsack" McCarthy, Tommy Murphy and all the other celebrated Knights of the Sulky will be photographed by more kodak fiends than any men at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. They will "smile their purtiest, too," just for the sake of old times.

◈ ◈ ◈

A wooden peg driven from the rear between the upper incisor teeth of a cribber spreads them and produces soreness, thus temporarily preventing the vice. Cotton plugs may be inserted in the ears of horses easily frightened by noises. A sponge placed high in a nostril may stop a nasal discharge long enough to sell the horse. The blistering of an area just below a noticeable swelling on a hock makes the part appear smooth and for awhile renders the original swelling invisible. The most elementary procedure commands the buyer to beware of such frauds and avail himself of all the special knowledge he possesses in the judgment of horses if he chooses to deal with this class.

◈ ◈ ◈

First Volage, by Bon Voyage out of Elsie Downs by Boodle, won a two-mile race on May 14th at the Melbourne Trotting Club meeting, at Melbourne, Australia. This race, called the Richmond Cup, was the feature event of the meeting; purse $1,250, of which $1,000 went to the winner of first money. The track was soft, through recent rains, and under the conditions the time of five minutes was very creditable. The winner was foaled in Australia in 1908, his dam having been sold to Mr. A. Robertson, owner of the Allendale Stock Farm, by Mr. W. M. Mendenhall of Oakland, Cal. The Australian Trotting Record in its account of the race predicts a great future for First Voyage, on the turf as well as in the stud.

◈ ◈ ◈

The stable of Ed Geers, consisting of twenty-two head, arrived at the North Randall track late Monday and will remain at this point until after the opening of the Grand Circuit season.

In our issue of June 4th, we published the workouts of the most prominent members in this combinatfion, and since that time no fast miles have resulted, as the weather has not been favorable at Memphis, and Mr. Geers believed that it would also be of advantage to his horses to ease up on them until he reached this city.

The make-up of the stable is as follows: Dudie Archdale 2:03¼, Anvil 3:03¾, Dorsh Medium 2:06¼, Reusens 2:07¼, Etawah (3) 2:07½, Frances Graham 2:11, Bertha Carey 2:11¼, Judge Jones 2:12¾, Senator S. 2:14¾, Barney Gibbs (4) 2:18¼, Fernwood (3) 2:21¾, Mayjolla (2) 2:28¼, Saint Frisco (2) 2:26¾, Sir Harvester (2) 2:24¼, Guy Nela by Guy Axworthy (4) 2:08¾, The Guide by Peter the Great 2:07¼, Star K. by Burning Star 2:14¼, and High Jeanson (3) by High Admiral 2:07¾. The above are trotters. The pacers in this string are four in number as follows: The Assessor 2:08¼, John Sneed Williams by Prodigal 2:16, Tuah Worthy 2:19½, and Napoleon by Walter Direct 2:05¾.

Mr. P. H. Smith, of Los Angeles, has sent his three-year-old trotting filly Zomarine S., from Pleasanton to Sacramento, where she is now a memher of Jas. Thompson's string. This filly is well entered in the stakes, but, unfortunately, by Secretary J. L. McCarthy's death at Sacramento, there were two stakes in which she was entered at the State Fair the entries in which, owing to the death of this gentleman, were mislaid; and thus she has heen deprived of the right to start. We helieve this matter is to be brought up for consideration before the State Agricultural Society. The entries were sent by Chas. L. DeRyder, Pleasanton, and it will be a great pity if, on account of their miscarriage, this filly's chances for starting are destroyed.

◈ ◈ ◈

S. Christenson's remarkably good trotting colt, Natal Day, has been enjoying a month's rest in a paddock in the State Agricultural Fair grounds, Sacramento, and Jim Thompson, his trainer, took him up last Monday, had him shod, and yesterday jogged him a little. When he alighted from the sulky he remarked: "Well, this colt always suited me tolerably well, but he has improved so much I must find some word that will eclipse that 'tolerahle,' for he is better in every way than ever. I must not let him go as fast as he would like to; that's about all I can say just now." He seems to think of nothing hut trot, and the ease with which he moves is remarkahle. If he stands up, and there's no reason why he should not, he will he a record-breaker as well as a winner, sure.

◈ ◈ ◈

Before Havis James left Pleasanton for the East a year ago last fall, he took a fancy to a splendid big chestnut pacing stallion which Dick Wilson hrought here from the East. This horse was called Hedgewood Boy. Mr. James decided to buy him and, after some strong persuasion to get Mr. Wilson to put a price on him, finally secured him for $2,000. Mr. James took him East with his other purchase, Colusa, intending to get them acclimated and after racing them a little in the East this year starting them in 1915 at the Panama-Pacific meeting. But it was not to he; he showed that this Hedgewood Boy was a remarkably good gelding and last week a letter to John A. McKerron from Mr. James contained the news that he had sold this pacer for $6,000. It must have taken considerable "persuasion" to make him part with this horse, even at this figure, for he is undoubtedly a 2:03 or better pacer.

◈ ◈ ◈

Lady Brussells, dam of Lord Brussells 2:09½, the first 2:10 trotter of 1914, is owned by A. B. Coxe of Paoli, Pa. She ranks high as a matron and considering her age—only fourteen years—she has a splendid opportunity of being one of the greatest speed-producing matrons of all time. She is represented hy six performers in the 2:30 list, and three in the 2:10 list, viz., Zarrine 4, 2:07¼, Lord Brussells 4, 2:09½, and Eleanor G. 2:10. She is also the dam of three yearlings in the standard list—Lord Brussells 1, 2:09½, McKinney Mac 1, 2:27¾, and The Lord Brook 1, 2:30. Lord Brussells raced to a two-year-old record of 2:12, while in 1913 The Lord Brook acquired a two-year-old record of 2:22¼, Eleanor G. obtaining a record of 2:22½ at the same age. Sudan 4, 2:18½, the oldest of the Lady Brussells' sextette, took his record in a winning race, over a half-mile track, and is said to have been a much faster trotter than his record indicates.

◈ ◈ ◈

Lord Brussells, the four-year-old son of Axworthy, dam Lady Brussells by Wilton, driven by John Dickerson, started to beat 2:12 at Lexington last Thursday, June 18th, and trotted in 2:09½, making him the first 2:10 trotter of the year. Last year's first 2:10 trotter also showed up at Lexington when Gazeta trotted in 2:08¾ on the same day, June 18th, 1913. Lord Brussells trotted a half in his record mile in 1:02½. Lord Brussells is a hay horse, bred by J. D. Grover, Georgetown, Ky. He took a yearling record of 2:29¼ and a two-year-old record of 2:12. At the latter age he was driven hy Reamy Macey and took fourth money in the Kentucky Futurity (won hy Lord Allen) and a two-year-old stake the next week. He did not start last year. He is the tenth 2:10 trotter for Axworthy and the third 2:10 trotter for Lady Brussells. Only one other mare (Paronella with four to her credit) has produced more 2:10 trotters than Lady Brussells. She is only fourteen years old. Lord Brussells is the tenth 2:10 trotter out of a Wilton mare. He is owned hy Frederick Johnson of New York City.

◈ ◈ ◈

Several letters have been received from Australia and New Zealand inquiring if a price would he set upon Rohert Bingen 2:14¼. The Bingen blood is highly appreciated there, through several descendants of this great sire, and as this horse is, without douht, considered the best bred Bingen ever foaled, his bloodlines, individuality, color, size, soundness, disposition and natural speed appeals to the horse breeders on hoth islands. He would he just the horse to cross on the mares there that trace to Rothschild, Imperious, Wildwood, Osterley, Owyhee 2:11, and the other sires which are acquitting themselves so well in the breeding ranks there; and, as he is only nine years old, he would prove a great money-maker either on the track or in the stud there, hut we hope Mr. Considine will not part with him, even though he expects at least forty foals from him in 1915. In 1915, however, when this horse is exhihited for a prize at the World's Fair, it is doubtful if Mr. Considine will he ahle to resist the prices that will be offered for him then.

"Hal Zolock hy Zolock out of Belle Pointer by Star Pointer, winner of the Onehunga Handicap, was only recently imported from Los Angeles, California, by Mr. B. Shadbolt, a Hawkes Bay sportsman, at an outlay of 500 guineas. The horse was easily the aristocracy of the company, and had only heen about three weeks in the Dominion, and was lucky to win, as he was palpably out of condition and tired to nothing in the concluding stages.—N. Z. Trotting Journal." The ahove article was copied in the Breeder and Sportsman April 11th. Mr. Andrew Robertson of Mentone, Australia, noticing it, wishes to have the errors corrected. He writes: "I hought this colt when a yearling with others from Henry Delaney of Los Angeles. I sold him when he was three years old to Mr. B. Shadholt of New Zealand at one of our speed sales for 500 guineas, and I think he was one of the cheapest horses ever sold by us. He certainly is a nice horse and a beautiful pacer with a world of speed."

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Gerhard Wempe, I. L. Borden, and a numher of other horsemen visited Pleasanton last Saturday and are loud in their praises of the condition Mr. B Bringien, the acting superintendent of the course, has the track, the buildings, lawns, gardens, etc. It was a delightful day and Charley Durfee, the peer of our California drivers, showed them that his mare Zulu Belle was hetter than ever. He drove her a mile in 2:05, last half in one minute. John Quinn, who trains for Mr. Borden, drove Alhaloma a half iu 1:02½; then put this gelding up and got in behind Loch Lomond and drove him a half in 1:01½. Al McDonald drove A. V. Mendenhall's pacer, Asa Pointer, a quarter in 29½ seconds very easily. Bert Webster got up behind a filly by The Harvester 2:01, called Astro Harvester, and drove her a mile in 2:12. Besides these, there were several other "green" ones given some fast workouts, and all the horses at this track will be kept "on edge" until the California Circuit commences.

FAST WORK AT LOS ANGELES.

Interest In Light Harness Horses At the Race Track At University Continues Strong, and Some Remarkably Promising Speed Prospects Are There.

Messrs. J. W. Considine of the Woodland Stock Farm, S. Christenson of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and James Hardman of Los Angeles, all enthusiastic horsemen, visited the race track at the City of Angels one day last week and spent a most delightful day. Mr. Christenson took a few items from which we have copied the following notes.

The race track itself is in perfect shape, the grandstand is a magnificent structure, a high wire fence surrounds the course, and many fine improvements are noticeable on the grounds. Will G. Durfee has the largest string of really high-class young trotters and pacers he has ever handled, and that is a pretty hold assertion, for every year he comes out with some phenomenally fast ones. He keeps his stalls in perfect order and, as the leading horsemen do in the East, he takes great pride in having everything about his horses in perfect order. His rub rags, hoots, harness, hlankets, lindseys, sponges, huckets, trunks, etc., are all in their proper places, while his little track drug store would he a revelation to many of our bush trainers, for it is complete, and included in the stock of liniments, blisters, colic remedies, etc., is an assortment of handages, syringes and surgical instruments which would make a veterinarian happy, should he be called upon to act in an emergency case upon any of the horses.

Mr. Durfee is a believer in having plenty of the very hest help procurahle, and the willingness displayed hy these "Knights of the ruh rag" is the strongest evidence that he is a kind and indulgent master and knows just what he wants and how he wants it done. His second trainer is genial Bob Smith, the young and successful trainer from Philadelphia who developed Sweet Marie 2:02, "the greatest McKinney of them all," and Bellemont 2:09, that was sold to some prominent European racing establishment. Mr. Durfee is fortunate in having such a capable, cool-headed reinsman with him, and the way all the horses we saw worked caused us to admit that we never saw anything like it. As fast as these reinsmen alighted they jumped into the sulkys awaiting them and away they were off, reeling fast miles, halves, quarters and eighths with machine-like precision. While the horses they had just given to the caretakers were being unharnessed and taken care of, there did not seem to he any undue hurry to put them back in their stalls "to cool off," Mr. Durfee heing most decidedly opposed to this lazy and dangerous method of "doing up" an overheated horse. Another coterie of caretakers were hitching horses so as to have them ready when wanted. Thus the work moved on without interruption, and therein I could see why this young man has been so successful. He is hrainy, alert, industrious, quiet and is thoroughly in accord with the horses he handles.

He drove Honey Healey (full sister to San Felipe 2:09¼) a mile in 2:09, and will give her a record this fall. She is heavy with foal to Carlokin 2:07½. It is Mr. Durfee's intention to take her to Kentucky and hreed her to Manrico 2:07¼ next spring. She is a remarkahly pure-gaited trotter and her foals should hring high prices anywhere.

Bob Smith sat behind Virginia Barnette when she trotted a mile in 2:13¼, a quarter in 30 seconds; last quarter in 30 seconds, and the last eighth of it in 14 3-5 seconds! She will also be taken East by Mr. Durfee, and Peter Volo, Lady Wanetka and the halance of the world's greatest three-year-olds will know they have heen in a horse race when they meet her.

Esperanza (2:14½ as a two-year-old), hy Carlokiu 2:07½ out of My Irene S. 2:28¾ and F. S. Whitney, trotted a mile in 2:15, last half in 1:03¼!

A two-year-old by Tom Moko trotted a quarter in 33 seconds!

The Lark, a three-year-old hy Carlokin 2:07½, trotted a half in 1:08, last quarter in 32 seconds.

Contention B. 2:24¼, a pacer hy Copa de Oro 1:59 out of Bonnie Ailse 2:08½, paced a mile in 2:00¼, last eighth in 13¾ seconds. She is entered in the futurities and is one of the sweetest going three-year-old pacers imaginable.

Bertha P. stepped a mile in 2:11, last half in 1:02½. She is another Carlokin.

White Sox was a trotter last year; this year he will show what kind of pacer he is. It seemed no trouble for him to reel off a half in 1:02¼.

Mr. Clarence Berry, the famous mining man, has three of the greatest three-year-olds ever foaled. They are all in Mr. Durfee's care. There is Ethel D., one-half in 1:05; Josephine Watts, miles in 2:11¼, halves in 1:05; this last named is out of the dam of Beirne Holt 2:11¼, and Esperanza, as noted above.

Ethel Mac and Omar trotted miles in 2:16, halves in 1:07, like a double team.

Nicola B. by Carlokin, is only a two-year-old, yet he stepped a half in 1:09.

Alerick, "the diving elk," that caused everybody to shudder who saw him making his sensational leaps on the tracks last year, has forgotten all about this kind of aviation and has settled down to trot; he stepped a half in 1:02½ and could have gone even faster, if necessary.

Tom Moko left a colt here, a two-year-old, that trotted a half in 1:10½.

Sunrise, a six-year-old pacer, negotiated a mile in 2:12¼, last half in 1:01¾, the last quarter in this was in 30 seconds and the last eighth in 14¾ seconds.

Chango (2) 2:13½, and a full sister to Don Pronto 2:02¼, worked a mile in 2:16, last quarter in 32½ seconds.

Old Folks and Belle Fraser showed they will be heading summaries this year.

Ramsey, a two-year-old by Don, trotted a half-mile in 1:06.

Fred Ward has a very promising two-year-old by Beirne Holt 2:11½, that trotted a mile in 2:23¼, last half in 1:09.

He drove McVerde in 2:06¼.

Great Northern did not seem to be urged to his limit when he worked in 2:19.

Dr. Wayo and Bon Courage worked a mile in 2:19.

It is apparent that steps will be taken to hold a race meeting at Los Angeles this fall. The leading horsemen there are beginning to realize that to allow their meeting to go by default will be a very serious matter, considering that so many Eastern horsemen will come to California at the end of the Grand Circuit meeting and keep their horses on this Coast in readiness for the big race meetings to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition Grounds. There is another reason why this meeting at Los Angeles should be held: Horsemen, owners and trainers have responded most liherally to the call for entries at every other meeting on the Pacific Coast, and with such lists the associations are insured against losses, so there should not he any hesitancy on the part of the Los Angeles horsemen in advertising their meeting immediately and getting in line with the rest of the associations which are devoted to the development and upliftment of the Pacific Coast light harness horse.

ENTRIES FOR THE MATINEE TODAY.

The officials and entries for today's meet at the Stadium, Golden Gate Park, which will start at noon, follow:

First race, 2:30 mixed, mile heats, best 2 in 3—G. J. P., R. Consani; Bessie Barneto, F. W. Thompson; Guy Ward, D. E. Hoffman; Colonial Girl, A. Benson; Mable Dillon, B. Cohen; Hello Girl, R. Kehoe; Peaches, F. Burton; Baldy Mitchell, H. Campodonico; Springtime, R. Healey; Horse Shoe Boy, A. S. Hanks; Ella Wilkes, C. Borromeo; Effie Madison, J. J. Klopperich; Emma M., W. Malough; Lady Bell, A. Giovannetti; Wild Rose, G. Fabbri; Pride of Elmhurst, J. D. Johnstone; Edna S., D. Bellomini; Queen, J. Spriek.

Second race, 2:20 trot, mile heats, best two in three—Strathdon, G. H. Allen; Ateka, L. A. Bangs; Laddie G., J. Holland; Soreta, McKinney Stables; Nutwood Lou, A. Ottinger; Ida M., H. Boyle.

Third race, free-for-all pace, mile heats, best two in three—Bradmont, George Giannini; Frank N., M. Ford; Lieta J., J. N. Jones; Happy Dentist, J. J. Ryan; Hamburg Belle, J. H. Ginochi; Vera Hal, H. Cohen; W. J. K., W. J. Kenney.

Fourth race, free-for-all, not mile heats; best two in three—Birdeye, A. Combataladi; Muggins, F. E. Burtin; Monica McKinney, Hoffman & Sicotte; J. C. Simpson, A. Ottinger; Silver Hunter, T. D. Sexton.

Fifth race, 2:15 pace, mile heats, bcst two in three—Delilah, J. C. Welch; One Better, J. O'Shea; Red Pointer, McKinney Stables; Geo. Gin, Geo. Giannini; Little Medium, Dr. H. E. Allen; T. D. W., H. Cohen; Pointer Belle, Kidd & Luce; Little Dick, H. Ohlandt, Jr.

Sixth race, 2:25 class, mixed, mile heats; best two in three—Caprice, J. J. Gethin; Search Me, R. Werner; Jim Donnelly, F. E. Wright; Vela A., S. Roberts, Jr.; Darby Mc, Joseph McTigue; Alfred D., S. Whitemore; Gold Bond, C. Lee; Frisco Boy, Geo. Fabbri.

Seventh race, 2:20 pace, mile heats, best two in three—Wm. Tell, McKinney Stables; Roman Boy, W. A. Dougherty; Ismael, F. P. Lauterwasser; Golden Buck, W. G. Walkup; Victor Pointer, D. Keating; Fred D., A. De Vicchio; Le Dona, E./H. Crowell.

The officials: Judges—I. Ruhstaller, Thomas Smith, C. A. Durfee. Starter—F. E. Wright. Master of Ceremonies—D. E. Hoffman. Marshal—Dr. I. B. Dalziel. Assistant marshal—E. Doyle. Timers—J. O'Shea, C. Sutton, P. J. O'Reilley.

CARE OF BROOD MARES.

One extreme is liable to follow the other. No subject pertaining to live stock has received more thought and attention than has that of extreme speed in our American harness horse. Less effort has perhaps been put forth in the scientific breeding of mares.

The owner of a good mare is very careful as to who handles the mare for speed purposes, but a majority of them will allow any boy to oversee the breeding operations. My attention was recently attracted to a very high-class stallion—one of the best breeding prospects in the country—which was being handled by a young fellow that hardly knew one mare from another. Diseased mares were being bred without any examination. The age in this case, however, cuts very little figure, as there are a lot of old men who know very little about the inside of a mare. Too many men handling stallions have limited their knowledge to about one sentence; that is, "If the mare does not get in foal, breed her again." They do not seem to understand that there is a distinct type of organism that can be transmitted from one mare to the other through the act of copulation. There may be others, but the infection which I refer to is a germ which we have recently discovered; that is called barrenness in mares. If a stallion serves a diseased mare of this kind the infection is carried to other mares for several days afterwards. The penis of a stallion does not get sore. The most successful way to handle this disease is not to allow the stallion to serve one of these mares, as it is impossible to clean the penis so that he will not convey infection.

There are some breeders who do not believe that this disease exists. I wish to make a challenge to any breeder of that kind and see whether he really means that or not. If any breeder in America will furnish three good young mares, in a healthy condition, with colts by their sides, I will find a mare within fifteen miles of his place, take some of the material from that diseased mare and put in the uterus of these three producing dams, and he may breed them to the surest stallion in the country for a period of four months. If he succeeds in settling any one of them during that period, I will pay all my expenses. If he is not successful in settling any of these mares, he is to pay the expenses. This challenge is made to any breeder in America. It is made for experimental and scientific purposes only. There are many mares that have abnormal conditions in the cervix that can be bred by the capsule system successfully, which are not diseased, but the biggest thing in horse-breeding today is the germ called barrenness in mares. Until the breeders get more familiar with this infection, the percentage of foals will continue to be low. Some communities are now worse than others—Frank B. Graham.

VICE IN HORSES.

In nearly every instance vicious animals are the product of mismanagement and ignorance on the part of those who have been in charge of them. The horse is the most intelligent creature and possesses great powers of discrimination. He trusts those who treat him with consideration, but he also remembers the harsh word and the hasty lash, says American Cultivator.

If repeatedly overloaded or subjected to the torture of a cruel bit and a heavy hand, is it to be wondered at that he develops into a "jibber" and absolutely refuses to start? This indicates the horse's intelligence, although jibbing is generally considered a vice. Some horses will jib at starting if held tightly and not allowed to start quickly. This may be attributed to nervousness and want of self-confidence. If such an animal is allowed to "get quickly off the mark," he may forget the habit. True, he may rush the hills at too fast a pace, but when he finds he is not checked, and is able to negotiate them safely, he will settle down, and before long learn life's lesson and take things more quietly.

Crib biting and wind-sucking are habits largely begotten of idleness and weariness, and are prevalent in army stables and in studs kept for show purposes. Idleness is as bad for the horse as for his master. To while away the time the animal catches the edge of the manger with his incisor teeth, and powerfully contracting the muscles of the throat and neck, is able to swallow air. This sooner or later leads to gastrict and intestinal derangement, attacks of colic and mal-nutrition. It has been known that a six-months-old foal developed the vice when standing in a loose-box preparatory to show. Some are of the opinion that the habit is "infectious" or communicable to other horses; hence, it is unwise to keep such an animal in close company. Many devices have been adopted to cure this habit, such as perforated bits, neck straps, and other ingenious contrivances, but they prove of little avail. Regular work and plenty of it, or turning the horse out to grass, will probably mitigate the tendency to indulge in the habit, but on resumption of enforced idleness it invariably returns.

Shying, another so-called vice, is frequently due to defective eyesight, and has caused many serious accidents. Some horses shy from freshness and high spirits, but in such cases the remedy is simple. Bolting is another dangerous pastime indulged in by some horses, and while it may be called a vice, it is usually acquired in the first instance as the result of an accident or fright. It is remarkable that bolting is not more common, for practically any horse would be able to overpower the ordinary driver if he so desired.

WEANING TIME.

Often it is asked, when should a colt be weaned? There should be no hurry about weaning a colt, if the mare is properly fed and the colt has been taught to eat grain. The best results are had by early development of the foal. The mare should have grain all season and the colt should have a chance to feed out of the same box. A roomy box and four quarts of oats night and morning will make strong, healthy colts. They should be strong and healthy, for the reason that all the diseases of colt-hood have to be faced. Distemper kills the weak ones, or leaves them broken-down cripples, only too often. Vitality is better than medicine; vitality is the result of good feeding of dam and colt. A man too careless to feed usually loses his last dollar in monkeying with horseflesh. People do not buy a sack of bones; they do buy good, sleek, fat ones, healthy and sound. Often colts get lousy and there are plenty of people who do not know what to do. When a colt is lousy in the winter, take a pair of clippers and commence at the tail and clip of a band, just the width of the clippers, from the tail to the withers, then run a cross clip down each shoulder nearly to the elbows; when this is done take a strong blue ointment, 2 drachms, and petroleum, 2 ounces, then rub well together and grease the part clipped very lightly, rubbing it in close to hide; in a week after applying this remedy three successive days the lice will all be dead. Early spring clipping is good for colts if the stable is warm; they get rid of a lot of dirt next the skin and the pores of the skin are relieved. When this is done the colt will thrive better and eat more, but never clip a colt unless it is properly protected afterward. Change of diet is better than medicine. The people who are eternally doping their horses are usually in hot water all the time about their stock. Horses are like human beings; they grow tired of the same eternal diet. Pare the colt's hoofs if too long, and save the ring bones and spavins. A hoof too long will unbalance the center of gravity down the leg and upset the proper angle of the joints; this strains the tendons and ligaments, and brings on disease. Disease means deformity, blemish and a worthless animal. Horsemen are more to blame for ring bones and spavins than heredity. Never turn mares and foals in a stony field, this is also a fruitful source of diseased joints; the more active and playful the colt the greater the danger. Hilly fields are also dangerous for young foals to play in, as they strain their tendons in running, and a bad curb is the result. Look out for hills and stones in fields where the colts are being raised. Leave the crooked legged ones alone, nature will straighten them up, and if she cannot, be assured you will make a sorry fist of it. When a mare throws this kind, change the stallion; if she then repeats it sell the mare. She is not fit for a broodmare in these days of early development and high pressure. Such stock is worthless, as usually a single season sends them to the cripple yard.

THE YEAR BOOK.

Trotting-horse men will learn with considerable relief that a plan has been adopted whereby the year book will not only continue to be published along the same lines that have marked it in the past, but that its price will be reduced from five to three dollars. This comes through an arrangement by which the two parent trotting associations, the National and the American, will include a copy of the work in the outfit furnished to each of their members, charging them for it. Inasmuch as every fair or racing association should have a year book, this seems the best possible way to assist in the continuation of the issuance of this most important statistical work. It makes it possible for the publishers to get out a larger number of the books and with the knowledge that each fair and racing association in the United States and Canada will buy a copy, enables them to put the price of the work down to a point where hundreds of horsemen, who hitherto have not felt able to buy it, will now be numbered among its regular buyers. The arrangement is a most admirable one, for without this statistical work, founded by John H. Wallace thirty years ago, the trotting horse world would be lost.

PETALUMA DRIVING CLUB.

The Petaluma Driving Club has arranged for three races for Sunday, July 5th. All races will be the best two in three.

R. S. Brown is president of the club and John Offutt track superintendent. The judges selected are R. S. Brown, Petaluma; Dr. J. J. Summerfield, Santa Rosa, and Mike Cummings, Sonoma.

The classification committee is composed of D. R. Misener, W. C. Helman and D. F. Ragan. The trophies will be the same for each race and will be as follows: First, track harness; second, cooling bucket; third, whip.

Trainer Elliott has three head at the Santa Rosa track and there are besides these Madonna, Potrero Boy, and at Petaluma there is Springtime, Petaluma Girl, Dewey, Dick Harris and others, while at Sonoma Joe Ryan has Kitty Dillon and Miss Rooney.

In response to an inquiry regarding the whereabouts of E. D. Dudley's Diablo stallion McFadyen 2:09¼, and P[illegible] 2:[illegible], we will state that D. W. Wallis of Los Banos purchased them at the Dixon sale and shipped them to one of Miller & Lux's big farms in Nevada, where they have been turned out with a lot of broodmares.

GREAT HORSES.

Great horses, as great men, begin in obscurity and many famous trotters and pacers started lives under handicaps—other stars of the turf ended as dray animals—so writes starting judge Albert H. Pendleton, in a recent issue of one of the St. Louis daily papers.

"Many great horses, like great men, first saw the light of day amid the most humble surroundings, and their early years were fraught with hardship and misfortune. The obstacles eventually were overcome through the power of greatness, and their star shone in the ascendency when the winning of large stakes and purses brought them into the public eye. Many, raised amid the most luxurious surroundings and worshipped as idols when at the height of a winning career, end their days as have many brilliant but unfortunate, men, unwept, unhonored and unsung.

The life stories of many famous race horses read like fiction. An example of these was Robert J., known in his turf days as "Sweet Little Robert." No truer, gamer, more consistent race horse ever faced a starter. Bred and raised in a small mining town of Pennsylvania, he began his racing career in a very inauspicious manner, being distanced in his first start.

The following season he startled the turf world by pacing a mile in 2:01½ at Terre Haute, Ind., after a series of heart-breaking races against the "iron horse," Joe Patchen, in which he was usually returned the winner and was always a strong contender.

He changed owners frequently in after years, and finally came into the hands of a rag peddler, who used him in his daily rounds. The little horse was rescued from such menial service by a kind-hearted lover of horses, who had admired him for his speed and gameness in his racing days. He was pensioned on a blue grass farm to live out the remaining days of a strenuous career.

The story of Klamath 2:07½ is full of interest. In the spring of 1896 a strange party arrived at Des Moines, Ia., from Oregon. Their objective point was the Grand Circuit, and their home address Klamath Falls, Ore.

The party consisted of one horse and traps. The owner and driver, T. W. Raymond, his invalid wife, a mascot in the shape of a wiry dog, and a caretaker for the horse. The small tent served as sleeping quarters for man and wife and was always pitched in close proximity to the horse's stall. Klamath was known by the stable name of "Cookey," and to hear Tom Raymond calling out to the horse, "Eat 'em up, Cookey," in a hot finish was enough to stir the blood of the most hardened racegoer.

The horse was responsive to his every word and "Cookey" won more than his share of races. But an evil eye seemed to hang over this little outfit. The devoted wife succumbed to the dread disease which had taken hold on her. The mascot was killed under the wheels of a train. Raymond never became reconciled to the death of his wife and passed away about one year later, leaving his few worldly goods, including the horse, to the faithful caretaker. Klamath raced with indifferent success for a couple of years. For one season his star had shone resplendent and "Cookey" will not soon he forgotten by those who saw him race in 1896.

The story of Ryland T, 2:07¾, is one of the plebeian, rising to the heighth of fame. This homely little gelding wearing the brand of his native ranch no doubt caused more heart-aches and disappointments among the betting fraternity than any horse that ever raced down the "Big Ring." His erratic manners and terrific speed were always in evidence. It was not safe to bet on him, neither was it safe to bet against him, and to those who watched his turf career he will never be forgotten as he always did the unexpected.

High Ball 2:03¾, for many years a disappointment through unsoundness and his inclination to run away, was finally molded into a perfect race horse by the skill of Ed Geers and became a sensation on the Grand Circuit.

Country Jay 2:05¼, one of the most wonderful race geldings that ever graced the turf, after racing consistently as a four-year-old broke down and for several years was thrown from pillar to post, being the subject of many lawsuits and much trouble. To overcome his infirmities at the age of fourteen and renew a winning career was his evidence of greatness. He was finally retired and presented by his owner to a friend in Michigan who pledged to give Jay a good home until his death.

EVERY TRACK NEEDS ONE.

There is probably no one whose judgment is considered superior to that of "Doc." Tanner on matters pertaining to horses, race tracks and kindred topics, and a recommendation from him carries weight that deserves the highest consideration.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1915.

The California Track Harrow Co.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dr. Guerne—Dear Sir: I wish to thank you personally for the condition in which you put the track at Grand Rapids for Uhlan's exhibition last Monday. It looked like a hopeless task to me when you started. I had seen, while at Memphis, the great results of your small harrows, as they kept that track in the finest condition. They worked the same at Grand Rapids on an absolutely different soil. I think all track managers who don't use them are making a mistake.

With best wishes, I remain,
Yours truly,
CHARLES TANNER.

The California Track Harrow is used on every track of any importance in the United States and is the limit of perfection so far as track harrows are concerned. Every manager of a race track who is not using one should write to the California Track Harrow Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., for its catalogue and particulars.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

July 14, 15, 15.—Nelson, B. C. Nelson Gun Club, H. Bush, Secretary.

July 20, 21 and 22.—Portland, Ore. The Interstate Association's ninth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap guaranteed $100 and a trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $75 and a trophy; winner of of third place guaranteed $50 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be awarded. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 27, 28, 29—Martinez, Cal. Alhambra Gun Club, Fred M. Burnham, President.

Sept. 7.—Eureka, Cal. Eureka Blue Rock Club. Warren E. Innes, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $500 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

September 19 and 20.—Sacramento. Capital City Blue Rock Club. B. H. Worthen, Manager.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

July 3-5—Bayside Kennel Club, Venice, Cal. Mrs. Martin J. Smith, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Sept. 4,5—Vancouver Exhibition Association, Vancouver, B. C. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

FREE RIFLES FROM UNCLE SAM.

It is expected that a largely increased membership for Coast rifle and revolver clubs will result from the action of President Wilson in signing a bill giving to all civilian riflemen belonging to rifle clubs organized under rules of the National Rifle Association free Krag-Jorgenson rifles and 120 rounds of ammunition per rifle each year.

The members of all clubs organized under these rules will be open to the free benefits. In 1905 Congress adopted a law to the effect that the war department might sell to any member of a National Rifle association club, government rifles, ammunition and other stores at actual cost of manufacture.

At this rate the government rifle, the New Springfield, would cost about $20 laid down at the club, and the cartridges for it cost about $25 per thousand. The report of the chief of ordnance for the army, covering the year 1909, four years after the law went into effect, showed that civilian riflemen had bought only 400 rifles, which indicated that the law was not meeting with the desired results. The object was to promote good marksmanship among civilians, so that, in time of war, the government would not have to rely upon regiments of volunteers who did not know how to shoot. It is hoped that by giving rifles for nothing, together with a certain amount of free ammunition each year, better results may be attained.

The Krag-Jorgenson to be issued to the clubmen was the arm of the army and navy up to 1903, when it was superseded by the New Springfield, a Mauser made in American arsenals and for which the American government pays the Germans $1.15 per rifle in royalty. The American side of the Spanish war, and the subduing of the Filipinos, were conducted with the Krag. No reproach was ever leveled against the old rifle, and it was dropped only when the need of a clip-loading rifle of still greater strength became apparent.

Uncle Sam stored away three or four hundred thousand of the Krags, cleaned up and filled with grease, when he took them from the service in 1903. Until he managed to get enough New Springfields made to arm a large body of troops in case of war, he hung onto the Krags very jealously. At present there are 750,000 New Springfields in the hands of the army, the navy, the militia, and in storage in the arsenals, and the Krags can go. Millions upon millions of rounds of ammunition for the Krags are stored away in the arsenals, and it cannot keep forever, in the nature of smokeless powder. The mistake of the new law is the ridiculously small number of cartridges allowed with each rifle.

DEER SEASON OPENS.

Wednesday morning, July 1, one-half hour before sunrise, the waiting army of deer hunters may legally pull rifle trigger on bucks in game districts 2, 4 and 5—with certain exceptions—for the Supervisors of seven counties in those districts have curtailed the open season on deer this year.

The counties, however, where the buck slaughter may commence on July 1 and continue for two months are: Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Glenn, Yolo, Lake, Colusa, Napa, Solano, San Mateo, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Kings, Santa Barbara, Madera, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties. San Francisco county, of course, is included in the open season deer zone this week. Barring General Andy Gilchrist and some of his Halfmoon Bay rangers running a buck or two up the peninsula, there will be nothing doing here—unless some ill-omened riffeman has the temerity to take a crack at one of the Golden Gate Park herd.

Santa Cruz county will open up July 15. Sonoma, Alameda and Santa Clara counties the deer season will start August 1. The limit for the season in Alameda county has been cut down to one buck. In Stanislaus and Merced counties deer hunting is prohibited entirely and a close season for two months will ensue.

With many sportsmen, the shortening of the season above noted is accepted with satisfaction. The bucks' horns are covered with "velvet" and the animals can not seek safety and seclusion in heavy cover, where they are easily discovered by the July still hunter.

Deer are reported plentiful in Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey counties. The mountains north of Corralitos, Loma Prieta particularly, are said to be full of bucks. The mountains, near Salinas, the Gabilan range in the east extending into San Benito county, are plentifully stocked with game also. Much of this territory, however, is preserved and permits will be necessary for hunting deer.

The Tassajara and Arroyo Seco country, and the coast country south of Monterey are as promising this year as any other section of California. Here the extensive areas of wild land afford immense natural ranges well protected for the deer.

In the north end of Santa Cruz county where thou- open, Game Commissioner R. B. Heacock reports deer plentiful and in good condition.

The country around King City, San Lucas, San Ardo and Bradley, which for many years has afforded good sport, is expected this year to live up to its former reputation.

For some years past there has been manifested by the hunters a general disposition to observe the game regulations, and that is one of the reasons the deer are becoming more plentiful. There have been some violations, however, to prevent a repetition of which in some places the ranchers and forest rangers have banded together for the protection of game and will co-operate with the game wardens in bringing to justice violators of the game laws. It therefore behooves hunters to avoid the mistake of killing a doe or fawn. The old excuse of mistaking a doe for a buck will avail nothing. It is always unlawful to kill a doe and hunters convicted of so doing may expect heavy fines. Hunters are not permitted to kill more than two bucks in a single season. That is another good rule to bear in mind.

Deer hunting this year will be a harder proposition that for several years past. The surveillance of the Federal Forest Service has kept down fires to a great degree. In consequence the chaparral, brush and grass is denser and higher. The rangers have perfected a telephone system that gives pretty complete information concerning every individual or party that traverses the wildwood. Outing and hunting parties in country patrolled by the forest rangers see the forest men frequently where they never come across a game warden.

With forest rangers, ranchers and here and there a game warden constantly on guard, vigilant and backed by the real sportsmen, it is likely to go hard with any one who is guilty of reckless slaughter.

Deer Law Violated.—William Carmen, alleged slayer of scores of deer, finished a seventy-day term in the county jail at Redding last week, and was a free man for a minute or two. Then, when he had gotten as far into the world as the courthouse steps, he was re-arrested, on a warrant sworn to by Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner James S. White, on a charge of having had deer hides in his possession out of season. The term he had just served was for having had deer meat in his possession out of season. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The hides, it is alleged, were discovered at the same time as the meat. White, therefore, [illegible] chances at the man for hunting out of season. White estimates that Carmen slew eighty deer [illegible] of season.

Dr. J. Auburn Wi[illegible]. Mrs. Wiborn are having gala times with yellowtail, albicore and other game salt water fishes off Catalina island.

CARE OF THE RIFLE IN CAMP.

If a person accidently shoots another person, except under the most extenuating circumstances, a jail sentence should be the reward for the fool that did it, writes E. C. Crossman, the well-known Coast rifle expert. And, if to this, the offender adds that he did not know the gun was loaded, then I'd make the said jail sentence, life.

Accidents will happen to the most careful, but the "didn't know it was loaded" statement is not an excuse, it's an incentive to violence. A gun in camp or anywhere else should be regarded with the same careless indifference that would be used toward a live rattlesnake in a box. If the lid of the box is not unfastened at the wrong time, the rattler is a comparatively safe proposition. So is the gun, if the trigger is not pulled or the gun is not dropped or a sear does not break, or anything else happen at an unpropitious moment.

The wild west party who is ever flourishing a gun in the open, who packs a cannon on his hip for protection against mountain quail and filly-balloo birds, and who spins the gun on his finger to demonstrate his dexterity, should be abated with a club. No clearer proof can be given of the boob, the four-flusher, the inexperienced fool, than gun-flourishing, and general carelessness in handling of firearms—usually done for the edification of the girls that may be witnessing the performance.

It is well to make sure that the gun is desirable as an addition to the camp outfit, then to select said gun with just a little of the gray matter that attends selecting a suit of clothes. For the heavy revolver, or the powerful rifle—except in the open season for big game—there is not the least excuse. For all-round potting, the replenishment of the pot, the pleasure of the campers in target work, and for the feeling of self-protection that a gun gives some people, the .22 single shot pistol, or the .22 revolver, or perhaps a .22 repeating rifle completely fills the bill.

They won't kill bears, but bears are just as likely to disturb you as you are to disturb a bear, and both contingencies belong with the possibility of being struck by lightning. A mountain lion is as likely to come into your camp as the devil is to take a bath in holy water. And so far as human beings are concerned, you're safer in the depths of the Sierra Madre than you are on any street of Los Angeles after 9 o'clock at night.

The fisherman or the tramper can get much pleasure from carrying the light single shot pistol or .22 revolver in a holster, provided he has had enough experience, or has enough brains to appreciate that a .22 is not a plaything because it is small. Just for example, a soldier was shot through the side at the Camp Perry matches last year by a .22 long rifle bullet. He was within 100 yards of a fine army field hospital, with the best surgeons of the army at his service.

Three days later he died, and died in spite of the fight of the best army surgeons with their complete equipment. At that the bullet merely penetrated low down, not necessarily a fatal wound with any gun. The .22 save for its lesser range, is as dangerous as any cartridge.

If the choice falls on the pistol or revolver of this sort, it is well to make sure that the pull is not more than three pounds—they are harder as they come from the factory. The front sight should be ivory or gold, the rear sight a flat bar, if the shooter really desires to hit things. The same thing applies to the rifle. The repeater as it comes from the shelf is not fit to use, either in pull or sight equipment. The pistol holster should be of soft leather, with flap to fasten across the gun and prevent it from being lost as you scramble. Never mind the carved flub-diddles, every four-flusher insists upon them to persuade the public that he is a real gun man. Lesmok or semi-smokeless powder is preferable to smokeless in the .22. A damp rag, a couple of dry ones, and then a little oil of any sort will keep a gun fired with the two first named powders, in perfect shape. Smokeless is treacherous with the best of the special nitro oils.

The care of the big gun, the high-power rifle, is more complicated.

The trouble is with the average man that he lets the gun go for a week or so after firing it, then concentrates in a half-hour all the few moments that he might have spent in the evenings to keep the gun in perfect shape. On paper this figures out fairly enough, in a gun barrel it is not true. A gun barrel that goes uncleaned for a few days is never the same barrel.

Tired as is the hunter when he comes in, if he will but run a single rag, soaked with a good nitro oil through the gun barrel before turning in, that gun will stay in good condition.

A nitro cleaner of some sort is imperative—among them is Winchester gun grease and others. Machine oil, or the commonly advertised "good for everything" lubricants will not do.

Beware of the string "field cleaner" for use on the rifle in the mountains. Let one break, and that rifle is out of commission until a rod can be found to drive out the rag or the brush. Also said rod may be forty miles away.

The Fish and Game Commission will plant 50,000 trout fry in Plumas county streams, including Rock, Spring Garden and Spanish creeks and Hungarian lake.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

AT THE TRAPS.

Ninth Eastern Handicap—The scores of the two feature events of the Eastern Handicap at Bradford, Pa., are given below, a report of the tournament appeared in last week's issue of the Breeder and Sportsman, giving the winners and purses paid each day and for the two handicap shoots.

Preliminary Handicap—100 singles, 16 to 22 yards distance:

Targets—	20	20	20	20	20	Ttl.
22 yards—						
G. L. Lyon	19	19	19	19	19	—95
B. Lewis	19	19	17	18	19	—92
*W Crosby	18	17	16	20	19	—90
*L. German	17	19	18	19	19	—92
21 yards—						
W. S. Behm	17	20	19	15	16	—87
J. Caldwell	18	20	18	18	20	—94
*J. S. Day	18	18	20	18	19	—93
*J. Hawkins	20	19	18	19	20	—96
*H. Etevens	18	19	17	20	20	—94
*C Moore	17	17	16	20	18	—88
*G. Maxwell	17	20	19	18	17	—91
20 yards—						
*S. Glover	19	17	18	17	16	—87
R. H. Bruns	19	19	19	18	17	—92
G. Painter	17	16	16	19	16	—84
W. Foord	20	19	19	19	17	—94
H. Heikes	19	20	15	16	20	—90
A. Conley	17	16	17	17	16	—83
Hellyer, Jr.	18	17	17	20	19	—91
Guinzburg	15	18	19	18	18	—88
C. Henline	15	15	16	18	14	—78
Van Nette	16	15	16	19	18	—84
*N. Apgar	19	18	15	17	19	—88
*H. Welles	19	18	16	18	18	—89
19 yards—						
R. Pringle	18	16	16	17	17	—84
C. Galbraith	19	20	18	19	20	—96
C. A. Ward	15	17	18	20	16	—86
J. Griffith	17	19	19	19	18	—92
J. Elliott	18	17	15	15	14	—79
S. G. Vance	14	20	19	18	17	—88
F.D.Kelsey	18	17	20	18	19	—92
F. Edwards	17	18	19	19	18	—91
R. J. West	18	19	16	19	17	—89
D. Leaby	18	18	17	29	29	—93
E. Korner	18	19	19	19	17	—92
F. Korner	17	19	19	20	17	—92
S. Bilsing	14	17	16	20	19	—86
*W. Joslyn	17	17	19	19	15	—87
Mallory, Jr.	18	20	16	17	16	—87
*Cumberl'd	17	17	17	18	16	—85
*Ed Banks	16	18	17	17	16	—84
*E. Taylor	18	19	19	20	19	—95
*Hammond	17	18	20	17	19	—91
18 yards—						
J. G. Martin	17	16	19	19	20	—91
H. Hirth	18	18	18	19	19	—92
G. Pumpelly	18	18	19	15	19	—89
H. B. Shoop	16	18	15	16	20	—85
*Professionals						

Targets—	20	20	20	20	20	Ttl.
F. Wright	17	17	19	17	17	—87
Richardson	19	17	17	18	18	—89
*J. Taylor	17	17	17	17	19	—87
D. Herrold	14	19	18	16	19	—86
J. Ebbets	19	17	16	16	19	—87
G. J. Elliott	17	17	17	17	18	—86
T. Conneely	17	15	18	17	20	—87
W. Hart	14	17	17	18	17	—83
D. Baker	18	18	16	19	20	—91
*O. Dickey	16	18	19	16	19	—88
R. Travis	18	17	14	12	14	—75
Wadsworth	15	16	20	17	17	—85
Thompson	17	20	18	18	19	—92
Blackmer	20	19	20	19	19	—97
*Keller, Jr.	18	16	17	19	18	—88
J. Mallory	17	20	17	17	20	—91
17 yards—						
*H. Young	15	16	14	14	14	—73
N. Reardon	19	18	17	18	19	—91
J. N. Keller	15	15	17	18	16	—81
Godcharles	17	19	15	17	17	—85
E. Kelley	17	17	17	18	19	—88
J. S. Speer	20	19	19	18	18	—94
G. Clinger	16	18	18	19	15	—86
J. E. Penrod	19	17	17	18	16	—87
W. Wootton	19	20	20	19	19	—97
16 yards—						
R. George	18	14	18	19	17	—86
F. S. Tyler	16	18	17	17	20	—88
J. Broderick	16	18	17	17	20	—86
C. Dresser	17	15	16	14	16	—78
H. Brooks	18	19	17	17	17	—88
J. P. Sousa	19	20	16	19	19	—93
L'tenslager	17	17	15	17	20	—86
C. Lamber	19	16	20	18	19	—92
A. Vernon	19	19	18	19	15	—90
R. Gumbert	20	18	16	18	17	—89
J. Morrison	18	17	14	17	15	—81
J. Bitterling	17	17	17	16	18	—85
Thompson	16	19	17	16	15	—83
*L. Lewis	18	16	18	16	20	—88
Eygabroat	17	17	17	18	16	—85
S. Dresser	15	14	14	17	17	—77
T. O. Glenn	16	19	19	14	18	—86
E. Connors	14	14	14	14	10	—66
Mallory, Sr.	15	18	15	15	17	—80
*T. Doremus	18	17	16	12	16	—79
W. Wilkins	7	17	15	9		—54
M. Davis	18	17	17	16	24	—82
H. Elliott	20	19	20	15	19	—93
Aza Root	19	18	19	18	18	—92

Eastern Handicap—J100 singles, 16 to 22 yards distance:

Targets—	20	20	20	20	20	Ttl.
16 yards—						
Eygabroat	17	16	20	18	18	—89
F. S. Tyler	19	19	17	17	19	—91
E. Kelley	19	19	17	20	19	—94
J. Penrod	16	18	15	16	16	—81
R. George	19	16	17	17	18	—87
J. Morrison	17	19	18	18	18	—90
Thompson	14	14	16	16	18	—78
R. Gumbert	19	19	19	20	18	—95
E. Connor	14	11	11	14	12	—62
A. Stewart	17	14	18	17	18	—84
G. Bodine	16	19	14	17	17	—83
C. Farnum	17	17	18	17	16	—85
*H. Young	13	16	15	16	17	—77
*L. Lewis	18	19	19	18	16	—90
*Doremus	17	14	14	17	19	—81
Crittenden	15	15	17	14	19	—80
H. E. Camp		17	16	16	13	—62
H. Staley	18	16	18	15	17	—84
S. Dresser	14	13	13	15	14	—69
Bitterling	18	19	18	18	17	—90
T. O. Glenn	17	16	18	16	18	—85
H. Brooks	18	17	18	17	19	—89
J. P. Sousa	16	18	18	15	17	—84
Lauten-slager	18	20	18	17	15	—88
C. Lambert	18	17	19	19	16	—89
A. Vernon	20	19	15	19	18	—91
Mallory, Sr.	16	19	16	17	13	—81
C. Dresser	19	18	17	18	20	—92
Broderick	15	19	16	18	19	—87
G. Clinger	17	20	20	18	17	—92
J.W.Keller	20	19	18	18	16	—91
L. D. Joseph—Forfeited						
C. Cannon—Forfeited.						
Bovaird, Jr	12	12	11	14	15	—64
G. M. Wykoff—Forfeited.						
F. Miller	9	11	11	13	8	—52
F. Holley	12	10	16	14	14	—66
J. Van Tine	17	17	12	15	16	—77
C. Corwin	15	16	17	17	14	—79
F. Foster	14	14	17	15	15	—72
R. Bloomer	16	15	15	15	14	—75
I. Wooster	14	14	17	13	10	—68
F. Johnson	6	5	9	12	12	—44
F. J. Kief	8		16	17	15	—56
M. Davis	16	20	17	14	16	—83
R Hartberg	17	16	16	16	17	—82
C. Boyd	15	15	17	12	12	—81
J. Heckle	16	14	10	15	13	—68
A. Stengle	11	10	16	10	11	—58
G. Wood	8	7	6	12	5	—38
T. Costello	14	17	17	16	16	—80
B. H. Hall—Forfeited						
E. Hoenig	13	16	12		9	16—66
W. Bunke	15	16	12	12	17	—72
C. Vernon	8	13	13	12	11	—57
F. J. Urban	16	15	15	18	19	—83
W. McGee	4	4	3	1	7	—19
F. F. Orner	12	19	18	14	17	—80
Harry Jack	17	17	16	16	18	—84
H. Jack	14	16	14	19	17	—80
W.H.Overs	14	17	13	14	17	—75
Ben'nghoff	14	15	15	13	12	—69
*G. Hamlin	16	17	20	18	19	—90
Fredericks	12	16	14	15	18	—75
17 yards—						
Godcharles	18	19	14	18	14	—83
Wadsworth	18	19	16	18	19	—90

Targets—	20	20	20	20	20	Ttl.
W. Hart	20	19	19	19	18	—95
G. Pumpelly	16	17	16	17	16	—82
18 yards—						
J. Martin	18	20	20	19	18	—95
H. Hirth	18	18	20	19	17	—92
J. S. Speer.	17	17	18	17	17	—96
H. B. Shoop	18	19	18	20	18	—93
D. Herrold	14	17	17	17	18	—83
J. Mallory	17	17	18	18	17	—87
*Keller, Jr.	17	19	19	18	18	—91
T. Thomp-son	19	16	15	17	15	—82
*O. Dickey	17	15	17	14	19	—82
D. W. Baker	19	18	18	17	18	—90
T. Connelly	13	19	17	18	19	—86
G. J. Elliott	16	20	17	18	19	—90
J. Ebberts	18	16	19	17	19	—89
*Ed Banks	15	19	20	17	17	—88
Cumber-land	20	19	16	19	19	—93
*W. Joslyn	16	20	19	17	16	—88
S. G. Vance	16	18	18	20	19	—91
J. D. Elliott	17	20	18	19	17	—91
O. A. Ward	19	16	18	19	19	—91
R. Pringle	18	16	15	20	17	—86
Van Nette	17	18	20	17	18	—90
19 yards—						
*S. Glover	16	18	19	18	20	—91
A. Conley	16	18	16	18	20	—88
Ed Hellyer	19	17	18	14	17	—85
C. Henline	19	19	18	19	19	—94
*N. Apgar	19	18	19	20	17	—93
G. Painter	16	18	14	17	18	—83
J. Griffith	16	17	20	17	16	—86
F. Edwards	17	20	17	19	19	—92
F. D. Kelsey	17	17	16	18	19	—87
*H. Welles	19	19	19	18	19	—94
D. Leahy	19	16	17	17	19	—88
R. J. West	18	15	16	18	18	—85
E. Korner	19	19	19	16	16	—89
F. Korner	19	19	17	17	18	—90
Mallory Jr.	17	17	14	19	19	—86
W. Wootton	13	19	17	15	19	—83
Blackmer	19	18	18	17	18	—90
*W. Darton	19	20	20	18	18	—95
*Hammond	13	19	18	17	16	—85
*E. Taylor	18	19	18	17	18	—85
20 yards—						
C. Galbraith	16	17	18	16	17	—84
*G. Maxwell	18	17	17	18	18	—88
H. Heikes	18	19	19	20	20	—96
R. Bruns	18	18	18	17	19	—90
W. Foord	17	19	20	16	20	—92
W. S. Behm	20	18	18	18	20	—94
*C. Moore	18	17	18	17	17	—87
21 yards—						
*H. Stevens	17	17	15	18	16	—83
*J. S. Day	18	18	19	19	18	—92
J. Caldwell	18	17	17	19	19	—90
Richardson	16	18	19	19	19	—91
F. Wright	20	18	20	19	20	—97
22 yards—						
*W. Crosby	18	19	19	18	19	—93
*J. Taylor	16	18	17	20	16	—87
G. L. Lyon	17	18	18	16	19	—88
B. Lewis	17	18	18	17	17	—87
*L. German	17	16	16	18	20	—87
*J. Hawkins	17	19	18	18	18	—90

Easton Traps.—The Exposition City Gun Club monthly blue rock shoot at Easton June 28 shows general averaging good scores. The club card called for a total of 95 birds. Charles H. Knight captured high gun honors for the day with a total of 84. H. B. Vallejo, second, 83; Emil Hoelle third, 81.

A special feature of the day was a two-man team race in which seven teams entered. Ed Hoag and C. A. Bridgford by breaking 38 out of 40 were the winners. The other scores were: Handman and Wickersham 35, Riley and Hoelle 32, Forestier and Vallejo 31, Dutton and Garding 30, Bacigal and McGill 29, Steinfeldt and Jones 29. Hoag's two 19's were the best scores in the 20 bird matches. McGill also scored a 19 out of 20 in the fifth event. Harry Dutton broke the only straight shot during the day—15 in the "gruh" shoot.

The winners in the medal match, event 1, were: Class A—Hoelle and Handman 18 each. Class B—Vallejo 15. Class C—Jones 16. Class D—McGill 16.

Event 2—Trophy race. Class A—E. Hoelle 18. Class B—Hoag 19. Class C—Wickersham and Bridgford, 15 each. Class D—McGill 16.

Event 3, Gruh shoot—Bridgford's team 109. Wickersham's team 103.

Event 4, challenge trophy race. Class A—Handman 17. Class B—Hoag 19. Class C—Bridgford 16. Class D—Steinfeldt 12. The scores follow:

Events—	1	2	3	4	5	Ttl.
Birds—	20	20	15	20	20	95
E. Hoelle	18	18	11	16	18	81
T. Handman	18	16	13	17	18	82
T. D. Riley	16	17	12	14	16	75
Ed Hoag	10	19	11	19	17	76
Ph. Bekeart Jr.	10	14	..	10	13	..
C. N. Dray	12	15	..	11	13	..
A. Wickersham	14	15	11	14	15	69
C. A. Bridgford	14	15	14	16	15	74
L. Middleton	3	8	..	4	7	..
R. E. McGill	16	16	12	11	19	79
E. Forrestier	5	15	13	7	13	53
L. Steinfeldt	10	12	11	12	12	57
H. B. Vallejo	15	17	13	17	16	83
H. Dutton	12	12	15	13	11	63
C. H. Knight	17	18	14	17	18	84
E. Straessler	9	13	11	8	15	56
J. H. Jones	16	14	12	9	9	60
L. Bacigal	8	10	10	8	11	49
S. Garding	12	8	9	8	7	51

* * *

Flour City Traps.—Stockton Gun Club members took part in a shoot, last Sunday afternoon at the Stockton Mineral haths grounds. The scores were close and in most cases it was not until the last mud saucer was hroken that the winner was declared. Here are the scores:

100 birds—"Pop" Merrill 88, H. G. Balkwill 87, Yolland Johnson 73.

50 birds—J. F. Garrow 43, J. Ross 36, F. Strong 33, E. D. Graham 32, H. Lonjers 32, M. Northcross 32.

W. Grimsley, 17 out of 25. Where was Leffler?

* * *

Garden City Shoot—Ray Hogg won the Class A trophy June 28 at the regular shoot of the San Jose Blue Rock Club, and W. J. McKagney won the Class B. J. T. Downs tied Hogg in open competition, and in the shoot-off Hogg won. Ada Schilling looked like a sure winner in Class B. She hroke 12 straight, hut lost five out of the last 13. In a special double event A. F. Lewis defeated W. J. McKagney.

A. F. Lewis challenged Hogg for the Class A cup, and won 22 to Hogg's 21. Mr. Hogg has won the Class A cup three times, A. F. Lewis twice, and H. N. Cadwallader once. W. J. McKagney has won Class B three times, Ada Schilling twice, and W. Lillick once.

The club, it is announced, will hold a one-day tournament July 19, when more than $100 worth of trophies, medals and prizes will be shot for.

* * *

Martinez Tournament—The Alhambra Gun Club three day registered shoot, July 27, 28 and 29, will be without douht a hig affair. Whilst Martinez has never heen conspicuous itself on the trap shooting may, that hurg has for many years past been well represented at central California gatherings of the scatter gunners. With the recent organization of the present club the sport up that way has been given a stronger impetus than ever, for there certainly is a hunch of live wires at the helm. The club officers are: F. K. Burnham, president; E. J. Randall, vice-president; A. S. Ormshy, secretary-treasurer. Directors: Dr. Edwin Merithew, Dr. E. B. Fitzpatrick, A. E. Blum, W. M. Veale, A. J. McMahon, all of Martinez; Dr. C. D. McGettigan, W. H. Sanhorn, Fred Webster, San Francisco; Harold Havens, Oakland; W. E. Staunton, Winnemucca. Nev. In the list of membership are the names of many prominent up river, valley and hay counties trigger pullers.

The program for the club's first annual tourney offers $1,600 in purses and trophies—pretty good for an initial layout.

Monday, July 27—Ten 20 hird events—200 targets, $2 entrance each, $35 added money each—$350 for the day. Rose system 5-4-3-2. Two cups for high amateur averages—the Cliff House cup to first, A. John Francis cup to second high gun.

Tuesday, July 28—Ten 20 hird events—200 targets, $2 entrance each, $35 added money each—$350 for the day. Rose system, 5-4-3-2. Two cups for high average men, Hotel St. Francis cup to first, Alhambra Gun Cluh cup to second high gun.

Wednesday, July 29—Five 15 hird events—75 targets, $1.50 entrance each, $30 added to each—$300 total added moneys. Mrs. F. K. Burnham trophy for high amateur in these matches. Rose system, 5-4-3-2. Event 6—Five-man-team shoot, 50 targets per man, $1.50 entrance per man. Five gold watch trophies for the winning team, high guns. Event 7—Alhambra Championship, 100 targets, entrance $7.50, $150 added money. High guns, one money for every four entries. Ellery Arms Co.'s $100 gold medal to winner.

Sunday, July 26, will be practice day. Targets 2½ cents, included in entrance in all program events. A. J. Francis trophy to high amateur average on 575 targets (excepting five man team scores)—for resident of Contra Costa county only. Three automatic traps will he used. Shooters for "hirds only" are eligible to win trophies. "Pros" shoot for "hirds only."

President Fred K. Burnham and his fellow "Wild Flower City" sportsmen are to he highly commended for the generous program offered and should receive a rousing support from trigger pullers near and far. In fact, from early indications we are inclined to predict that the gathering will he a "corker."

* * *

Los Angeles Gun Club.—A recent Sunday shoot of the club was held whilst a strong wind prevailed, a handicap that kept down extra good scores. Two events were shot, a 100 target added hird handicap and a race at 12 double rises. The scores follow:

Targets—	100	24	Targets—	100	24
Mellus (2)	98	16	Bungay (2)	93	14
Groat (7)	96	18	S. A. Bruner (9)	91	12
Moist (9)	95	12	Mrs. Groat (19)	90	..
O. Nelson (5)	95	11	*A. W. Bruner (0)	79	15
Wood (11)	94	..	Wilshire (0)	77	..
Hutchins (12)	94	14	*Oliver (0)	76	12

J. Nelson 37x50, Towne 32x50, Pugh 17x25.

* * *

Army and Navy Trap Shooting.—Not only on land is trapshooting in vogue, hut also on the seas. An increasing numher of United States warships carry traps and the other necessary equipment for the enjoyment of the sport hy hoth officers and men. Breaking "clay pigeons" is a sport in which many hours are passed when the hig sea fighters are lying at anchor waitng to take part in manaeuvres or are otherwise not engaged actively. The clear-sky "hackground" afforded makes the shooting of the targets a hit easier than is the case on many trap-shooting club grounds.

Clay "hird" shooting is a favorite pastime also among army officers, and clubs have heen organized at many of the posts in the United States and our insular possessions. Manila is not too hot nor Alaska too cold for the soldiers to enjoy the sport that hrings memories of home.

* * *

Trapshooting In Spain.—Trapshooting is the principal sport of Spain, and this is particularly true of Jerez de la Frontera. The king's cup, emblematic of the national championship and presented hy his majesty, Alfonso XIII., himself an ardent patron of the sport, and one of the crack shots of Spain, has heen held hy the organization in that town for the last two years. The next competition will he held there soon and is expected to attract several hundred of the hest shots from all parts of the country as entries for this event.

* * *

Live Bird Shoot—The California Wing Shooting Club's pigeon trap shoot at Sohrante tomorrow will he the only trap shooting function for local trigger pullers.

TRADE NOTES.

Winchester Winnings.

The new Winchester 1912 model hammerless repeating shot gun is winning every day. Mr. A. W. Woodworth shooting one of these handsome guns and Winchester factory loaded Leader shells, easily won high general average at Kellogg, Idaho, on May 23, with the splendid score of 97 x 100. Mr. Woodworth also won high average at Wallace, Idaho, using the same winning equipment.

At Victoria, B. C., on May 24, shooting in the annual tournament of the Victoria Gun Club, Mr. Lee R. Barkley of Vancouver won high general average, scoring 140 x 150. H. H. Ricklefson was high professional with 130. Both of these gentlemen used Winchester guns and Winchester loaded shells.

The Seattle Trap Shooters Association held their annual registered tournament on June 2 and 3. At this hig shoot Frank Troeh of Vancouver, Wash., captured the high amateur average, scoring 285 x 300. H. E. Poston of Seattle won second high professional average with the same score. Both Mr. Troeh and Mr. Poston used the famous Winchester Repeating shot guns, the kind that won the California-Nevada Championship at Modesto.

The championship of California ,the trap shooting season's greatest State honor, was won at Modesto, California, on May 4, 5 and 6 hy Mr. M. F. Leffler of Stockton, California, with the grand score of 96 x 100. Mr. Leffler used a Winchester repeating shotgun, "The kind the champions use." This win of Mr. Leffler's entitles him to attend the Grand American Handicap at Dayton, Ohio, next September, under the Interstate Association arrangement that provides a fund for State championship winners in registered tournaments of a league or association of State gun clubs. This is the first win of this character hy a Coast trapshooter, and a twenty-year-old hoy, at that.

Easy 'Tis That "E. C." Does.

'Twas some shooting at the Circleville, Ohio, shoot several days ago. W. R. Croshy took high professional honors while shooting Hercules E. C. His score was 430 x 450.

Charlie Spencer tried a little of that Hercules "E. C." shooting powder a few days ago at Boonville, Mo. He captured the high professional honors. Next day he dropped off at Farher, Mo., and with his "Infallihle" shells he hroke so many hirds that they made him high professional again. Some shooting.

Eagan's high—so they said at Oklahoma City the other day. He had another one of those E. C. scores, it made him high professional.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAME REFUGE.

To protect the herds of deer and other game which roam the Santa Monica mountains, and also to guard against repetition of the disastrous fires which have swept that range two or three times every season for the last twenty years, a great movement is on foot to create a State game preserve, involving more than 50,000 acres, and extending from the sea almost to the San Fernando valley.

The preliminary steps have progressed to that point where the largest property owners have agreed to the plan. In all more than 150 large and small owners will be asked to combine in contributing their holdings to the formation of a preserve. When this is accomplished, application for the State's protection will be made to the California Fish and Game Commission.

Whether the formation of a preserve will exclude the owners of the land from hunting there is a question that is yet to be determined. A vigorous protest is anticipated from hundreds of hunters who have hied themselves to the Santa Monica mountains at the opening of the deer season every year and have almost obliterated the herds.

If the preserve is formed as planned it will mean that hunting therein for a period of ten years will be prohibited.

The main result aimed at is the regulation of campers and a guarding against forest fires. If the preserve is created, persons wishing to camp there will have to obtain permission from the Fish and Game Commission. Rules will be enforced similar to those in effect in the Angelus National Forest, where campers must obtain permission to make a campfire and must give name, address, etc.

It is planned to extend the preserve from a point north and west of Topango canyon to the Ventura county line and from the ocean almost to the San Fernando valley. The preserve would include the famous Malibu ranch, 25,000 acres controlled by the Santa Monica Mountain Park Company, 2,000 acres owned by a small private syndicate, the Decker estate, and the holdings of a large number of homesteaders. It is believed the latter will be unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of the plan on account of the protection it would afford their homes and lands.

WARNING TO DEER HUNTERS AND CAMPERS.

Following are six simple rules for the prevention of fire in the mountains:

1—Matches—Be sure your match is out before you throw it away. Matches whose heads glow after the flame is out are dangerous.

2—Tobacco—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves or needles.

3—Making Camp—Build a small campfire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4—Leaving Camp—Never leave a campfire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water or earth.

5—Bonfires—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than needed.

6—Fighting Fires—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word to the nearest United State forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

Information regarding trails, fishing streams and camping grounds, copies of the California Fish and Game Laws, and maps of the National Forest, when available for distribution, may be had on application to the nearest forest ranger.

This notice is inserted at the request of the United States District Forester, San Francisco, from whom additional information may be secured.

Care of Tackle.—Rod—When fishing, remember to turn the rod from time to time so that the strain will bend it first to one direction and then in the other. In taking your rod apart be careful not to twist the joints, but pull straight, taking the tip down first, then the second joint, and so on. Carry your rod, butt first, when walking through brush and trees. If going a long distance it would be better to take the rod apart. When the varnish gets hard or has been on for a long time wipe the rod with neatsfood oil, but be careful to remove all surplus oil. You can easily do your own varnishing and winding of rods; it is not difficult and is interesting to one who enjoys going over his tackle.

Line.—Do not let your slack line drag on the ground. Step on your line and a break is sure to come later on.

Reel.—It will be sufficient if you clean and oil your fly-reel once a year, but the bait-casting reel requires more care. It should be taken apart often and oiled. If submerged in water during the day it should be wiped dry before putting away. Do not let a reel fall; it often necessitates a trip to the factory. Use fine lubricating oil on bait-casting reels and in cleaning it is better to use tissue paper than old rags, as it is less injurious to the delicate bearings.

Leaders.—Silkworm gut keeps best in chamois and should be kept in cold place through the closed season. Don't soak gut leaders overnight so they will be soft in the morning. It rots them. Remove them from the soak-box as soon as through fishing, or at least remove and wring out the wet felts.

FISH LINES.

Just what the fly-fishing conditions for the holiday week-end anglers will be next week on the Truckee River is somewhat of a puzzle. Since the "junebugs" made an appearance on the river daily limits were numerous in the vicinity of Boca. Snow fell in that section of the Truckee canyon on the mountain ranges a week ago, accompanied by a downpour of rain, and within a few hours the water became high and roily.

The concensus of opinion is that it will take several days yet to bring the river down to clear and desired fishing condition. At that, the rodster who tips his fly hook with a "junebug" is pretty well assured of a fair catch—provided he knows the river. Among the local rodsters now at Boca are Dr. Henry Abrahms, Michel Gario, James Maynard, John Barr, Cal Brougher, Mrs. E. C. Horst, James Thomson and others.

Among the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club members who were at the club lodge on the river recently were M. L. Gerstle and Mrs. Gerstle, Louis Eaton, Dave Sachs, J. F. Siebe, Oscar Sutro, Charles H. Kewell and others. Results with fly patterns were only fair, nine and twelve-inch trout being the largest taken a week ago.

Anglers who favor an annual trip to the Big Meadows country will be pleased to know that the dammed up waters of the power company are still four miles away from the Stover place and that Goolds is still a fishable stream. This portion of the valley has been a favorite fishing and camping section annually for hundreds of parties. The trout fishing in July when the "forked tails" come out, can not be surpassed.

News comes from Chester to Sam Wells, that the Red Bluff, via Paynes creek, and Humboldt roads are open to machines. The only other feasible route to the Meadows is via Chico. The lower end of the Meadows and the "Big Springs" are under water. Only a few anglers were out recently.

Klamath Hot Springs rod enthusiasts find the best sport in Shovel creek. Nat Boas and Joe Harlan caught large trout daily. Rufus Steel and Floyd Judah have been making daily limit catches, some of the trout scaled five pounds. Flies, helgramites and spinners are the lures, as the trout are inclined to take them.

Harry Miller, formerly of this city, but now located in San Diego, with his two sons, returning from an auto outing trip to Klamath Hot Springs, stopped at Mad river, twenty-five miles from Eureka. Steelhead trout, from two and a half to three and a half pounds in weight, furnished a plenty of the finest kind of angling—which may be of interest to anglers who look forward to a July or August trip up the coast for a try at the trout in different streams.

Another and nearby coast stream, the Garcia, is reported by J. P. Conner to offer "better fishing than for twenty-five years past." The fish are not large, however. Later on the anglers who go to Point Arena are promised good fishing from the mouth of the stream for five miles or more up river.

A rare, good trouting stream these days is the Big Stoney in Sonoma county, the Little Stoney playing an ambitious second to the main branch. Al Baker of the California Anglers' Club landed limits each day for a week of fat, gamy trout, running from half a pound to three and a half pounds in weight. A No. 8 jungle cock fly or a No. 2 copper and silver spoon were the killing lures. George Butler, Ed Jones and Charles Isaac of this city were in on the fun, too, but have since transferred their rod efforts to Yosemite Valley. Both these creeks were a bit high a week ago, but should now be in royal shape for the angler.

The Waddell lagoon, down the San Mateo coast, was fished a week ago by Floyde Spence and Lou Helfisch with pleasing results. Preliminary efforts did not indicate that there was a trout in the water, but with an incoming tide there was a big run of nice sized steelhead trout from the ocean and good catches were made. Some excellent haskets of trout were taken from the Purissima last Sunday by A. J. Wright and others.

For trout, fly-rod leaders longer than six feet should not be used because of the danger of reeling the leader knot through the tip guide, thus locking the line fast. The six-foot leader is best for three flies. But for two flies, the preferable number, a five-foot leader is long enough.

The following table of weights may be found interesting.

Inches.	lb.	oz.	Inches.	lb.	oz.
9	0	5	20	3	7
10	0	7	21	4	0
11	0	9	22	4	9
12	0	12	23	5	3
13	0	15	24	5	15
14	1	3	25	6	11
15	1	7	26	7	8
16	1	12	27	8	7
17	2	2	28	9	6
18	2	8	29	10	7
19	2	15	30	11	9

Striped bass fishing in Russian river, near Duncan's mills, is also picking up. Paul Cassini landed a fine catch Wednesday, the largest being a 27-pounder. Jack Parmenter, however, connected with and captured a huge bass that scaled forty-four pounds, besides other smaller ones.

Catalina Island rodsters have recently had a fair amount of tuna fishing. While the fish were somewhat numerous not more than half a dozen have been caught, the largest weighing 80 pounds. Colonel J. W. Dorsey and W. B. Sharpe of this city have just returned from the island fishing waters, where they had great sport with yellowtail.

VACATION TIPS.

A new camping outfit and condensed food pack is the latest wrinkle in the camping equipments for this summer. This new food plan makes it possible for a man to carry thirty-days' rations on his back, counting only on wild game that he may get on the trip to help out. The Ellery Arms Co., 583 Market street or the Pacific Hardware and Steel Co. (formerly Golcher Bros.), 510 Market street, carry an equipment containing thirty-days' rations, a hand ax and sleeping outfit that can be carried in an army knapsack. The entire pack will weight about thirty pounds.

The ten-day rations for one man can be carried along with a cooking outfit in a package eight and a half inches wide, five inches thick and ten inches high. The ten-day rations and cook kit will weigh under ten pounds. The folding cooking kit contains a wire stove that can be set up in the ground, allowing the fire to be built under it.

The small kit, when unfolded, contains besides this stove, two cups, two frying pans that also serve as plates, and one coffee can. This kit weighs 2¼ pounds. The package of flapjack flour weighs 2 pounds; mush, 1 pound; soups, 2 pounds, consomme, ¼ pound; dry milk (will make over a gallon of milk), ¾ pound; tea, ¼ pound; sweet chocolate, ½ pound; saxin, 1-16 pound, and coffee, 1 pound.

This outfit costs about $4.50, including both the cook kit and the food. All the foods are highly concentrated and mostly in tablet form except, of course, the flapjack flour and the mush. The tea, coffee, chocolate, consomme, milk and soups are all in powder form that can be diluted many times. The saxin (sugar) is 600 times sweeter than sugar and a tiny tablet will sweeten a cup of tea or coffee. [And is not recommended as a substitute.—Ed.]

These rations are for the necessities of the meals, and when game or fish are added to this supply, the vacationist will have a supply sufficient to last him ten days with plenty to eat.

* * *

How many of us have wished, when too late, that we had known how to preserve the skin of some big fish for a trophy? It is not a difficult task to so care for the skin of your big fish that it may be mounted at leisure when you return to town, and the resultant trophy lends an air of truthfulness to one's account of the fish, and how he was taken, that might be difficult to impart by word of mouth alone.

The most difficult part of preserving the skin of a really big fish lies in the catching of him, but having accomplished this, if the angler will observe the few simple instructions given herewith it will require no great effort of skill or patience to make a lasting trophy of the skin.

First lay the fish on a clean board, belly down. Take a heavy, sharp knife, and beginning at the nose, split the head straight through the middle, carrying the cut back to the base of the skull, dividing both jaws and head perpendicularly.

It will be necessary to force the knife down through the head by hammering on the back of same, hence a heavy knife is necessary, but from this point on a small knife is best. Continue the cut from the head down the back and belly to the base of the tail, being careful to leave the dorsal, adipose and ventral fins and the skin you have selected to save.

Beginning at back of head and working downward and toward the tail, remove the skin carefully, but do not, during this operation, endeavor to separate all the flesh from the skin, as that can be done more easily afterward.

When the half skin to be preserved has been entirely removed, lay the skin out carefully, scale side down, and with the edge of a tablespoon scrape the remaining flesh from the skin.

Cut away the projecting pieces of bone from within the half head, but do not remove the bones themselves. Cut carefully through the bony structure behind the cheek and remove the flesh of the cheek by scraping out through the aperature thus made. This will allow the curing liquid to penetrate to the skin over the cheek without having to make an outside cut. Make a salt brine strong enough to float a potato and then add another handful of salt for luck. The skin should be entirely submerged in this brine by weighting with a stone. Let it soak for at least three days.

In taking home the skin wrap it in sopping wet cloths in layers with plenty of heavy paper, or if you have it, rubber cloth, outside, to retain the moisture. It is most important to keep the skin from drying until you are ready to stretch it in its permanent shape.

Upon reaching home your fish skin is ready to hand over to your taxidermist.

* * *

In some sections of California, where the skies are always clear in summer and the vacationist need not fear thunder storms, which are so sommon in the East, there is little need for a tent, especially if the party is of men only.

However, in order to secure privacy, a piece of dark green percaline or silesia cloth about six feet in width and twenty feet in length, strung up as an enclosure with a heavy cord will make an admirable dressing room and weighs only two and a half pounds.

If a tent is considered a necessity a light-weight 7x7 A tent with ridge ropes, or any other small tent, is very serviceable.

THE FARM

FOOD VALUE OF MILK.

G. F. Story, extension instructor in animal husbandry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, calls attention to three essentials in the production of clean milk that cannot be overlooked if good results are to be expected.

1. The man. Of all things he is the most important, for unless the dairyman wants to make clean milk, no amount of inspection can insure a uniform grade of milk.

2. The method. Cows and stable should be clean; use pails with a small opening as they keep out 90 per cent. of the dirt; again, milk through absorbent cotton, (cost 1-3 cent per day; wipe sides and udder of cow witb damp clotb before milking; as soon as strained cool milk to 50 degrees or below and hold until delivery; tboroughly sterilize all milk utensils.

3. The price. Unless the consumer is willing to pay the extra cost of producing high grade milk he should not expect to get it by arbitrary inspection. Many Massachusetts dairymen would prodjuce a high grade production if they could get a better price for it than for ordinary market milk.

He also, in speaking of the value of milk, says: "Milk is an ideal food for babies and an excellent food for adults. It requires no cooking and can be introduced into almost any diet, at a saving in food cost. One quart of milk has a food value equivalent to three-fourths pound of beefsteak or six eggs. At present prices this gives milk an actual value of from 15 to 20 cents per quart. At 12 cents per quart it is one of the cheapest foods on the market. People are beginning to buy milk on a quality basis, the same as eggs, meat or clothing. This will be more commonly practiced when high grade milk is generally recognized to be one of our cheapest foods."

CURE FOR ABORTION.

The Montana experiment station experts in a bulletin describe the use of carbolic acid as a treatment for contagious abortion. The conclusions of the bulletin are as follows:

Carbolic acid, either fed in solution or injected hypodermically, seems to be a specific against contagious abortion.

Cows, as a rule, will eat with apparent relish as much as 750 cubic centimeters of a 4 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in feed daily.

The hypodermic injection as a treatment in an affected berd involves less labor than feeding.

In cases of impending abortion carbolic acid may be injected in sufficient quantity to cause staggering gait and dilation of the pupil of the eye, when it should be withheld for from 10 to 15 hours and repeated, with no apparent unsatisfactory after effects.

All males used for breeding purposes should be treated as indicated. Contagious abortion and granular vaginitis may be transmitted tbrough the medium of the male, unless proper precautions are observed.

Heifers pregnant for the first time are more liable to abort than during subsequent periods of gestation, and they should be carefully watched and vigorously treated if abortion exists in the herd.

Feeding and treating your cows as a herd instead of as individuals is a mistake. Consult each cow separately; ascertain her dislikes and likes for certain feeds. Whims! Yes, they undoubtedly are, but it will pay us well to cater to them. Weigh tbe milk and feed daily, noting the relation between the two, varying her feed to determine her capacity. When taking a cow's measure, remember that all sides must be considered. Tbe cow's value depends somewhat upon size, but the inside, or her dairy capacity, is of still greater importance.

Where the pigs are allowed to run with the sow, and to wean themselves, it is almost impossible for the mature female to produce more than one litter a year.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

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HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for
FOUNDER,
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SKIN DISEASES,
RINGBONE,
PINK EYE,
SWEENY,
BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
QUARTER CRACKS,
SCRATCHES,
POLL EVIL,
PARASITES.
REMOVES
BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
CAPPED HOCK,
STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

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NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.

Have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often.—W. H. RAYMOND, Prop. Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, Mont.

USED 10 YEARS SUCCESSFULLY.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in curing curb, ringbone, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and almost every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stable of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and certainly can recommend it.—C. C. CRAMES, Training Stables, 990 Jennings Street, New York City.

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A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time.. **Does not blister or remove the hair.** $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. **Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR.,** the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments. Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 54 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

For sale by Langley & Michaels, San Francisco, Calif.; Woodward, Clark & Co, Portland, Ore.; Cal. Drug & Chem. Co., Brunswig Drug Co., Western Wholesale Drug Co., Los Angeles, Calif.. Kirk, Cleary & Co., Sacramento, Calif.; Pacific Drug. Co., Seattle, Wash.; Spokane Drug Co., Spokane, Wash.; Coffin, Redington Co., San Francisco, Cal

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FOR SALE.

The standard bred trotter EL VUELA, bay mare (1909) Bred by C. A. Canfield, sired by El Volante 2:13½, dam Sue 2:12¼ by Athadon 2:27, etc. El Vuela trialed in 2:29 in her three-year-old form on the trot. She is in foal to Carlokin 2:07¾. Stands 16 hands, weighs 1200; a stylish and prompt driver. For sale reasonable or will exchange for stock suitable for livery. H. OLSEN, 1450 46th Ave., Melrose, Cal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

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Mission Branch, corner Mission and 21st streets.
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For the half year ending June 30, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum on all deposits on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from July 1, 1914
GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

ALAMEDA COUNTY FAIR

PLEASANTON, CAL.

THREE DAYS RACING --- PURSES $6000

SEPTEMBER 24 - 25 - 26 - 1914.

Entries closed, June 16, 1914, except in Amateur races, which close Saturday, September 12, 1914

Entries on Purse Races now open, close July 8, '14

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

1. Two-Year-Old Pace, Futurity Stake, No. 1, Closed 1912..$1000
2. 2:20 Class Trotting (filled and closed) 500
3. 2:25 CLASS PACING, (new) 1000
4. AMATEUR RACE FREE FOR ALL .....Cup

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

5. Two-Year-Old Trot (Futurity Stake No. 1, Closed 1912.....$1500
6. 2:12 Class Trotting (filled and closed) 500
7. 2:10 CLASS PACING, (reopened) 500
8. 2:15 Class Pace, Amateurs...Cup

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

9. 2:14 Class Pacing (filled and closed) $500
10. 2:09 Class Trot, canceled.
11. 2:20 Class Pacing (filled and closed) 500
12. 2:15 Class Trot, Amateurs...Cup

All races mile heats. Three heats. Money to be divided as follows: Twenty-five per cent. of the purse to be paid on each heat and twenty-five per cent. to the winners of the race according to their rank in the summary.

Nominators have the right of entering two horses in one ownership in any race by the payment of two per cent. additional, due and payable on or before entries close, but only one of the two horses so entered to be started in the race, and the starter is to be named by 5 o'clock p. m. the day before the race is to take place.

Entrance fee five per cent. to start, three per cent. due and payable at time entries close, one per cent. additional if not declared out on or bfore August 1, 1914, and one per cent. additional if not declared out on or before September 1, 1914. No suspensions, but all entrance fees paid in stand forfeited where the horse does not start. Declarations must be paid in full at time of declaring out. Usual five per cent. additional from money winners, except in Futurity Stakes.

Entrance fee must accompany nominations. Address all communications to the Secretary.
W. J. DAKIN, Secretary,
Pleasanton, Cal.

NEW EDITION OF JOHN SPLAN'S BOOK

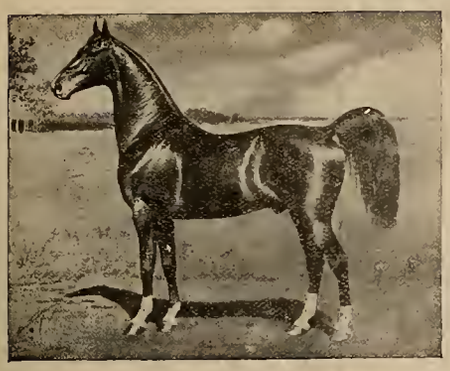
"Life With the Trotter"

PRICE, $3.00 POSTPAID

"Life With the Trotter" gives us a clear insight into the ways and means to be adopted to increase pace, and preserve it when obtained. This work is replete with interest, and should be read by all sections of society, as it inculcates the doctrines of kindness to the horse from start to finish."

Address, BREEDER and SPORTSMAN, P. O. Drawer 447, San Francisco, Cal. Pacific Bldg., Cor. Market and Fourth Sts.

The Kentucky Bred Saddle Stallion



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Reg. No. 2801 (Vol. VII.).

Winner of more first premium than any other stallion West of Chicago, and of more money than any other exhibited at the California State Fair.

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TERMS: $50 for the Season Payable at time of service. If mare does not provewith foal money is to be refunded.

For further particulars address, H. W. HEWITT, Manager.or T. L. Johnson, Owner Crocker Bldg.

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Price $2.00 per bottle, prepaid on receipt of price. $16.00 per doz.; $10.00 per gal.

$2500 Guaranteed **Stanford Stake 1916** $2500 Guaranteed

FOALS OF 1913.

To Trot and Pace as Three-Year-Olds.

$1500 to Trotting Division $1000 to Pacing Division

To Be Given Under the Direction of

California State Agricultural Society

Sacramento, Cal.

ENTRIES CLOSE, JULY 15, 1914

MONEY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

TROTTING DIVISION:

$375 to the 1st heat, $375 to the 2nd heat, $375 to the 3rd heat, $375 to the winners in the race according to rank in summary.

PACING DIVISION:

$250 to the 1st heat, $250 to the 2nd heat, $250 to the 3rd heat, $250 to the winners in the race according to rank in summary.

Entrance Fee 5% of Purse.

PAYMENTS: $5.00 which must accompany nomination on July 15th, 1914; $5.00 on November 1st, 1914; $10 on June 1st, 1915; $10.00 on November 1st, 1915; $10 on June 1st, 1916.

STARTING PAYMENTS: $35 to start trotter, $10 to start pacer. All starting payments to be made ten days before the first day of the State Fair at which the race is to take place.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Nominators failing to make payments when the same fall due shall be declared out, without liability for entrance money, but shall forfeit all entrance money paid in. No notice necessary for nominators to be declared out.

Should two or more horses be tied at the conclusion of the three heats, such horses only shall contest in the fourth heat, and the money divided according to rank in the summary at the termination of this heat. Horses having won two heats and being drawn or distanced in the third heat shall not lose position in summary. Heat purses will be divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

A distanced horse in these races shall be entitled to money already won.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee

Entrance fee five per cent (5%) of purse.

Stake is for amount guaranteed—no more, no less.

Distances in all heats 100 yards.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof is entitled to first money only. There will be no more moneys in ach division or heat than there are starters.

Hobbles will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Otherwise than as herein specified, National Trotting Association (of which this Society is a member) rules to govern.

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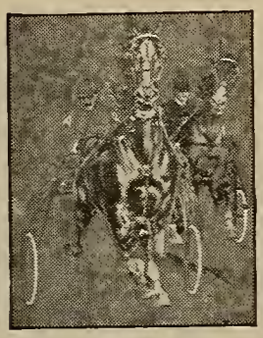

RACE PROGRAM

FIRST DAY, JULY 25	SECOND DAY, JULY 27
1—Three-year-old pacing division, Futurity Stake No. 11.....$1300	4—Two-year-old trotting division, Futurity Stake No. 12.....$1350
2—2:09 class, trotting..... 1000	5—2:15 class, trotting..... 1000
3—2:20 class, pacing..... 1000	6—2:10 class, pacing 1000
THIRD DAY, JULY 28	**FOURTH DAY, JULY 29**
7—Two-year-old pacing division, Futurity Stake No. 12.....$1100	10—2:12 class, trotting.....$1000
8—Three-year-old trotting division, Futurity Stake No. 11... 3300	11—2:07 class, pacing 1000
9—2:14 class, pacing..... 1000	12—2:20 class, trotting 1000

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Experiments show that mature sows daily produce from 4.9 to seven pounds of milk per animal. One sow weighing 438 pounds yielding 7.7 pounds of milk in a single day during which period she consumed four pounds cornmeal, four pounds of wheat middlings and eight pounds of skim-milk. Average sow's milk contains about 6.9 per cent. fat, 5.6 per cent milk sugar, 5.6 per cent. casein and albumen and 98 per cent. ash. In all respects it is richer than cow's milk.

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HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE, Salem, Ore., May 18-19, L. H. Reid, 391x400
HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE, Hanford, Cal., May 21, L. S. Hawxhurst, 189x200
HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE, Seattle, Wn., June 1-3, L. H. Reid, 289x300
HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE, Boise, Idaho, June 8-10 S. A. Huntley, 470x475
HIGH ON ALL 16 Yd. TARGETS, Boise, Idaho, S. A. Huntley, 565x575
LONGEST RUN, at Boise, 187 Straight, others of 114, 101 and 83 by S. A. Huntley

HIGH GENERAL AVERAGE, Ely, Nev., June 2-5 S. A. Huntley, 449x475 SECOND PROFESSIONAL, Ely, Nev., Guy Holohan, 410x475

FIRST PROFESSIONAL, in White Pine Handicap, Guy Holohan, shooting from 21 yards, 45x50

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The 3 Dram Load of DU PONT WINS NINTH EASTERN HANDICAP

THE PLACE: Bradford Gun Club, Bradford, Pa., June 18, 1914.

THE SCORE: 97 x 100 — 21 yards.

THE MAN: F. S. Wright, South Wales, New York.

Second, Fourth and Fifth High Amateur Scores in This Event Made with the 3-Dram Load of DUPONT.

(2) H. W. Heikes, Dayton, O., 96 x 100—20 yards; (4) W. Hart, Dresden, Ont., 95 x 100—17 yards; (5) R. J. Gumbert, Pittsburgh, Pa., 95 x 100—16 yards;

HIGH PROFESSIONAL SCORE: W. B. Darton, Portland, Me., 95 x 100—20 yards.

3-Dram Load of DUPONT Wins Preliminary Handicap.

AMATEURS: Dr. W. C. Wooten, Buffalo, N. Y., on 17 yards; and H. B. Blackmar, Buffalo, N. Y., on 18 yards. TIED AT 97 x 100, Dr. Wooten won in second Shoot-Off.

(3) C. A. Galbraith, Bay City, Mich., 18 yards, 96 x 100—BALLISTITE.

High Professional Score: .96 x 100 — 22 Yards,
Made by J. M. Hawkins, Baltimore, Md., shooting 3 drams DUPONT.

3-Dram Load of DUPONT, High On All Targets Shot At:

AMATEUR: H. W. HEIKES, 558 x 600. PROFESSIONAL: L. S. German, 560 x 600.

3-Dram Load of DUPONT Wins Double Target Event:

AMATEURS: Messrs. Wright and Painter tied at 46 x 50.

3-Dram Load of DUPONT Wins Highest Average on the 16-Yd. Targets:

AMATEUR: (1) H. W. Heikes, 332 x 350. (2) R. Bruns, tie 331 x 350.

PROFESSIONAL: L. S. German, 337 x 350.

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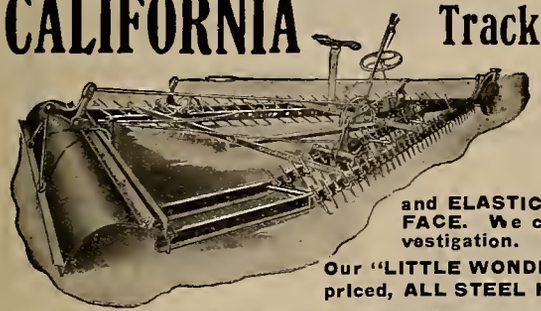

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FOR SALE:- STAR TILDEN, br. s. by STAR POINTER 1:59 1-4, Dam JESSIE TILDEN, by ROY WILKES 2:06 1-2.

STAR TILDEN has no mark and is staked through the California Circuit. He was six years old June 7, 1914.

STATEMENT BL CHAS. L. DERYDER, April 9, 1914, who has had STAR TILDEN since he was foaled:

"In regard to your colt (Star Tilden), I have always felt that he was a good pacer and I have no reason to change my mind. He paced in Two-Seven and a Fraction in a race last year, and I believe should race around 2:05 or 2:06 this year. At Santa Rosa, he stepped each one of the miles faster than the winner did, coming the last half of each one of those miles in 1:02. His legs are perfectly clean and sound and he is absolutely sound in every way. I don't know of a green pacer in California that can go in 2:10 outside of Star Tilden, which makes his chances look pretty good to stake through this country."

My reason for selling is, that I have no time to devote to the racing game. I will price him right. Apply to Geo. W. Putnam, owner, at Salt Lake City, Utah, or to H. G. Smith, of Pleasanton, California, who is now getting him ready for the fall races.

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H. C. Rinkel, High Professional., 282 x 300, shooting E. C.

MICHIGAN—
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F. K. Eastman, High Professional, 181 x 200, shooting Infallible.

KANSAS—
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J. L. Head, High Professional, 147 x 150, shooting E. C.

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PARKER GUN VICTORIES AT HOME

On May 4th, at Modesto, during California-Nevada tournament, MR. TONY PRIOR won the Grand Trophy on 25 straight, and on May 6th, at same place, by scoring 94 x 100 at 21 yards,

THE CALIFORNIA-NEVADA HANDICAP,

scoring last 50 straight, which is going "some."

On May 12th, at San Diego tournament, five of the six high guns were as follows:

MR. ED. L. MITCHELL,	194 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. FOSTER COUTS,	193 x 200	
MR. GEORGE STAHL,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. LEE COUTS,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. SAM. HUNTLEY,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. RALPH ARNOLD,	187 x 200	Parker Gun

May 12th to 14th, at San Diego tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored high professional average, 467 out of 500 targets.

May 15th to 17th, at Los Angeles tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored 590 x 630 targets, which was high on all targets shot at, including

A RUN OF 135 STRAIGHT.

At this shoot MR. FRED B. MILLS by scoring 452 x 480 was high amateur with MR. RALPH ARNOLD second, and on third day MR. HEINE PFIRRMAN scored 116 x 120 targets, landing in first place on that occasion.

N. B.—Messrs. Prior, Mitchell, Stahl, Huntley and Pfirrman shot 34-inch barrel Parker guns.

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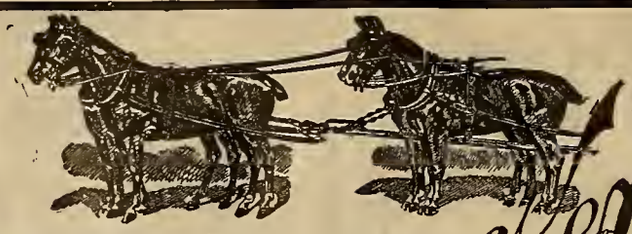

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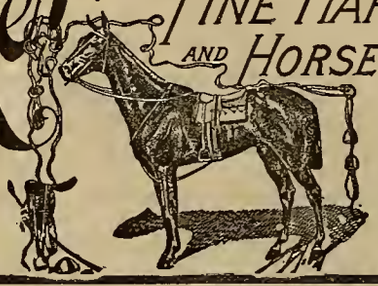

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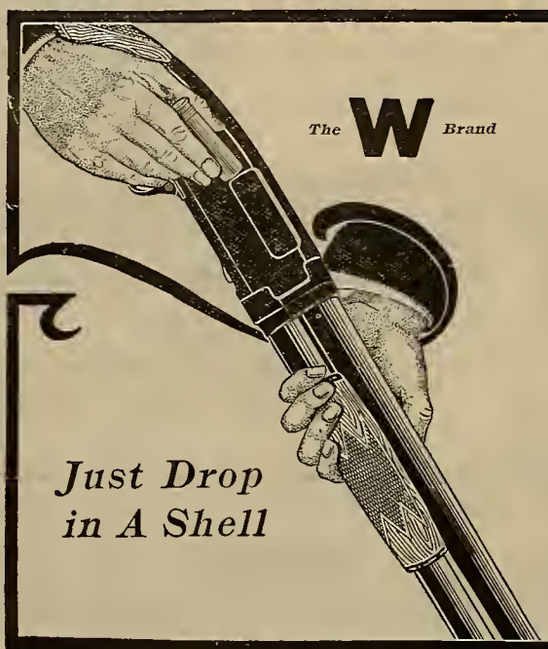

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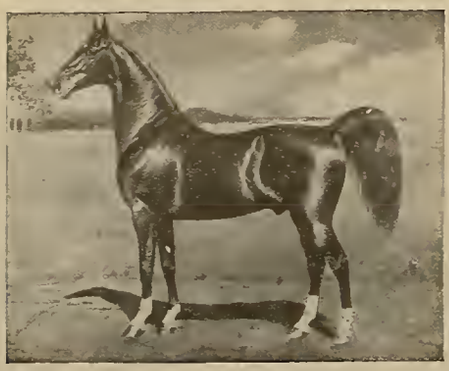

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ENTRIES CLOSE, JULY 15, 1914

MONEY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

TROTTING DIVISION:
$375 to the 1st heat, $375 to the 2nd heat, $375 to the 3rd heat, $375 to the winners in the race according to rank in summary.

PACING DIVISION:
$250 to the 1st heat, $250 to the 2nd heat, $250 to the 3rd heat, $250 to the winners in the race according to rank in summary.

Entrance Fee 5% of Purse.

PAYMENTS: $5.00 which must accompany nomination on July 15th, 1914; $5.00 on November 1st, 1914; $10 on June 1st, 1915; $10.00 on November 1st, 1915; $10 on June 1st, 1916.

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Breeders' Meeting, Salinas, July 25th to 29tb.
Santa Rosa—August 31st to September 5tb (inclusive).
Woodland—September 8tb to 10th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—September 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 23rd to 26th.
Fresno—September 29tb to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 7th to 13th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (Inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Cleveland, Ohio	July 20-25
Detroit (Blue Rubbon)	July 27-Aug. 1
Grand Rapids	Aug. 3-8
Kalamazoo	Aug 10-15
Fort Erie	Aug. 24-26
N. Y. State Fair	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Hartford (Connecticut Fair)	Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)	Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

COLT RACING is the backbone of the horse industry, that part that most directly benefits the breeder. Stakes and purses for young trotters form the very life of the breeding industry. It fosters it and forms an incentive for men to buy young trotters at high prices. Trotting as a sport has and always will endure. Yet no sport can have a following among any class other than the very wealthy where the earning capacity is insufficient to at least defray part of the expense. It is the prospect of winning money that incites men to pay long prices for horseflesh, and unless colt stakes are given the buyer or the breeder who races must await the development necessary to enable a horse to cope with seasoned campaigners. It is unreasonable to expect three-year-olds to successfully race against aged horses, and it is impossible of course for two-year-olds to do this. Yet colts at these ages can be made successful racing machines and consequently be made to have an intrinsic value. Now that speed is to a certain extent born with the foal and the proportion of fast colts is greater than formerly, colt stakes can be made as interesting as those for matured horses. The Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Futurity for two and three-year-olds is one of the classic events of the trotting turf. It is always a race worth going miles to see. The time made not infrequently compares favorably with that of the class races. The spectators relish a battle between precocious youngsters; the prowess of the latter appeals to the racing public. It is in a measure the achievement of scientific breeding. The value of colt stakes is incalculable, for not only does the winner earn remuneration for the time and labor incident to the development of the colt, but he reflects credit on the breeder and reputation to his breeding stud. Nothing gives his breeding stud the same advertising. Both sire and dam are made famous in a day. The cost of entry is so slight in comparison with the prize itself that breeders and owners of young foals cannot afford to keep their colts out of stakes.

A GOOD PLAN for every association giving harness racing in California this year to adopt, is to follow the rules closely in everything pertaining to racing, and insist that every owner and trainer do likewise. Nine-tenths of all the trouble kicked up in this world is caused by misunderstandings in regard to the terms of agreement or contracts, and a majority of the cases that go to the boards of appeals and review of the two parent trotting associations, would never have been filed had the members and the owners thoroughly understood the conditions of the races and lived up to them. Every secretary should have a copy of the rules and make an effort to see that in the matter of entries these rules are followed, rejecting every one that does not comply therewith. The judges in the stand should be men who are conversant with them and who will insist that they be enforced, and the association directors should bend every effort to the same end. Where rules are followed strictly, and all persons are treated alike, there will be few complaints from horsemen or the public, and from those who are fair-minded.

FAST MILES are being shown on workout days at every California track where horses are in training. There will be considerable speed shown in the races this summer, but some who are showing so well now will be on the shelf by the time the bell rings. California tracks get hard very quickly after the rainy season ends, and before trainers realize it the horses are hammering the soundness out of their legs and feet. Plenty of water is needed on all California tracks during the summer season to make them suitable for training purposes. When the day of racing comes it is well enough to have a hard track, but until that time horses worked on a soft track will be in better shape to win, especially when the heats are split. Where water is scarce the tracks are sometimes harrowed deeply to prevent them getting hard, but in this climate the dust soon becomes so unbearable that trainers choose the hard track instead of the dusty one as the lesser of two evils. We suggest to associations that desire to maintain a good reputation for their tracks as training places, that they be generous with water from now on, and not simply sprinkle the surface, but soak the track well and not harrow too deeply. The more sound horses there are by July 25th, the larger fields there will be in the races, and large fields help to draw large crowds and are conducive to success in many ways.

EDW. J. DELOREY of Los Angeles has been appointed a director of the State Agricultural Society to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chas. W. Paine. Mr. Delorey should prove to be a valuable and efficient official as he has had much experience in the affairs of the Los Angeles Agricultural Association and has served many years as Secretary of the Los Angeles Harness Horse Association.

A movement is on foot to orer a programme of harness races this fall by the Los Angeles Harness Horse Association. Sidney Goldman of Los Angeles has been chosen secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. J. Delorey, who has been appointed a director of the State Agricultural Society. As soon as this movement develops further full particulars will be given and the programme advertised.

THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS on the new eligibility rules were published in the Horse Journal. They seem to be pertinent and to treat of the application of the rules in a very intelligent manner:

Although the biennial congresses of the two parent trotting associations were held last February and matters were finally and officially arranged by the officers of the two organizations at their semi-annual session last month, yet the turf press is still full of inquiries about the proper workings of the newly adopted rules pertaining to eligibility and time allowances.

These rules, if some writers are to be believed, are so complicated and diversified that no common intelligence can understand them, while the self-appointed interpreters are deeply in the dark as to their true workings until a trial is given during the racing season.

Due to these very complicated turf rules, some have cried louder than ever for a uniformity of racing rules of both associations and a final amalgamation of the two in one. The fact of the matter is, however, that never in the entire history of the harness turf has there been a time when the rules and regulations of the National and American Trotting Associations were as uniform to the very letter and spirit as right now.

In a careful study of both books of rules and the interpretations given by the respective boards one will find a difference of one single word—namely, "equaled," adopted by the National and dropped by the American, in the explanations for time allowance rules. The whole trouble seems to be the lack of understanding the meaning of the rules pertaining to "eligibility" and "time allowance."

The two are written and talked about as meaning the same thing, or adopted to serve the same purpose, while in reality they differ for the reason that while the one is a rule the other has a wider scope and can be defined or regulated by racing associations in their published conditions.

Admitting that the new rules were adopted for the chief and sole purpose of giving to non-winners of past seasons that have shown no form a chance to come back and try again in slower classes, the eligibility rule is the most important. For that reason the new Book of Eligibility was prepared and placed in the hands of owners who make entries and track managers who accept them.

Under this rule it is now estimated that at least one-third of all trotters and pacers with records have also what is known as a "winrace," the first meaning a mark taken either against time or in a losing race, the latter a mark obtained in a race which is his eligiblity mark to enter and start in races.

What was known on the harness turf as "records" previous to 1914 has therefore absolutely no meaning or significance as they concern the eligibility of horses to race unless such records are what is now defined as winraces. Any horse with a winrace that has started and failed to win a race is granted one second for each such season.

This has been minutely explained by officials of the parent associations and is perhaps simpler than most racing rules on the books. There is, however, a difference of one word. According to the interpretation given by the board of review of the National, a horse can enjoy this grant of one second for each season, until he wins a race and equals or reduces his best record.

Under the interpretation of the board of appeals of the American, such a horse will enjoy the full benefit even if he equals his former winrace and be penalized only when he reduces. This means that a horse having failed to win in 1911, 1912, and 1913, but wins in 1914, he will still have four seconds benefit in 1915 unless he has reduced his former winrace.

The time allowance rule has a much wider meaning for the reason that aside from what the racing rules allow, associations can grant more by simply publishing same in their stake and purse conditions.

The time allowance is on a par with taking off the weight of a runner until he shows that he is up to his old form, when the weight should be imposed the same as a winrace, merely for the reason that said horse has won and at the same time "equaled or reduced" his former winrace mark.

According to the ruling of the Board of Review, a horse that has raced in 1912 and 1913 or previonsly, but failed to win a race, is eligible to slower classes as allowed, but if said horse is raced in 1914 and equaled or reduced his former best winning race and won a race, he loses all former allowances and can start in 1915 in his fastest winrace class. In other words, he has won a race, equaled or reduced his best mark, and must then and there carry weight.

In an official ruling the Board of Appeals says that such a horse will still enjoy full allowance unless he has reduced. This we understand to mean that if a horse with a winrace of 2:11¼ gained in 1910, starts every season and in 1915 wins a race in the 2:15 class, with the fastest time in 2:11¼, he is entitled to all past allowances in 1915.

The difference between the two rulings, as can be readily seen, is very insignificant, in fact, a sort of splitting of words which serves no other purpose but unnecessarily complicates matters for the uninitiated and hair-splitter. It is also surprising to account why the Board of Appeals deemed it wise to scratch the word "equaled," when the avowed purpose of both associations was to make their rules uniform.

The ruling that a horse loses all time allowance benefit after he wins a race in which he equaled or reduced his former mark is in itself liberal enough without further concessions. In fact, in the judgment of many horsemen a winner should be penalized by weight, which is a winrace for trotters as soon as he wins a race even if his record is slower than his former winrace, but faster than the class in which he started.

As long as the purpose of the rules is to bring back the fast record performers that are now outclassed the allowance cannot be too liberal for the trial. The time may come, however, when such horses will be penalized according to their winraces as soon as made if their marks are faster than the class in which they won, whether they equal or reduce their best former winraces.

What further time allowances racing associations could grant to their entrants has not yet been tried, but the chances are some wide-awake track secretary will devise means of increasing his entry lists.

MARTIN ROLLINS.

Martin Rollins, one of the pioneer and best known horsemen of Sonoma county, passed away Monday evening at his home in Santa Rosa, after a long illness. He had been confined to his bed for the past eighteen months and death came as a release from pain and suffering.

The deceased was born in Maine February 17, 1837, and came to California thirty-six years ago, residing in Petaluma for a time, and then removing to Santa Rosa, where he resided for thirty-three years. When the Santa Rosa Stock Association purchased Anteo with a record of 2:16¼ for $10,000, Mr. Rollins had charge of the horse and sold it for $25,000, the horse later bringing the price of $65,000. He also bred and raced Charley Belden 2:08½.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Utah State Fair, it was decided to add two days to the dates already announced and open the fair Saturday noon, October 3rd, and close Saturday night, October 10th, making eight full days in all. This fair offers every inducement to horse owners to race on its track. Splendid barns are available, gratis, to nominators. Feed is cheap and no better water can be found anywhere. The track is a half-mile, is safe and fast and is kept in excellent condition. There are ten stables, two to ten head each, now located on the grounds, and their early try-outs are most satisfactory. From present indications, the race meeting to be held this year will be up to old-time form.

RACING AT THE STADIUM.

About 6000 enthusiastic spectators packed the grandstand and lined the rails on both sides of the Stadium race track last Saturday afternoon at the light harness matinee races. The day was cold and foggy, notwithstanding a big crowd stayed until the last heat was finished. A card of seven races, however, is too long for one afternoon.

Vera Hal won out in the free-for-all pace. Teddy Bear won the first heat in a close whipping finish. The second heat was the best heat of the day and brought the crowd up with a roar. The proverbial blanket could have covered Vera Hal, Happy Dentist and Teddy Bear as the trio reached the wire. The judges' decision was hooted by many in the audience, so close was the wind-up. Vera Hal went off in front and was never headed. The mare won the third heat over Teddy Bear by half a length, the whip failing to spur the Bear in front. Dentist was right up at the leaders' wheels.

Monica McKinney gamed out the free-for-all trot, the roan Birdeye being the contender in each heat. Birdeye won the second heat when Monica broke close to the judges' stand. The colt, Nearest Alto McKinney, went off his feet in each heat.

Fourteen horses was the field for Starter F. E. Wright of Sacramento in the 2:30 mixed. Horseshoe Boy, an Alameda dark horse, came in last in the first heat and then won out handily. The field was well strung out in each heat. Jerry O'Shea said it was more like an Irish stew than a horse race.

Strathdon, after landing in third place, won the two following heats rather easily in the 2:20 trot.

Delilah won the 2:15 pace on summary position, so the judges decided after the third heat. The field finished in a bunch at the wire, George Gin being the winner of the first heat. Red Pointer passed Delilah in the stretch and won the second heat. Delilah kept front position all through the last heat.

Jim Donnelly and way stations was the tale for the 2:25 mixed class, the only race of the day finished in two heats. Gold Bond and Alfred D. fought for secondary position in each heat.

Le Dona won the final heats in the last race. William Tell, off first in the first heat, came down the stretch running like a quarter horse and under the whip at that. The judges set him down last. Each heat was a race.

First race—2:30 mixed, mile heats, best two in three:

Horseshoe Boy (A. S. Hanks)	14	1	1
Bessie Barneto (F. W. Thompson)		4	3
Mabel Dillon (E. Cohen)	2	2	5
Guy Ward (D. E. Hoffman)	3	3	6
Emma W. (W. Malougb)	4	w	
G. J. P. (R. Consan)	5	5	2
Ella Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	6	8	4
Peaches (F. Burton)	6	10	8
Baldy Mitchell (H. Campodonico)	9	6	9
Effie Madison (J. J. Klapperich)	7	9	w
Hello Girl (R. Kehoe)	8	7	7
Pride of Elmhurst (J. D. Johnstone)	12	11	10
Wild Rose G. Fabbri)	11	13	12
Queen (J. Jpnek)	13	12	11

Time—2:19, 2:21, 2:23. Scratched—Caliente Girl, Mabel Dillon, Springtime, Lady Bell.

Second race—2:20 trot, mile heats, best two in three:

Strathdon G. H. Allen)	3	1	1
Laddie G. (J. Holland)	1	6	3
Soreta (McKinney Stables)	2	6	5
Ida M. (H. Boyle)	4	3	2
Nutwood Lou (A. Ottinger)	6	2	4
Ateka (L. A. Bangs)	5	5	6

Time—2:20, 2:18, 2:17½.

Third race—Free-for-all pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Vera Hal (H. Cohen)	3	1	1
Teddy Bear (Charles Silva)	1	3	2
Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)	2	2	3
Hamburg Belle (J. H. Ginocchio)	4	4	5
W. J. K. (W. J. Kenney)	5	5	4

Time—2:13, 2:10, 2:11. Scratched—Leata J.

Fourth race—Free-for-all trot, mile heats, best two in three: Monica McKinney (Hoffman & Sicotte) 1 2 1

Birdeye (A. Combatalade)	2	1	2
Nearest Alto McKinney (W. Tryon)	3	3	3
Silver Hunter (T. D. Sexton)	4	4	5
J. C. Simpson (A. Ottinger)	5	5	4

Time—2:15, 2:18¼, 2:17. Scratched—Muggins.

Fifth race—2:15 pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Red Pointer (McKinney Stables)	2	1	2
Delilah (J. C. Welch)	3	2	1
Geo. Gin (George Giannini)	1	4	3
T. D. W. (H. Cohen)	4	3	4
Little Medium (Dr. H. E. Allen)	6	5	5
Pointer Belle (Kidd and Luce)	5	7	6
One Better (J. O'Shea)	7	6	w

Time—2:15, 2:16, 2:15. Scratched—Little Dick.

Sixth race—2:25 class, mixed, mile heats, best two in three:

Jim Donnelly (D. E. Hoffman)	1	1	
Alfred D. (S. Whitmore)	3	2	
Gold Bond (C. Lee)	2	5	
Vela A. (S. Roberts, Jr.)	5	3	
Darby Mc. (J. McTigue)	4	4	
Frisco Boy (George Fabbri)	6	6	
Search Me (R. Werner)	7	7	

Time—2:23, 2:24.

Seventh race—2:20 pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Le Dona (S. H. Crowell)	3	1	1
Victor Pointer (D. Keating)	1	5	3
Golden Buck (W. G. Walkup)	4	2	4
Ishmael (F. P. Lauterwasser)	2	4	6
Roman Boy (W. A. Doberty)	5	3	7
Fred D. (A. De Vecchio)	6	6	5
William Tell (McKinney Stables)	7	7	2

Time—2:21½, 2:20. William Tell set back in first heat for running.

Mr. Stewart Carter of Corning, Cal., has shipped his Nutwood Wilkes stallion Palo Prieta to H. S. Hogoboom of Woodland to be prepared for the 1915 races at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Carter reports that there is a movement on foot to organize a driving club and build a race track at Corning; there are quite a number of good broodmares in that vicinity and owners are becoming interested in the idea of building a track and racing and training their colts.

SONOMA DRIVING CLUB.

The following communication was received from Jas. A. Stirling of Sonoma, Cal., who wished to have same published in justice to the Sonoma Driving Club:

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:

The attention of the Sonoma Driving Club has been called to a note in a recent issue of your publication, which reads as follows:

"There were some races over tbe half-mile track at Sonoma last Saturday. A number of the members of the San Francisco Driving Clubs brought their horses there and came away dissatisfied. They say 'they will never go there any more.' There were several exhibitions of foul driving given that astonished them beyond measure."

Believing the Breeder and Sportsman is desirous of dealing justly by all of its patrons, we ask the courtesy of space in which to correct what appears to be a wilful misstatement.

The Sonoma Driving Club has deservedly enjoyed the reputation of showing only uniform courtesy to visiting as well as to local horsemen—on no occasion forgetting that in this, as in every other line of sport, "rules of the game" are to be observed on the track as closely as the ethics of any profession.

As a matter of actual fact, an exhibition of "foul driving" was exhibited, but it was inaugurated by a visiting horseman. When carried to an unwarranted extent, his adversary (a local driver) very properly concluded that the unwritten laws relegated the defensive fully justified "rough stuff"—to use th vernacular of the track—in his own work. In other words, it was a case of "Greek meeting Greek."

It is untrue that the majority of visiting horsemen were dissatisfied with the treatment received in Sonoma and were it not for the egotism of the driver who, recognizing the fact that he was destined to meet his Waterloo at the hands of one whose skill equaled his own, sought to win by resorting to discreditable methods, the Sonoma Driving Club would not have been subjected to public and unjust criticism.

SONOMA DRIVING CLUB.

WINNING STALLIONS OF THE WORLD IN 1913.

In presenting once more a classification of the leading stallions in all parts of the world, it may be mentioned that on this occasion the International list has been lengthened by the inclusion of two additional countries, viz., Brazil and Uruguay.

For the third year in succession the Champion Sire in this country fails to secure the premier position in the universal list, which is, for the third successive time, topped by a sire in Argentina. In becoming "World's Champion" for 1913, Cyllene must hold a unique record, having regard to the fact that he was the leading stallion in 1909 and 1910 in England.

Beyond this outstanding feature it is not necessary to do more than call attention to the remarkable manner in which St. Simon dominated the Sires' List in almost every country in the world. In five countries out of the fourteen, a son of St. Simon is at the top of the list; in one other a grandson fills the same place, and the leaders in two countries are out of daughters of St. Simon. Moreover, Flying Fox and his son, Gouvernant, carried the blood of St. Simon's sister, Angelica.

As regards the largest number of actual winners and races won, the Australasian stallions are almost unapproachable. Their nearest attendant is Star Shoot, whose offspring have done remarkably well in the United States, where Broomstick's position as chief sire of the year was entirely due to the earnings of Whisk Broom and Nightstick, which returned from England to the land of their birth.

Cyllene, by Bona Vista (Argentina)	£40,013
Desmond, by St. Simon (England)	30,973
Flying Fox, by Orme (France)	28,166
Ayr Laddie, by Ayrshire (Australia)	26,140
Ard Patrick, by St. Florian (Germany)	24,777
Signorino, by Best Man (Italy)	22,103
Soult, by St. Simon (New Zealand)	20,685
Talion, by Fripon (Belgium)	15,730
Broomstick, by Ben Brush (United States)	15,202
Gouvernant, by Flying Fox (Austria-Hungary)	14,761
Darley Dale, by St. Simon (Russia)	14,500
Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon (Uruguay)	7,756
Greatorex, by Carbine (South Africa)	6,535
Pericles, by St. Simon (Brazil)	3,884

—Bloodstock Breeders' Review.

ENTRIES FOR THE PORTLAND MEETING.

Manager Fred T. Merrill of the Rose City Speedway, giving the race meeting August 19th, 20th and 21st, reports that several horsemen have shown their approval of the effort that is being made to hold a good harness meeting by making their entries already, and that the management will be greatly encouraged if horsemen generally who expect to race here, will signify their intentions and make their entries as early as possible. While the closing date is August 5th, and the schedule is for a three days' meeting, it is the hope of the management to extend the dates a couple of days, if indications warrant it. It is the hope of the new management to popularize harness racing at this point and a low admission charge is contemplated, with a couple of free days for ladies. Also a strong program of novelties is in preparation. Hence the appeal for early entries, so that racing at this splendid track, within the corporate limits of Portland, may have another chance for life.

SACRAMENTO DRIVING CLUB.

Not even on the Grand Circuit—the Major League of harness racing—has there been a race in which there is greater interest among horsemen and public alike than in the coming free-for-all pace at the Charity Matnee meet to be gven by the Sacramento Driving Club at the State Fair Grounds. In this race, Jim Logan, with a mark of 2:02¾, and Leata J., with a record of 2:03, will meet for the first time.

This race and several others will make up a program of light harness racing such as has never before been held in the West. The beauty of the sport is that the entire proceeds will go to charity. This is the only race of the year staged by the Sacramento Driving Club at which an admission charge is made.

All other meets are free to the public, but a charge of 25 cents, which includes the grandstand, will be made this time so that a fund will be raised for the dependant crippled children of Sacramento. It is a worthy cause and a good program, so it should draw a heavy patronage from the public.

A person does not necessarily have to be a harness horse enthusiast to appreciate this big driving meet. The fact that the money goes to a most worthy cause is making it attract interest from people who are not otherwise inspired by harness racing. The further fact that some of the greatest horses in the country are going to compete makes it appeal to the sporting interest in even the most apathetic harness horse devotee.

The fact that Jim Logan and Leata J. both have campaigned over the Grand Circuit where tbey have been money-getters and the further fact that neither of these great pacers ever have met in competition, makes the outcome of this race one that is most uncertain. Leata J., owned by J. M. Jones of Stockton, gathered $17,000 in purses in her trip around the premier circuit last season. She incidentally hung up a record for herself Jim Logan obtained his record on the same circuit the season previous when he was a winner of $8,500 in purses.

Local horsemen are entirely at sea as to what to expect from these two great pacers. The horses will not race for a purse, but the interest and pride among the followers of each is as great as though many thousands were at stake. This is the first time in the history of harness racing on the Coast that free-for-all pacers have entered a race other than one for money.

While the free-for-all pace is absorbing a great amount of interest, the fact has not been lost sight of that there will be other classy events on the program. Three score or more horses will be here on the big day and probably eight races will have to be scheduled in order to give every horseman a show. The program will be made up during this week when all entries are in.

Among the horses already entered are the following:

Jim Logan and Maxine, J. Elmo Montgomery, Davis.

Firecracker, Sam Hay, Woodland; Teddy, George Henningan, Woodland; Fiesta Maid, Joseph Ansel, Arlie Demonio and Enchilada, Woodland Stock Farm, Woodland.

Leata J., J. M. Jones, Stockton.

From the San Francisco Driving Club of San Francisco: Happy Dentist, J. J. Ryan; J. C. Simpson, and Nutwood Lou, A. Ottinger; W. J. K., W. J. Kenney; Little Dick, H. Ohlandt, Jr.; Bradmont and George Gin, George J. Giannini; Red Pointer and Sorita, McKinney Stables; Delilah, J. C. Welsh; Laddie, G. J. Holland; Ateka, L. A. Bangs; Roman Boy, W. A. Daugherty; Ishmael, F. P. Lauterwasser, Jr.; Silver Hunter, T. D. Dixon.

Besides these horses there will be about twenty from the Sacramento Driving Club, four or five more from Stockton, four from Pleasanton, three from Marysville and five or six from Rocklin, with from twelve to fifteen from the California Driving Club of San Francisco.

A GOOD DOER.

A good definition of what constitutes a "good doer," which recently appeared in an English publication, is as follows: "What is called in stable language as a 'good doer' is a horse that grooms appreciate while owners regard him with feelings of considerable satisfaction. He does not leave an oat in his manger. He is not fastidious as to the high quality of the oats and hay placed before him; they all go the same way. Essential nutriment is provided because he does justice to the good things—or the not so good—allotted to him; and work does not represent, in his case, insuperable difficulties. He is able to come out when wanted and do his little lot without making a song about it. On the other hand, what is termed the 'shy feeder' is usually a trouble to those connected with him, and the art of coaxing an appetite is not understood in all stables. When, for example, a hunter cannot do his one day a fortnight—his rider probably being no 'bruiser' at his best—we may estimate his chances of being a 'good doer' with misgiving, and we may be sure that he is frequently anathematized by a more or less efficient stud groom. Now the idea is put forward that, apart from the better-class stables (hunting, racing and the like), not enough care is paid to the feeding of horses; that insufficient discrimination is exercised, and that more profitable results in the shape of work might be obtained if this subject were properly studied. It is certainly worth while. Trainers of racehorses—who must have their horses perfectly fit or their living would vanish—have a saying to the effect that their flying steeds are trained as much in the stable as out of it, thus emphasizing the supreme importance of excellent feeding, and all horse-keepers, no matter how humble their entourage, should bear that statement in mind.

SOME PHOENIX REMINDERS.

Phoenix, Arizona, puts up more money for fast races than any meeting in the Great Western Circuit. There are four pacing races of $2,000 each in 2:10 and faster, and there are three trotting classes of $2,000 each in 2:09 or faster. Phoenix offers ten classes, in which the purses are of the uniform amount of $2,000 each. Secretary Wood's explanation is that he wants to see them go.

He does not expect the horsemen to pay the purses; the gate receipts will take care of that. All he wants the horsemen to do is to enter horses that have the speed. He wants them to he ahle to go fast for at least three heats, and for three heats only, unless two or more of them are tied; then there is some added money for the fourth heat.

Phoenix makes the proud hoast of the finest winter climate ever found outside of the Garden of Eden. Secretary Wood is sending broadcast invitations to the horsemen to winter at Phoenix. He uses the following language: All we ask is that you accept our hospitality, receive our welcome and make yourself at home. We feel that the pleasure of your society, the profit of your company, will more than compensate us for our efforts in entertaining you.

During the winter matinees at which sizeahle purses and attractive trophies are hung up, will he held for the profit and pleasure of our horsemen guests, to entertain the transient and the tourist, and the legislature which will he in session during the winter months.

Next year the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition opens its doors to visitors from all over the world.

While this great exposition is particularly of the West, it helongs to the whole world, and we want our cousins in the East to visit it and visit us in passing hy.

In June it holds a race meet for harness horses at which princely purses will he competed for. We want to help you prepare a winner for that event. We wish to fix it so that your expenses may he reduced to the minimum, and your winning chances at their maximum when you reach San Francisco.

When you are ready to race you can leave Phoenix and he in San Francisco in 27 hours.

You can leave here Saturday night and he in San Francisco Sunday night. Special rates and accommodations will he made hy hoth railroads, and Wells-Fargo Express Company.

If owners can agree upon date of shipping, a special train de luxe may he arranged for, placing you in San Francisco with comfort and dispatch.

As a training headquarters you cannot afford to pass Phoenix hy. With its freedom from fogs and rainy seasons, or muddy tracks, with its sunshine, hracing air, good tracks, green feed, reasonahle living expenses, and attractive surroundings, it is unsurpassed."

RACING AT MERCED.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:

I take great pleasure in sending to your valuahle paper the following report of the races held at this place on the 4th of July, hefore the largest crowd ever assemhled in Merced, and also the most enthusiastic and hest pleased crowd assemhled anywhere, which has resulted in giving a great hoost to the light harness horse sport in this community and county.

There is strong talk this morning among the influential men of this town of huilding a half-mile track, and it will he huilt soon, as the husiness men appreciate the fact that the races were the main factor that drew the great concourse to this place, overshadowing all other attractions in getting the people to turn out.

There are many good horses owned in and around this place hy men loyal and true to the harness horse, and it is recognized that a good track is necessary and we think it will he huilt soon. Great praise is due the committee composed of the following ahle horsemen: D. Dowst, Dr. Thomas, A. M. Billings, for the ahle and successful manner in which the affair was conducted and managed. The races were held on the straightaway speedway, three-eighths mile heing the only spot we had, hut nevertheless the races made a hig hit and resulted in interesting hundreds of people in the harness game. The summary:

Stallion trot, purse $60:

Prince Envoy, by Royal Envoy (Alvord)	1	2	1
Lusterdon, by Athadon-Lustrine (Andrews)	2	1	2

Time—1:00, :59, :57.

Free-for-all pace, purse $60:

Frank C., by Gossiper by Algona (Alvord)	1	1	1
Logan Pointer by Star Pointer-Effie Logan (Billings)	3	2	2
Edna, by Direct (Doust)	2	3	3
Sister, by Dictatus (Berry)	4	4	4

Time—:51, :52, :50.

A. G. ANDREWS.

Lou Crellin's horse O. W. C. made a sensational performance on the historic track at Pleasanton on July 1st, driven hy Millard Sanders. After going a few preparatory miles he worked a mile in 2:11 with the last half in 1:01, the last quarter in 29½ secouds. In thirty minutes he was hrought on the track again and after scoring three times he stepped the first quarter in 32 seconds, the second quarter in 31½ and the third quarter in 31½, coverinfi the full mile in 2:06. Several watches timed the mile as fast as 2:05¾ hut all of the timers agreed on 2:06 for the mile, which equals or heats any performance ever made on the track hy an ahsolutely green horse which has never heen entered in any race.

THE RUSSIAN TROTTING DERBY WINNER.

Special report hy cahle to the Review enahled us in last week's issue, just as we were going to press, to give to our readers the name of the winner of this year's Russian Trotting Derhy, which was decided at Moscow on the 21st inst. It will take some little time for full details of the race to reach us hy mail.

It will he recalled hy our readers that some time ago we printed the information that Caton had concluded his engagement with the Telegin stahle, for which he had won the Derhies of hoth 1912 and 1913, and entered the service of Mr. V. V. Liezhneff, at the princely salary of $20,000 per year. The American reinsman is certainly "making good" for his new employer, for after first winning a numher of important events for him, he has followed up hy a hrilliant triumph in the Derhy, the greatest of all Russian trotting classics. Romanist is owned and was also, we helieve, hred hy Mr. Liezhneff. He is a hay colt, foaled 1910, and is, we understand, three-quarters American in hlood, heing hy the American sire E. L. Rohinson 2:17¾, and out of the Russian-hred mare Serotka, hy the American sire Quarterstretch 2:15; grandam of Orloff hlood. Romanist was last season one of the most hrilliant three-year-olds in Russia. Trotters of that age are not allowed to race farther than one verdst (two-thirds of a mile) there, and at this distance Romanist took a record of 1:29⅝, which was at the mile rate of 2:14¾. This, at the opening of 1913, was the Russian three-year-old record, hut it was repeatedly heaten last year, the honors finally resting with Lavr at 1:28⅞ (2:13⅜). This latter colt, the son of John A. McKerron 2:04½, and hred in this country from the Russian mare Legenda, sent here for the purpose hy her owner, Mr. Telegin, of Moscow, was considered a sure winner of this year's Derhy prior to the race, and hut a short time ago Will Caton wrote to friends here that he had no hope of heing ahle to heat him with Romanist—yet he did so, and therehy placed to his credit his eighth Derby winner. His first one was the Orloff colt Igrochek, winner in 1897, in 2:29¼, this heing the first time in the history of the race that 2:30 was heaten in it. Eight years went hy ere he was ahle to land a second one, this heing Avos, hy the American sire Alvin 2:11, whose time was 2:02½. That was in 1905, and the next year he won with the great filly Boyarishna and estahlished a Derhy record of 2:12¼ that still stands. Boyarishna was hy the Orloff sire Boyets, hut out of the American mare Nelly R. 2:21½, hy Santa Claus 2:17½. Since then Caton has won five out of the eight Derhies trotted, as follows: 1908, Slahost 2:14½; 1910, Centurion 2:15⅞; 1912, Meteor 2:12¾; 1913, Taloni 2:12½; 1914, Romanist 2:13.

The heavy percentage of American hlood carried hy Romanist will make the performance of that colt of especial interest to the horsemen of this country. His sire, E. L. Rohinson 2:17¾, is a horse that would not rank as fashionahly hred in the land of his hirth at the present day, he heing a son of Epaulet 2:19 and Lizzie M. 2:20¼, hy Thomas Jefferson 2:23, Epaulet having heen hy Auditor 773, son of Hamhletonian 10, dam Pantalet, hy Princeps 536; Princeps in turn having heen a son of Woodford Mamhrino 2:21½ and the noted matron Primrose, hy Ahdallah 15 (Alexander's). Epaulet was in his day a sensational trotter and considered an aspirant for the stallion championship, then held hy Maxie Cohh 2:13¼, hut had management eclipsed his chances. He was for a long while at the head of the Cedar Park Stud of the late Rohert Steel, of Philadelphia, hut his success as a sire was not more than moderate, although he sired some good performers, most notahly the Charter Oak stake winner of 1900, Georgena 2:07½. Nor did his hlood hreed on here with any marked degree of success, and few representatives of it are today prominent. By far his hest descendant upon American tracks was that heautiful little mare Lucile 2:07, who trotted to her record to wagon, driven hy Mr. Billings, and is now the dam, among others, of the very fast filly Lucile Spier, hy Directum Spier 2:11¼, that last season, in her two-year-old form, trotted a puhlic mile in 2:10.

It is a fact somewhat puzzling to many hreeders that, transplanted to the different conditions prevalent in European countries, stallions helonging to our most fashionahle families have often failed to do well as sires, while, conversely, others deemed unfashionahle, have there done splendid things. E. L. Rohinson helongs in the latter class. He took his record here in 1894, and was sold for export not long afterward for a comporatively small sum, during the period of depression that overtook our trotting interests in the middle 'nineties. He was first taken to Austria, where his success was immediate and continued. He has to his credit no less than four different winners of the Austrian Trotting Derby, which is the largest numher ever got hy any stallion A few years since he was sold to go to Russia and is there duplicating his Austrian triumphs. We are not aware whether he is still living or not, hut if so his career is practically over, as he was foaled in 1889. Quarterstretch 2:15, sire of the dam of Romanist, was a son of Quartermaster 2:21¼, he hy Alcyone 2:27, and through this source Romanist derives the hlood of that immortal son of George Wilkes 2:22 and Alma Mater.—Horse Review.

C. D. King of Hanford has commenced to work his yearlings hy his young stallion, Major By By hy Major Dillon, dam By Guy; second dam By By, and they are all showing up well. One of them paced a mile in 2:42½, last quarter in 18 seconds, on the Hanford half-mile track.

REMARKS ON HEAVY STUD SEASONS AND ABORTION.

[By Prof. W. S. Anderson.]

My work in the horse hreeding department, experiment station, University of Kentucky, has taken me to many of the hreeding farms of the state in the last few weeks. I have heen agreeahly surprised to find the degree of activity that exists at these studs. As the readers of The Horseman know some of the most valuahle trotting stallions in service are here in Kentucky, close to Lexington or in the city, such as Peter the Great, Axworthy, Moko, Walnut Hall, Gen. Watts, J. Malcolm Forhes, Tregantle, Peter Donna, Mainsheet, Siliko, San Francisco, Mainlief, Manrico, Atlantic Express, Morgan Axworthy and others.

The gratifying fact is the demand which is made for the services of these stallions. Almost all of them are worked to the limit and some of them, I fear, heyond the limit of efficiency.

When it comes to requiring one stallion to go to eighty or a hundred mares with an average of more than two services to each mare, we have a task too great for any one horse to stand. One cannot seriously hlame the owner of a great horse for overworking him when the demands for his services are so insistent. To have highly hred mares in waiting at a hig fee is a most tempting temptation for mere man.

I am not prepared to say that the present method of using stallions so extensively is not the hest method. It may he. There has heen no investigation extensive enough to settle this question. It is a fertile field and our department hopes to do some work in the near future hearing on the prohlem.

Another prohlem which confronts the horse hreeder of Kentucky, and I presume the hreeders of other states, is the great numher of harren mares. I find on some farms here that one-half the mares did not this spring produce foals. There has heen in this state this year no epidemic of contagious ahortion. The cause of the harrenness is hecause ahortion occurred at or hefore the 90-day period, or the mare failed to get with foal. I am inclined to helieve this last to he the reason in a vast majority of cases, hecause I have watched the hreeding of some of these harren mares this spring and they come hack regularly for the second, third and even fourth service.

This condition hecomes serious to the hreeder of horses. The large numher of trotting mares in this state are kept for hreeding alone. No service is demanded of them. Mares from almost every state in the Union are here in Kentucky. Kept here hy their owners to he hred to some great stallion. I find that the average cost of the keep of a hroodmare is $100 per year. This makes harrenness expensive to the hreeders of trotting horses. It is not so serious to the man who can use his mare so as to make her pay for her keep.

I have discovered this much this hreeding season. A very large per cent. of harrenness is due to the physical disorders of the mare, and not to the inefficiency of the stallions. Examinations, easily made, have revealed conditions which would prevent conception when the external condition of the mare would indicate perfect health. Most of these disorders, if discovered, can he remedied and the mare made to produce again. If a mare has to he returned to a virile stallion an examination should he made hefore she is rehred, and if disordered she should he treated.

Two instances of good and had fortune may he of interest. I saw one mare twenty-three years old with her eighteenth living foal hy her side, and this one is ahout as near perfect in conformation as one could ask of a trotting foal. I saw another mare twenty-two years old with her first foal. It is small hut well formed and promising in its appearance.

R. C. Estill reports the eccentricities of a pregnant hroodmare on his farm. She was hred on July 21st, 1913. March 1st her udder enlarged with the presence of milk as though she were ready to foal. It suhsided. May first the same condition appeared, again she assumed normal conditions. On June 8th, thirteen days hefore due, she foaled a living colt, hut it was too weak to stand and soon died. She seemed normal and was hred again on the 8th day from foaling. Evidently the enlarged udder and the presence of milk was an indication of ahortion or premature hirth which did not quite reach the climax in the first two cases hut did in the third return of the cause.

CONTRACT FOR HORSES.

Contracts for 2,738 horses for the army were let last week at Kansas City and St. Louis. Immediate delivery is specified. The purchase included 1,880 horses and 858 mules, heing the largest single award hy the Federal Government for years. Contracts call for 380 wheel mules, 210 lead mules, 208 pack mules, 1,000 cavalry horses, 230 siege hattery horses, 400 light artillery horses and 250 saddle horses. Purchasing 1000 cavalry horses in a short period is no easy task and filling this hig order is expected to exercise a tonic influence on horse values everywhere. No distinction has yet heen officially designated, hut it is understood that part of the purchase will go to Vera Cruz, the rest to the Mexican horder. Prices range from $149 to $237.50 per head, mules costing the most money. The purchase suggests expectancy at Washington of military activity in Mexico—Chicago Examiner.

NOTES AND NEWS

Casey Jones worked in 2:10; last quarter in 29 seconds, over the Pleasanton track.

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Capt. C. P. McCan is leaving this week for Oregon with The Bondsman to make a fall season there.

◈ ◈ ◈

Zulu Belle worked a nice mile at Pleasanton in 2:05; down to the half in 1:05 and home in a minute flat.

◈ ◈ ◈

Leata J., accompanied by a runner, worked a mile in 2:06 over the Stockton track. The quarters were as follows: :32, :30, :31 and :33.

◈ ◈ ◈

Next Wednesday, July 15th, is the day when the starting payments for the two and three-year-old races of the Breeders Futurities fall due.

◈ ◈ ◈

San Felipe 2:09¼ worked in 2:27½, Joe Patchen 2:03¼ in 2:14 and back in 2:14½, Maymack 2:08½ in 2:14, for Chas. DeRyder at Cleveland.

◈ ◈ ◈

There are a number of pacers sired by Searchlight 2:03¼ that should secure fast records this year. Present Queen 2:11¼ is the fastest thus far.

◈ ◈ ◈

Col. Roosevelt, owned by F. H. Metz of Newcastle, is a 2:10 trotter sure. With but two or three workouts he trotted a mile in 2:20½ at Rocklin last Saturday.

◈ ◈ ◈

Havis James has shipped his stable from Indianapolis to Cleveland. Before leaving he worked Baron Alcyone 2:11¾ in 2:07¼ and Vaster 2:09¼ in 2:10½.

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Entries to the Stanford Stake to be trotted and paced in 1916 for foals of 1913 will close with the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society on July 15th.

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The most sensational work at the Lexington track this season is to the credit of the two-year-old trotting colt, U. Forbes (1) 2:21½, who stepped the big oval in 2:14½. He is a pupil of H. C. Moody.

◈ ◈ ◈

The following clipping, taken from the New Zealand Racing Calendar, speaks for itself: "An advertiser wishes to dispose of a Ford motor-car, and in part payment would take a good straight-out trotter."

◈ ◈ ◈

The fast gray pacing mare Zombrewer 2:04¼, by Zombro 2:11, is again in training and is going all right for W. L. Snow, at the Detroit track, having recently worked a mile in 2:13¼. She was bred in the spring, but is thought to be not with foal.

◈ ◈ ◈

Frank Childs worked Major By By a mile in 2:11¼, last half in 1:02¼, over the North Randall track. Our Colonel 2:04¼ worked in 2:09, last quarter in :30¾; this horse is good now and is probably one of the best in the 2:06 class to which he is eligible.

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The horses bought by L. L. Gilpin, of Salt Lake, from A. P. Stotts, of Oakland—Maud J. C., Cameline, Miss Hayes and Smarty—are reported as doing well in their new home. Mr. Gilpin writes that there will probably be a fair and race meeting given later in the season at Salt Lake City.

◈ ◈ ◈

Joseph S. Anderson, well known as a breeder and exhibitor of high-class saddle horses and a noted figure at the State and District fairs, died at the Acropolis Sanitarium in Oakland last Sunday. His death was due to injuries received last Saturday when one of his horses fell on him.

◈ ◈ ◈

The contract for the improvement of the grandstand at the Woodland race track has been let to Contractor Rufus Pearse. The stand will be thoroughly renovated and several boxes added. Harry Dowling will leave this week with the Woodland Stock Farm string for the Pacific Coast Circuit which opens in Salinas on July 25th.

◈ ◈ ◈

It is reported that the great broodmare, Mantua Maker, by Red Wilkes 1749, has given birth at twenty-three to her eighteenth foal. Mantua Maker is the dam of seven in the list, all trotters, the sire, Wiltondale, and her daughters have produced five in the list, stamping her as a famous matron as well as a striking example of virility.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mr. W. T. McBride of Los Molinos reports that Dawn o' Light 2:17 has foaled a filly by Vernon McKinney 2:01½ and has been bred to Dan Logan 2:07¼. La Muscovita has a colt by Graham Bellini and has been bred to Robert Bingen. The yearling by The Bondsman and La Muscovita is very large for her age and acts like she would make a fast mare.

◈ ◈ ◈

Says Walter Winans: "The American trotter has won the Marathon and the Corinthian coaching competitions here in England against the English hackney, and now the hackney is being forced on the United States as the horse to breed cavalry horses from. They will all lie down and die in the first battle. Just imagine trying to make a team of hackneys take a gun up a steep hill!"

Farmer Bunch is breaking a ten-months-old colt belonging to Harvey O'Neal that is showing wonderful speed. The little filly has only been driven six weeks, and Friday last she trotted a quarter mile in 39 seconds, and the last eighth in 17½ seconds. She is sired by Dexter Derby, dam Daisy by Moses S. 2:19¼, by Nutwood 2:18¾. Moses S. was the stallion owned by the late L. U. Shippee.

◈ ◈ ◈

Already trotting horse men are arriving for the best four days of racing that will be had on this Coast, beginning Saturday the 25th inst., when the Trotting Horse Breeders meeting opens in Salinas. Yesterday Messrs. Keefer & Spencer of Santa Maria arrived at the race track with seven trotters and pacers, which are entered for these races. The trotting races will be a great feature for Salinas Big Week, 1914.—Salinas Daily Journal.

◈ ◈ ◈

Professor L. C. Clark, instructor in agriculture in the College of Hawaii, has been spending a few days in Santa Rosa. Professor Clark, who is a Californian by birth, but who has spent the last sixteen years in the islands, is visiting California at the present time and is securing some high grade livestock for shipment to the Hawaiian Islands for the College of Agriculture farm. This is an institution something after the order of the Davis Farm here.

◈ ◈ ◈

Paris, France, June 20.—The Grand Prix de Paris, the world's richest race, was won yesterday by Baron Maurice de Rothschild's Sardenaple, which recently won the French Derby. Edward de Rothschild's La Farina was second and Herman B. Duryea's Durbar II., third. The latter ran fourth to Sardanaple in the French Derby. The Grand Prix de Paris carried a value of $60,000, and the distance was one mile and seven furlongs. The attendance was in excess of 200,000 and the betting totaled $1,200,000.

◈ ◈ ◈

Asa Pointer last week (Thursday) went a mile at Pleasanton in 2:07 2-5, last half in 1:02 and last quarter in 29 seconds, all himself. He can step a quarter with ease any time in 29 seconds; a number of watches were held on him that caught this time. Bystanders made the remark that he looked as if he could have done it in 2:05 just as easily. Al McDonald only went out to work him in 2:10. We now know he has the speed and he will only be kept in prime condition until the races start—no fast miles.

◈ ◈ ◈

News has been received in Hemet from R. M. Sebastian and he states that the horses he has in Texas are winning and that there is a prospect for an excellent season. On the first day of the races at Wichita Falls, Copanaca took first money. Hal McKinney in the free-for-all pace on Thursday took first money and also broke the track record, making the mile in 2:11. The horses will be at Clarendon until the Fourth. It is expected that they will clean up considerable purse money there.

◈ ◈ ◈

Over thirty horses are entered to date in the great matinee races that are to be held at the Fair Grounds in Santa Rosa on Sunday afternoon, July 19th, under the auspices of the Sonoma County Driving Club. The horses entered are among the best that have ever participated in a matinee card in the county and it is expected that there will be a crowd of spectators at the track on this day. Among the entries is one from Rudolph Spreckels, who some years ago was very prominent in the light harness horse business.

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Nathan Straus's gray gelding Denver won the President's cup on the Harlem Speedway with a clean record of twenty-eight points for the season. It was started seven times and won its race on each occasion. The last race in which he started was a close thing between him and Emily H.; this was the first defeat of the mare this season. Both heats were closely contested and it was only in the last fifty yards that Denver was able to get into the winning position, Emily H. holding him safely until that time.

◈ ◈ ◈

Fred Woodcock has stepped Hal Norte a mile in 2:25, last quarter in :32; Paxton Hal, own brother to Hal Chief, in the same notch. J. C. B. went round in 2:23½, last quarter in 32½ seconds; St. Michael, a mile in 2:25¾, final eighth in :15¾; Zolace, a mile in 2:28, last eighth in :16¾; Ruth Hal (3) a mile in 2:35, the eighth in :17¼; May Day Hal (2) a mile in 2:44, last quarter in :37½. A. C. Lohmire has placed Borena D. in Woodcock's stable to be raced this year. Mr. Lohmire's black pacer, Ikey, is working well and acts as though he will justify a fair chance.

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There is no denying the fact that a race of half-mile heats for fast pacers is a novelty which appeals strongly to the casual observer, as well as to the regulars. Inasmuch as action of a most thrilling nature abounds from word to wire, the spectators are worked up to a high pitch, and to judge by the interest displayed at Cranwood Park, half-mile track managers would find it well worth considering. Even the "King-pin" of all drivers, E. F. Geers, who was a daily visitor to Al Pennock's track last week, made it a point to move out nearer the edge of his chair at each appearance of the contestants in the half-mile affair and noted particularly the strenuous efforts of the contenders. "Say, they even hit them in scoring," remarked the grand old man, as one of the teamsters in his anxiety to get away at top speed, "went to the bat" before Walker gave the word.

W. E. D. Stokes, proprietor of Patchen Wilkes Farm, has compiled a list of the sons and daughters of Peter the Great 2:07¼, that have indicated, either in public trials or performances in actual races when separately timed, a probability of becoming 2:10 trotters during the coming season, and there are no less than thirty-six in the list. Ten of the lot are claimed by Mr. Stokes to have already actually trotted miles in time ranging from 2:05 to 2:10, unofficially, and only one in the entire list is over five years old. If one-half of them fulfil the prediction made for them it will be a most remarkable showing.

◈ ◈ ◈

Some time ago the French Government Stud Committee purchased from Mr. August Belmont the horse Amoureux III., by Octagon, out of Amicita, which ran second in the French Derby and showed other good form. The price paid for him was £3,200. He was sent to the stud at Tarbes, in the south of France, and his list quickly filled. Amoreux III. absolutely refused, however, to look at the first mare presented to him, says the Paris correspondent of the Sportsman. He reared and struck at his attendants, and every attempt failed to overcome his antipathy. His suggested French bride, shut up with him in a box, was nearly killed by him and had to be released. A change of air was suggested and he was sent to the Bordeaux district without any more success. There is no congenital defect existing, but merely an aversion for the duties assigned him.

◈ ◈ ◈

Last fall, when the praises of Peter Volo and Lady Wanetka were being sung by all horsemen, Will Durfee worked the green two-year-old filly Virginia Barnette a half in 1:00¾ and a quarter in 29¼ seconds, and followed it up by saying that he would beat both Peter the Greats in the futurities this year. Only a few weeks ago Durfee said he would not leave California with this fleet daughter of Zombro 2:11 and Zephyr 2:07¼, but the June 1st payments in all futurities having been made on her, the chances are that she will be seen at Columbus and Lexington. Virginia Barnette is a peculiar filly. Very often she refuses to go onto the track, and this spring she would lie down in the shafts before she would put her foot on the track. And yet once she goes to the track she never misbehaves, and no one ever saw her make a break.

◈ ◈ ◈

An Australian stud was last January the scene of a sanguinary combat between two thoroughbred stallions—Prince Foote and Simile. The former is a horse by Sir Hugo's son, Sir Foote; Simile, a son of St. Simon—in fact a brother to St. Maclou—and a fairly successful sire. The two stallions were quartered in adjoining yards and one day, writes "Milroy" in the Sydney Mail, some negligent person left a gate open. This mistake enabled Simile to enter Prince Foote's yard. Arrived there, the son of St. Simon issued "a blatant challenge." Prince Foote, which is a docile and even-tempered little chap, and much smaller than his challenger, was disinclined to fight; but as Simile insisted, Prince Foote presently set to with a will, got the bigger horse down, and so mauled him that he had to be destroyed. This untoward outcome of the battle reminded "Milroy" of the fight between the Godolphin Arabian and Hobgoblin, which resulted in the latter's death.

◈ ◈ ◈

A. B. Coxe, in a recent letter to Henry Ten Eyck of the Chicago Tribune, discloses part of his theory of breeding. Referring to one of Mr. White's articles Mr. Coxe writes: "You wrote as if I were simply breeding from fast mares, and it is true I have a number of such animals among my broodmares, but while I like fast mares, I do not care for them unless they come from trotting colt families; I also want them out of producing mares. Of the twenty-seven mares I own, five are by Peter the Great, seven by Axworthy, three by sons of Baron Wilkes, three from the Bingen family, and three from that of Dictator. Among the dams of my mares are: Orianna, dam of seven, including two five-year-olds in the 2:10 list; Komura, dam of five and two three-year-olds which beat 2:10; The Widow, dam of five; Medio, dam of five; Miss Pratt, dam of six; Santos, dam of seven; Nell, dam of twelve; Expressive, dam of six; Vonia, dam of five; Muda S., dam of seven; Dorothy T., dam of four; Mignon, dam of five; Ettie Baron, dam of ten; Maud Fowler, dam of four; Hazel King, dam of The Angelus 2:10½; Honey H. 2:19¼, full sister of Beuzetta 2:12¼ at 3 and 2:06¾ at 4; Nella Jay 2:14¼ at 3, a Kentucky futurity winner, and Margaret O. 2:05¼."

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A stallion that made a great name in the history of Canadian breeding was lost when Bassetlaw, son of St. Simon and Marquess, died at Mr. Harry Giddings' Cedar Grove Farm at Oakville on Monday. Bassetlaw had on two sides of the house the blood of conquering strains of the English thoroughbred, as his dam was a daughter of the great Blair Athol. He was bred by the Duke of Portland, and imported as a two-year-old to America. He did not race until three, when he won three races. One of them was the Jersey Handicap, a mile and a quarter in 2:08, beating Ramapo, Sir Walter Scott and others. He also won the September Stakes, a mile and three-eighths. At the stud he got a great number of winners, though none of the highest class. He was bought by Mr. Giddings at auction in New York to replace Wickham at Cedar Grove, and proved a gold mine. Though his owner had never more than a small band of broodmares, Bassetlaw sired three winners of the King's Plate for him—St. Bass, Hearts of Oak and Beehive. He was foaled in 1890, and was consequently twenty-four years old.

THE LAW OF THE LAND.

Early in 1913 a call was sent out by one of the leading turf journals for a Moses to come and lead the trotting horse men out of the wilderness into which they had wandered. Still another paper called loudly for a Napoleon to spring up and bring order out of chaos. Needless to say, however, neither a modern Moses nor a modern Napoleon responded to these calls, though the Grand Circuit Stewards did convene and enact some highly important legislation which as time passes, no doubt will prove beneficial to all concerned. However, these few faithful men were able to enact such laws as would govern but themselves and their associates, and herein lies the rub. Without further ado the help that will do the trotting horse world the most good must come from the outside, and by that I mean from state or national legislation.

If the trotting horse business is to survive we must have a state racing commission in every state in the Union, the hook-maker and the auction pool must be eliminated, and the pari-mutuel system of speculation recognized and made legal wherever possible.

Kentucky was the pioneer state to secure a legislative body to govern the racing interests there, that is for the thoroughbred sport and what has been accomplished in that state since the commission went to work in 1906 is very aptly described in the following statement from J. Pelham Johnston, secretary of the Kentucky Racing Commission:

"It is gratifying to report that the sales of thoroughbred horses indicate the improving condition of the horse breeding industry. In 1912 one yearling sold at auction for $14,000, another of the same age brought $11,000. In one sale of 16 yearlings at Lexington, that season, the total sold for $57,650, an average of $3,003. In 1913, forty-five stallions, mares and weanlings were disposed of in one sale for $198,000. In this sale one horse sold for $38,000. * * * For the first time in Kentucky's racing, two races are to be run this spring each worth $10,000 in added money. * * * While the racing commission has proved the real salvation of the thoroughbred racing in Kentucky, there is yet another contributing feature to the healthy condition in which the sport finds itself. That is the pari-mutuel system of betting has been so perfected, reaching such a degree of unqualified fairness, that today it is more popular with the speculative public than book-making ever was."

As has been previously stated in some of the turf journals, application for copies of the Kentucky Racing Commission's rules, has been made by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, Montana, Utah, Washington and California. Colorado beat the other states to it and has already established her racing commission, with the pari-mutuel system of betting legalized. The first racing took place last month under the new regime and the outcome was successful and satisfactory in every way. The legislative assembly of Porto Rico also has just recently established a law like Kentucky's for the government of racing on that island.

In view of this activity on the part of the breeders of thoroughbred horses in several states, where the trotting interests are also big, it behooves all trotting horse men who have any influence at all to get busy and strike for their interests while the iron is hot. In union there is strength and what has been accomplished in Kentucky and is certain to be accomplished in Colorado, can be accomplished in every other state if the proper effort is made. Too long have our trotting horse men been at swords points, too long has each one been alert only for his own interests or else absolutely passive. It is now time for unification of rousing action.

As the breeders of thoroughbred horses in Kentucky and Colorado saved those states to the racing interests, so can the breeders of the trotting horse save their respective states to the trotting interests if they but have the nerve and courage to do so. It is useless for the track manager to make a move, for reasons that are obvious. The bookie and tuot dare not. Therefore, it is up to the breeders. Fortunately, all our breeders of trotting stock are men of wealth, culture and refinement and almost without exception can obtain an audience with state or government officials any time a case demands.

Mr. Breeder, The Journal calls upon you now. After studying the political situation in your state, go to your governor and tell your story. Remind him of the thousands of dollars that are invested in the big breeding farms and the livestock thereon, to say nothing of the thousands of racing and fair plants everywhere. Remind him that the state in which you live is doing everything in its power to foster and encourage other big enterprises that will mean much money and prestige to the state. Then ask him if he will not lend his influence to encourage the trotting horse breeding industry and help perpetuate it. Ask for a state racing commission, like Kentucky's or Colorado's. Impress upon him the necessity of this and make it clear to him that unless such things come to pass the state is bound to suffer irreparable financial loss. Ask him if he will not support such measures if they are properly presented for his consideration.

Perhaps YOU, as a breeder, can think of many more vital things to say, but surely those I have suggested are most material. The time is ripe for real concerted action on the part of the trotting horse breeders of America. We must cease complaining about the present state of affairs and saying this ought to be done and that ought to be done. Let's all get together and do it. If we do not, our race tracks in time will resemble many one-time famous race courses that are now covered with apartment houses and our breeding farms will be like the famous Palo Alto farm which has just been turned into a vineyard and orchard.

For a long period hundreds of track managers in America have borne the burden for the entire trottinghorse world by promoting meetings in the face of much local opposition and by a persistent violation of the law. However, many of them are wearying of their task and unless they are soon protected by law they will gladly throw up the sponge and "Let George Do It." Such a disaster as I predict can be forestalled, however, but it can be only through a united effort on the part of all our trotting horse breeders. If the men of Kentucky and Colorado were big, broad and influential enough to get the kind of legislation that meant their salvation, surely representative breeders in other states will be able to secure as much for themselves and the intersts thy represnt. At any rat it's worth a trial.

In conclusion, do not let Kentucky and Colorado put the other states to shame in this matter. Put YOUR shoulder to the wheel and show the world what stuff YOU are made of. By so doing you will not only be benefitting yourself and protecting your already heavyy financial investments, but you will be building for the generations yet unborn.—Tedd H. Kline in The Breeders' Journal.

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ROCKLIN DRIVING CLUB.

The largest crowd which has attended the races in the last ten years was present at the Rocklin Driving Club's meeting on July 4th; over 1,500 were in attendance and the gate receipts were very satisfactory to the committee in charge of the affair. The prizes consisted of cups, gold nuggets, leather goods, etc., and were donated by Placer county's candidates for office at the coming election this fall. The races were very interesting and were hotly contested and everybody went home happy and well pleased.

Class A, mixed:

Anteo Jr. (Blackwell & Hendrickson)	2	1	1
Fall (C. F. Silva)	1	2	3
Cecil B. (W. E. Tuttle)	4	3	2
Pearl Derby (A. Levison)	3	4	4

Time—2:29, 2:28½, 2:30.

Class B trot:

Col. Roosevelt (Metz)	2	1	1
B. & H. (Blackwell & Hendrickson)	1	2	2

Time—2:22, 2:20½, 2:23.

Class C, mixed:

Happy Pumpkin (McDonald)	1	1
Anona (Blackwell & Hendrickson)	2	2
Billy H. (Sandevik)	3	3

Time—2:50, 2:28½.

Class B, mixed:

Gypsy King (McDonald)	1	1
Golden State (Blackwell & Hendrickson)	2	2
O. J. H. (Kinkle)	3	3

Time—2:26½, 2:26½.

Class C trot:

Moko Boy (Hebuck)	1	1
J. J. B. (Levison)	2	2

Time—2:55, 2:58.

Class A trot:

Major McKinley (Metz)	1	1
Stamrock (S. Hendrickson)	2	2

Time—2:29, 2:25.

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ENTRIES AT SACRAMENTO.

The following is the list of entries for the five purses which were re-opened by the State Agricultural Society and which closed on July 1st:

STATE No. 2—2:14 TROT, $1,000.

Matawan, H. C. Ahlers; St. Patrick, Woodland Stock Farm; Bertha Pointer, W. G. Durfee; Frank S. Whitney, Sutherland & McKenzie; Mable Van, F. E. Van Tress; Merry Widow, W. Parsons; Silver Hunter, T. D. Sexton; Wesos, Alex. Brown; Vallejo King, Thos. Smith; Copper the Ore, Wells & Bonnell; Miss Gaily, Hemet Stock Farm; Guacho, James Thompson.

STAKE No. 3—2:15 PACE.

Gold Lily, I. L. Borden; Enchilada, Woodland Stock Farm; Robert Bingen, Woodland Stock Farm; Pegasus, Valencia Stock Farm; Harry Mac, Russell Gray; Star Tilden, Geo. W. Putnam; White Sox, W. G. Durfee; Soumise, W. G. Durfee; Welcome Jr., J. M. McKiernan; Leonid, D. W. Wallis; Red Pointer, Mrs. C. Mortizia; Dolly Varden, Peter McCart.

STAKE No. 5—2:09 TROT.

Albaloma, I. L. Borden; Redeem, Jasper Paulsen; Alerick, W. G. Durfee; Rags, W. G. Durfee; Nuristo, Alex. Brown.

STAKE No. 12—2:20 PACE, $600.

Sweet Princess, H. C. Ahlers; Gold Lily, I. L. Borden; White Sox, W. G. Durfee; Soumise, W. G. Durfee; The Mighty, W. R. Meese; W. J. K., W. J. Kenney; Ben Corbett, Jr., Wm. Young.

STAKE No. 18—2:20 TROT, $600.

Frank S. Whitney, Sutherland & McKenzie; The Proof, M. C. Keefer; Little Beau, C. A. Schiezer; The Empress, W. R. Meese; Silver Hunter, T. D. Sexton; Xmas Wilkes, Paul Sims; Nutwood Lou, A. Ottinger; Lady G., J. Holland.

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SAN JOSE DRIVING CLUB.

At a meeting held last Tuesday evening at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce, the San Jose Driving Club completed plans for a matinee program of harness races to be held at the San Jose Driving Park track tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon. No charge will be made spectators and admittance will be free.

The program includes:

2:20 pace—Red Rose, James Ferri; Clear Voyage, Geo. McCracken; Big Jim, F. Dashiell.

2:30 pace—Babe, F. Silva; Beaut, George Young; Lady C., Joseph Corri; Princes Lou, James Ferri; Lady Rea, W. W. Whitehead.

2:40 pace—Rose O., J. Orlando; Jessie D., William Salazar; Kinmont, F. Price.

2:30 trot—Black Diamond, James Stewart; Jane C., Carl Campbell; Kiss Ka Dee, James Ferri.

J. W. CONSIDINE BUYS ANOTHER TROTTER.

S. B. Wright of Santa Rosa recently sold to J. W. Considine, of the Woodland Stock Farm, the following described three-year-old chestnut trotting filly:

Princess Olive D., sired by Sonoma King (full brother to Sonoma Girl 2:04¼, winner of $41,327, and 4 others in 2:30) by Lynwood W. 2:20½ (also sire of Chas. Belden 2:08½), son of Guy Wilkes 2:15¼ (sire of 91, 51 sires of 337 and 65 dams of 110 in the list) and Lindale, son of Sultan Jr. (brother to Margaret 2:28, dam of Regal Wilkes 2:15¾, sire of dam of Pickles 2:03¼) and Flora Pierson 2:33 by Gen. McClellan 144; grandam by Langford, son of Williamson's Belmont. Sonoma King was out of Maud Fowler 2:21¾ (dam of 5 trotters, 1 sire of 1 and 1 dam of 2) by Anteeo 2:16½, son of Electioneer and Columbine (dam of 4, 6 sires of 165 and 2 dams of 3 in 2:30) by A. W. Richmond, etc. Princess Olive D.'s dam was Olive Dillon (trial 2:20½) by Sidney Dillon 23157 (sire of Lou Dillon 1:58½, Custer 2:05¾, Mary Dillon 2:06¼, Helen Stiles 2:06¼, Ruth Dillon 4, 2:06½, Dolly Dillon 2:06¾, Stanley Dillon 2:07¾, Fleeta Dillon 2:08¾, Wilna Dillon 2:10, Alberta Dillon 2:10, Harry Dillon 2:10, and 57 others in 2:30, 3 sires of 5, 6 dams of 7 in 2:30), son of Sidney 2:19¾ (sire of 4 in 2:10 and 126 in 2:30, 31 sires of 130 and 40 dams of 65) and Venus (dam of 3) by Venture 2:27¼. The second dam of Princess Olive D. was Maud Fowler 2:21¾ (dam of Sonoma Girl 2:04¼, Sonoma May 2:15¼, Sonoma Queen 2:25, trial 2:10½, Dumont S. 2:20 and Sonoma Maid 2:29¼) by Anteeo 2:16½ (sire of 56, 20 sires of 118 and 32 dams of 45 in the list), son of Electioneer 125 and Columbine (dam of 4, etc.) by A. W. Richmond; grandam Columbia by Imported Bonnie Scotland, great grandam Young Fashion by Imported Monarch, great-great grandam Fashion by Imported Trustee, etc. The third dam of Princess Olive D. was Eveline (dam of Ole 2:10½, Titam 2:19, Maud Fowler 2:21¾, McPherson 2:22¼, sire of 4, and 3 dams of 9 in 2:30 list) by Nutwood 2:18¾ (one of the greatest of broodmare sires); fourth dam by Niagara, sire of the dam of Katie G., one of Electioneer's greatest speed producing mares.

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BILLINGS GIVES STALLION TO U. S.

Wilmering 2:12¼, considered one of the handsomest trotting stallions in the country, has been presented to the United States Breeding Bureau by C. K. G. Billings of New York and owner of world's championship trotters Uhlan 1:58, The Harvester 2:01, and Lou Dillion 1:58½, through George M. Rommell, Chief Department of Animal Husbandry, and will soon join the list of stallions now used for the production of cavalry horses.

Wilmering is now 8 years old and took his race record at Dallas, Tex., four years ago. While his racing career was never very brilliant, yet as a horse he attracted great attention for his beauty, conformation, size, style, and especially his blood lines. He was bought by Harry K. Devereux of Cleveland, president of the Grand Circuit and a well-known amateur for matinee driving and breeding purposes.

When Mr. Billings decided to send some of his champion trotters for exhibition on European tracks in 1912, including Uhlan and The Harvester, he bought Wilmering to join the group as the handsomest American-bred trotter, although the horse's race record was the slowest of the seven shipped for the tour.

For his general appearance and individuality Wilmering attracted as much attention from foreign horsemen and breeders as the two champions, in spite of the fact that on the trip abroad he was not in the best of health. Since then the horse has been used by his owner for saddle riding.

The stallion is by Boreal, one of the best speed sires on the turf, whose sire, Bow Bells, is by Electioneer, thus giving him a breeding which has been officially approved by the managers of the Bureau for Breeding the highest class army mounts. On his dam's side Wilmering traces to two other stout stallions, Onward and Belmont, his maternal sires being also producers of speed.

Most of the trotting stallions so far bought by the Bureau for breeding purposes are bred like Wilmering, yet in the opinion of trotting horsemen, none is as well suited for the purpose as the Billings horse in general conformation and individuality. His career will be watched with great interest by light harness horse breeders, who have long advocated the use of trotting blood for the creation of a light-class cavalry type.

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CHARITY MATINEE AT SACRAMENTO.

The names of sixty-six horses have been filed with Secretary M. J. Murray of the Sacramento Driving Club as entries for the big charity matinee meeting to be held next Sunday at the State Fair grounds. This is the greatest number of horses that have ever been entered in one day's race meeting and, considering the high class of many of the entries, it will be the greatest matinee ever held in the West. Mr. A. Ottinger of San Francisco has received free transportation for twenty-five horses, sulkies, etc., to be shipped from San Francisco on Thursday morning's boat to take part in the programme.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

REVIVAL OF TROTTING UNDER SADDLE.

Trotting races under saddle will be featured at a number of the Grand Circuit meetings this season. Announcement of the staging of this variety of contests has been made by circuit officials and several good trotters are now being taught to go fast under saddle. At Lexington this week Ramey Macey rode The Wanderer 2:08¼ a mile in 2:19½ and the gelding performed well at the new way of going. Macey holds the world's record for a mile by a trotter under saddle, having ridden old County Jay 2:05¼ a mile in 2:08¼ a few years ago. The old horse is once more in training in the East and it is probable he will contend for saddle honors.

Several of the leading secretaries of the Grand Circuit have decided on the plan of offering purses for trotters under saddle, and many prominent horsemen believe the innovation will arouse more genuine interest and enthusiasm than anything proposed in recent years. President H. K. Devereux, of the Grand Circuit, is himself a devotee of riding, and for many years his stable has included many trotters suitable for work under the saddle. There are also but few better riders of trotters than Mr. Devereux, and almost any morning during the Cleveland and Lexington Grand Circuit meetings he may be seen working his own horses under saddle.

It is a significant fact that Uhlan 1:58, the world's champion trotter and fastest light harness horse, has been trained to carry his owner, C. K. G. Billings. Uhlan is an ideal horse, and on the bridle paths of Central Park he attracted much attention during the winter season. After placing the world's trotting record of 1:58½ and trotting a quarter in 27 seconds last fall, Uhlan was retired by his owner, with the announcement that he would be seen no more in public. About all the records to harness are now held by this wonderful horse, and the only record open to him is the saddle record of Country Jay. Under the new plan of racing to saddle, it is stated that Uhlan may again thrill racegoers by endeavoring to lower the time made by Country Jay a few seasons ago.

Trotting to saddle as an institution is not new. More than one hundred years ago the Norfolk trotters were raced in England, ridden by professional jockeys. The Norfolk trotters had much to do with the formation of the trotting breed in America, and after racing became an established sport in America it was confined to events under saddle for the first fifty years. Such old-time trotting horsemen as Budd Doble, Hiram Woodruff, Dan Mace, John Murphy, the Goldsmiths and others of equal note, rode trotters on all leading tracks, and it was not until the 'fifties that driving to wagon became fashionable.

The plan of racing to sulky is perfectly satisfactory to the men and women who love the trotter for himself and who have been regular attendants at race meetings for years. Novelties are not required to attract them. But it is no easy matter to induce "outsiders" to enter the gates of race tracks and become members of the flock. Fewer young men of the present age are familiar with trotting than ten years ago. Unless some plan is devised whereby the rising generation may become interested in the sport, it is bound to languish, as far as attendance is concerned. There are now more forms of outdoor sports to interest young people than ever before which renders it doubly perplexing in providing a plan by which they may be attracted to the scenes of harness racing.

There is no question but that the public is demanding quick action. Racing the thoroughbred has been revolutionized in the last few years. Short races have supplanted those over a distance of ground, and the thoroughbred horse has resolved itself into a generation of sprinters without the ability to go the route as in the old days. The classics of the running turf require speed sustaining blood, but tbe ordinary races for selling platers are simply a series of dashes. Trotting to saddle will please young and old, and from a spectacular standpoint it cannot be surpassed.—H. A. Hamilton.

THE HORSE PARADE IN BOSTON.

The twelfth annual work-horse parade in Boston took place on Memorial Day and proved to be the largest and biggest parade as yet held. There were over 1,700 horses in line, and they ranged in age from an unweaned foal three months old to two champion old horses aged, respectively, 40 and 41 years. In the Old Horse class there were 65 entries and the gold medal was awarded to a little mare aged 34. She is owned by a family who also owned her dam and the period of service she covered by the two is fifty years.

This Old Horse Class was started by the Boston Association and has proved to be a great success wherever it has been tried and especially at county fairs. An old horse, in this sense, is one who has been ten years or more in the service of the same person or concern.

The drivers brought their families with them on their wagons and this added much to the interest of the affair. Other animals that figured in the parade, carried on the wagons, were dogs, goats, lambs and prize babies. Every dog received a special ribbon.

Prizes were also awarded to drivers with a long term of service and there were silver and gold badges for those who had showed the same horses fo · five or more years.

Some interesting exhibitions of driving without reins, and of tricks by work borses were given at the reviewing stand, and one horse went through the parade without any bridle.

Despite the great length of the parade the judging was done so quickly by an ingenious and novel system that it was finished and the last horse went home in less than four hours.

The Boston parade was the first to be given in this country and all the other parades in the United States and Canada have been patterned after it.

PERFORMANCE IN A BROOD MARE.

Stallion owners sometimes separate their mare constituency into three classes, those that divide equally with the stallion in contributing to the inheritance of the colts, those that breed like themselves, and those that breed like the stallion. As in general the stallions are better than the mares and as it also makes a better showing for their stallions, they are quite unanimous in recommending that the third class of mares be preserved. While for immediate profits this may be sound advice, yet there are numerous objections to retaining such individuals.

There are two ways in which a mare of this type might breed like the stallion. The desirable way is that in which the mare carries the same characteristics in the blood that the stallion transmits. In this manner one obtains offspring of good quality that breed reasonably true to type. The more common manner, however, is where the mare is so lacking in prepotency that the stallion's characteristics completely dominate her young. While this is a big improvement to the man who has only a small amount of money tied up in such a mare, it sets a trap for the one who purchases the colts expecting them to breed to their type.

The characters of the ancestors crop out in the offspring and Mendel's law shows that they first appear in the second generation. One would therefore expect the weak breeding characters of the mare to appear in her grandchildren in certain proportions, and instead of being rid of them, one would be continually fighting the same battle to build up a true breeding stock. Of course the real solution of the problem comes, not in selecting a definite type of mare, but in thinking of the character as the unit and the mare and stallion simply as carriers of the character. If this is done and one breeds to get the character pure, satisfactory results will come far more quickly.—Breeder's Gazette.

THE FOAL'S START.

Every kind of business needs a good start. "Well begun is half done," are not idle words. The saying applies to raising foals as well as to making the survey for a drainage system. The Gazette has persistently sounded the call to feed the colts, the colleges have taught it, and the fairs and shows have demonstrfated its importance — and thousands of farmers have continued to produce 1,500-pound horses from ton foundation stock.

Probably more complaint has been made on this score than on any other phase of our draft horse industry. It seems hard for any man to admit to himself that he is a stingy feeder. Let him look at his product and decide. If his mares are well graded up with draft blood and he breeds them to stallions of real ton scale he should turn out young horses closely approaching that size.

A heavy-milking dam and a good pasture are not enough for the first summer. By July an early foal has capacity to handle considerable oats as well. Without the oats he may keep plump and grow fast; with the oats he will keep a little plumper and grow much faster. This early start at rapid growth is absolutely essential. It gets the foal's digestion into the habit of handling large amounts of feed, and its body into the habit of turning that feed into steadily expanding tissue.

An old, stale argument of stingy feeders is that a colt fed more lightly while young will continue to grow longer. That is true, but it will not grow long enough to catch up. Even if it would grow to the same size in a year more of time it is a loss of time and probably a loss of feed in the slower process. It takes much of the feed merely to maintain life, without contributing to growth, so a mature idle horse does not take much more feed than a growing three-year-old of about the same size. The important point is that the principal growth must be made while the colt is young. The growth habit must be early formed and continuously supported. It takes abundant feed to do it.—Breeders' Gazette.

PETALUMA DRIVING CLUB.

There was a large crowd of spectators at the harness races held at the Petaluma track on Sunday afternoon. It is estimated that at least 2,000 persons were present. The meeting was a great success in every way. Joe Ryan of Sonoma won two of the events of the card and W. Stewart of Santa Rosa annexed another. The results:

First race:

Clara C., Millerick (Ryan)	1	1
Mandelay, Dupont (Dupont)	2	4
Sarah C., Morris (Misener)	4	2
Springtime, Healey (Norris)	3	5
The Potrero, Mitchell (Reams)	5	3
Mahomed, Helman (Helman)	6	6

Time—2:22¾, 2:21.

Second race:

Emmaline, Stewart (Stewart)	1	1
Lady Stilwell, Millerick (Ryan)	2	2
Clara Mills, Ramage (Ramage)	4	3
Liz Woods, Peterson (Norris)	3	4

Time—2:21, 2:22½.

Third race:

Miss Rooney, S. V. Stahles (Ryan)	1	1
Potrero Boy, Reams (Reams)	2	2

Time—2:19, 2:18.

THE FARMERS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

Farmers all over the State are enrolling as members of the Farmers' Protective League, and in nearly a score of counties branches of the League are either organized or being formed. In many instances the entire membership of farm bureaus and kindred organizations affiliate with the League.

Mrs. Emily Hoppin, of Yolo county, a member of the board of directors of the League, has taken personal charge of the campaign among women voters to convince them of the dangers of the universal eight-hour law, especially as it affects the agricultural interests of California. Mrs. Hoppin is a farmer and knows whereof she speaks. Mrs. Hoppin is widely known throughout the State, being vice-president of the Women's Federation of Clubs.

"It is most important that women be made acquainted with the full meaning of the universal eight-hour law," said Mrs. Hoppin, "and the women of the country districts must carry the message to their sisters in the cities. Women are always anxious to inform themselves upon political and economic affairs and they readily accept the logical view on any question. I know that the women of California, once the facts are put before them, will realize that this proposed law would destroy utterly the farming industry of the State.

"I want to make it especially clear that women workers, who are now under the law limiting to eight hours their daily employment, will not be benefited in the slightest if this proposed legislation is adopted. On the contrary women would be harmed, because the cost of foodstuffs naturally would increase as production is decreased, which would happen if farmers are forced to observe the eight-hour schedule."

Women are not organizing separately but become members of the branch League in their respective counties, and are participating actively in affairs of the organization.

THE STABLE OF JAMES BUTLER.

Mr. James Butler was a liberal buyer of the young thoroughbreds sold by the estate of James R. Keene, and thus far he has done well with them. At the Belmont Park meeting, his two-year-olds won $15,400. When Mr. Butler first ventured on the running turf, it was predicted that he would fail. But he has been persistent, and now his stable is higher in the list than that of H. P. Whitney, August Belmont, R. T. Wilson or John E. Madden. The logical conclusion is that Mr. Butler bought with judgment and had the youngsters properly trained. The man who wins must take chances, and Mr. Butler has had the courage to do this on both branches of the turf. His trotting and pacing stable is not as strong as it was in the old days, but it has been able to keep in the limelight. His chestnut stallion, Directum I. 2:02¼, by Directum Kelly 2:08¼, dam Izetta R. 2:13½, by Pactolus 2:12¾, was one of the sensational harness performers of 1913, and the qnestion is repeatedly asked, "Will he beat his record of 2:02¼, made at Syracuse September 8th?" The performance was brilliant, and yet I do not believe that the stallion has reached the limit of development. He was a popular horse on all the tracks where I saw him lead the procession, and it would be gratifying to see him join the two-minute group. Mr. Butler also has some very promising trotters in his stable, and, should they gather honors as the campaign lengthens, the old friends of the East View breeder and farmer will rejoice. The foundation of all progress is persistence, coupled with intelligence.—Horse Breeder.

AUTUMN MEET AT BELMONT PARK.

At a well-attended meeting of the Jockey Club, held at Belmont Park immediately after the conclusion of the races June 20th, it was unanimously decided to hold a twelve-day meeting at Belmont Park in the autumn. This meeting will be a joint meeting, held under the auspices of the Westchester Jockey Club, the Brooklyn Jockey Club and the Empire City Jockey Club. The meeting will last twelve days, and will begin September 7th, Labor Day.

The decision arrived at by the various clnbs was not unexpected, owing to the success which has attended the Westchester Racing Association gathering just concluded. September is the most delightful month of the year in New York State, and that the many who are unable to leave home should be deprived of their favorite pastime would seem a hardship. The pronunciamento of the Jockey Club to provide another meeting at Belmont Park in the fall, even if it is only a twelve-day meeting, will be received on all sides with acclaim.

The feature race of the opening of the autumn season will be the Municipal Handicap, a race for three-year-olds and upward; distance one mile and a half. To this the owners' fund will add the goodly sum of $2,500. Another valuable feature race will be the Hindoo Handicap, a race for three-year-olds, at one mile and a half. To this the added money will be $2,000, also provided by the owners' fund.

Adequate purses will be included in the program, and throughout the twelve days a total of $9,000 will be added to the stakes.

C. L. Emerson has been elected secretary of the Deer Lodge County Fair Association at Anaconda, Mont., succeeding the late W. E. Coleman. The fair dates will be Sept. 17, 18 and 19. Elaborate plans are in the making for the biggest and best fair ever held in Deer Lodge county.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

July 14, 15, 15.—Nelson, B. C. Nelson Gun Club, H. Bush, Secretary.

July 20, 21 and 22.—Portland, Ore. The Interstate Association's ninth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap guaranteed $100 and a trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $75 and a trophy; winner of of third place guaranteed $50 and a trophy. Several other tropbies will also be awarded. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgb, Pa.

July 27, 28, 29—Martinez, Cal. Alhambra Gun Club, Fred M. Burnham, President.

Sept. 7.—Eureka, Cal. Eureka Blue Rock Club. Warren E. Innes, Secretary.

Sept. 7—Tacoma, Wash. Tacoma Gun Club, E. W. Cooper, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $500 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 9—San Francisco, Cal. Golden Gate Gun Club, T. D. Riley, President.

September 19 and 20.—Sacramento. Capital City Blue Rock Club. B. H. Worthen, Manager.

Sept. 20—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club. Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

July 3-5—Bayside Kennel Club, Venice, Cal. Mrs. Martin J. Smith, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Sept. 4,5—Vancouver Exhibition Association, Vancouver, B. C. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

SANTA CRUZ ISLAND TUNA FISHING.

The initial serious attempts to catch tuna in the Santa Barbara channel waters about Santa Cruz island were made last year. It was generally believed that these game fish were as plentiful in the channel as they have been at Catalina island. The Santa Cruz island camps have been popular outing resorts for several seasons past, boats cross from Santa Barbara daily during the season.

The trip to Santa Cruz island can be made very comfortably in two and a half hours in the "Otter," which is a staunch, well built boat and adequate for all the immediate business. The round trip fare is $2.00 and chartered by the day is $30. It takes about seven hours to make a complete circle of the island which would leave considerable time for trolling in a day's trip.

The camp is located at Friar's Harbor, a picturesque, small, well watered bay, fine oaks in a narrow canyon, a running stream of cold, clear water.

The fishing is very good, although yellowtail and tuna have not been too much in evidence. Barracuda, Spanish mackerel and all the rock fish are very numerous and easily taken.

The camp should have some power boats similar to those at Catalina in order to really enjoy the fishing and make large catches as trolling from a row boat lacks zest. People fond of fishing should carry their own tackle as the supply in camp is limited.

The scenery on the south side of the island is rather uninteresting, being more like that along the mainland. The north side of the island is extremely picturesque, having high lava palisades, well wooded hills and valleys, and numerous running streams. which however are not visible from the boats as the streams percolate through the fine gravel beaches some distance back from the salt water. This water feature lends itself particularly well for camping on the island, as an abundant supply of running water can be obtained in different places.

Caves are numerous, the Painted Cave being very notable, although bearing little resemblance to the Blue Grotto at Capri. Means are lacking for the illumination of the large, pitch dark chamber at the extreme end of the passage, so that it is difficult to judge of its size other than by the washing of the tide at the end of the chamber some distance from the entrance. Anyone visiting the cave should take Causton lights or colored fire.

FORMATION OF RIFLE CLUBS.

American independence owes much to the skill which our forefathers showed in the use of their trusty rifles, a skill which brought praise from the great Napoleon and fear to the hearts of the hired Hessians. Why this art should have been allowed to deteriorate by the Government is not understandable in view of the fixed policy of the Government to rely upon untrained volunteers to fight its battles. History cites many instances where untrained soldiers who were trained riflemen such as the Boers have gained victories over trained regulars, but history has little to say of the many ignominious defeats of volunteers who had not this qualification and who therefore were not able to stand before trained troops. After many years of effort by a coterie of rifle enthusiasts and patriots in this country, legislation to correct this serious mistake of the Government has at last been secured, and Congress has authorized the war department to begin the training of civilians in rifle practice. It was due to the efforts of the National Rifle Association of America, an organization which has been in existence since 1871 and which has been the pioneer in working up sentiment throughout the country for the promotion of rifle shooting as a sport as well as a means of strengthening our national defences, that Congress has at last taken action by authorizing the war department to issue to civilian rifle clubs Krag rifles and ammunition free.

The benefits from this action, however, will necessarily be limited, owing to the refusal of Congress to appropriate funds with which to carry out the purposes of the law. In view thereof, the Secretary of War has delegated the work of organizing the clubs, to whom the rifles and ammunition will be issued, to the National Rifle Association of America, whose headquarters are in the Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. This association already had, when the act was passed, more than 150 civilian clubs organized and shooting under regulations which had been previously approved by the Secretary of War.

The conditions under which clubs may organize and receive the benefit of this law provide that ten citizens in any locality may organize themselves into a club, after which they adopt the by-laws furnished by the war department and affiliate with the National Rifle Association of America with and by the approval of the Governor or Adjutant General of the State. After this has been accomplished, the club is eligible to receive the rifles and ammunition on the basis of one rifle to each five members of the club and 120 rounds of ammunition for each member. Members of clubs receiving such ammunition will be required to shoot over a course of instruction laid down by the war department, which provides for rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards, and slow fire at 300, 500 and 600 yards. Those members who qualify as marksmen, sharpshooters or experts are given decorations by the war department and their names are recorded in the office of the Adjutant General of the State and of the War Department. Clubs will be required to give bond for the safe return of the rifles issued to them.

Although this action by Congress is a step in the right direction, still the final results which it was thought would be attained are bound to be disappointing for two reasons—the lack of an appropriation to put the movement on a proper national basis and the lack of ranges throughout the country where these rifle clubs, after being organized, can get their practice. There is no more serious military problem in this country than the lack of proper rifle ranges. Only one State in the Union, Massachusetts, had the foresight to acquire local ranges and bar against future encroachment of building operations. In that State every large city was compelled by law to purchase and maintain a rifle range for its home militia. With the rapid increase in land values and building operations in the suburbs of large cities, it will soon be impossible to purchase or maintain ranges near any of the large centers of population. There has not been a session of Congress for many years that has not had presented to it propositions to acquire target ranges and manoeuver grounds in different parts of the country, all of which have failed to secure recognition. The cost of one battleship would provide a dozen ranges in different parts of the country large enough to provide for the practice of the Army, National Guard and civilian clubs and they would be an asset to the national defence of the country which could hardly be estimated.

The expression that we are a nation of marksmen has ceased to be a stock phrase of our Fourth of July orators for many decades, but if this movement which has been started is followed up by proper appropriations for the building of ranges and the manufacturing of ammunition, such a phrase may in ten or twelve years have some significance. We should have in this country at least a million young men spending their holidays and Sundays in the clean and manly sport of rifle shooting, thereby improving their physical health as well as training themselves to be efficient volunteers in case their services may be needed for the defence of their homes and firesides.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION'S NINTH WESTERN HANDICAP.

The Interstate Association's ninth Western Handicap tournament will take place at Green Bay, Wis., August 4, 5 and 6, under the auspices of the Green Bay Game and Gun Club, with $1,000 or more added by the Interstate Association and the club which is to have the honor of holding the event.

Green Bay, the city in which the ninth Western Handicap is to be held, is a city rich in historical romance and Indian tradition, and is located at the head of Green Bay, an inlet on the west shore of Lake Michigan. The bay is 100 miles long, from fifteen to thirty-five miles wide. The city of Green Bay is 242 miles north of Chicago and 144 miles north of Milwaukee, from which cities the Western Handicap will draw a good many participants.

The Green Bay Game and Gun Club (incorporated) is a popular organization, and its membership is composed of the leading business men of the city. The club has one of the finest shooting grounds that the most enthusiastic sportsman would ask to be provided for a trapshooting tournament. The equipment is up to date, and the opinion has been frequently expressed that the grounds are not surpassed for uniformly good trapshooting conditions.

Monday, August 3, will be practice day, and, beginning at 1 o'clock p. m., five 20-target events, entrance $1 to each event, will be shot, the purses to be divided on the Rose system, ratio 5, 3, 2, 1.

Tuesday, August 4, the first regular day of the tournament, there will be ten 15-target events, $1 entrance to each event, and an optional sweepstake of $1 on each event; also an optional sweepstake of $5 on the 150 targets. There will also be a special event this day, 25 pairs of targets, $2 entrance.

On the second day of the tournament, August 5, the program calls for five 20-target events, conditions same as on previous day, and the Preliminary Handicap, 100 targets each man, $7 entrance, handicaps from 16 to 23 yards. This event is open only to amateurs, though trade representatives can shoot for price of targets. One hundred dollars will be added to the Preliminary Handicap purse, and the money will be divided according to the number of entries, the three amateur contestants making the three highest scores each to receive a trophy from the Interstate Association.

On the third and last day of the tournament, August 6, there will be five 20-target events, conditions same as on the first day, and the Western Handicap, 100 targets per man, $10 entrance, handicaps 16 to 23 yards rise, $200 added, high guns to win. The number of moneys in the purse will be determined by the number of entries, though the winners of first, second and third places will be guaranteed $100, $75 and $50, or more, respectively, and each of the three high men will receive a trophy presented by the Interstate Association.

The manner of shooting the Western Handicap (and, in fact, all events scheduled for the tournament) will depend entirely upon the number of entries. However, contestants are assured that a reasonable equity will be maintained under all conditions.

Each contestant at the time of making entry for the Preliminary or Western handicaps will be required to state his average in order that the handicap committee can act on as near absolute knowledge of the contestant's ability as it is possible to obtain.

There will be two sessions of the handicap committee. The handicaps contestants receive for the Preliminary Handicap will not govern in the Western Handicap.

For programs address Elmer E. Shaner, 219 Coltart Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or R. E. St. John, secretary of the local club, 200 South Washington St., Green Bay, Wisconsin.

AT THE TRAPS.

Salinas Trap Shoot.—The Rodeo Gun Club's combined function of barbecue and bluerock shoot at Sherwood's park on Sunday, July 28, was an unqualified success. The reception committee was on hand to receive the big guns from other gun clubs with engaging courtesy and polished politeness and the arrangements committee had every detail so well looked after that nothing was neglected to contribute to the pleasure of the occasion. There were bluerocks a-plenty.

But the barbecue was the thing. This was prepared and served forth with great skill by a distinguished citizen of Salinas, ably assisted by past masters in the various arts of preparing the condiments and accessories to an "al fresco" function for shotgun men. The scores for the day follow:

	Sh. at	Bke.		Sh. at	Bke.
Shoemaker	120	91	F. Thoicke	110	88
Mook	95	46	Varier	60	50
Barstow	120	98	Haight	160	138
Jennings	120	92	Hawxhurst	160	144
Miller	120	79	Cadwell	30	10
Shaw	75	30	Raymone	135	79
Black	85	65	C. Bardin	25	5
Schultz	50	33	Gross	25	16
Townsend	85	62	Cosseboom	60	26
Coltran	50	29	F. Sargent	25	16
F. Horigan	50	32	Cashem	35	17
Von Soosten	50	43	W. Bardin	50	22
Conradi	120	73	Grover Tholcke	85	70
E. Winkle	50	35	F. C. Pura	125	101
Massera	85	52	Geo. Pura	75	46
Clausen	25	16	Albert Pura	75	46
Dr. G. Parker	75	42	J. Douglass	100	79
Waters	95	61	Lauritzen	35	24
Tarp	25	3	Dr. Chapell	50	26
Kattner	50	13	Conradi	25	16
Eleshio	50	38	F. Johnson	75	58
D. McFadden	85	66	Pedroni	25	7
Vierra	60	50	Coltrane	25	11
F. Chappell	110	98	F. Porter	25	9

Bunting	85	75	Cahoon	25	17
C. McFadden	50	41	Palmtag	35	14
Horton	50	38	W. W. Anderson	25	3
Earl Horigan	60	29	A. W. Anderson	45	12
Brewington	85	56	H. Chappell	25	19
Mitchell	160	146	Cohn	25	0
Breschini	75	55			

* * *

Venice Traps.—The initial night trap shoot on the Pacific Coast was held at the grounds of the Los Angeles Gun Club, Thursday June 18. The main event was at 50 targets, for a silver cup prize, won by H. Pfirrmann Jr. The scores follow:

Event No. 1, 50 targets:

	Sh. at	Bke.		Sh. at	Bke.
H. Pfirrmann	50	44	Oliver	50	33
Dr. Fitzgerald	50	43	Hoyt	50	32
Dr. Packard	50	42	O. Nelson	50	31
Bungay	50	42	J. Nelson	50	31
Mellus	50	39	Moist	50	30
Smith	50	39	Towne	50	21
Dr. Thomas	50	38	Hunter	50	19
Hansen	50	35	McMurray	50	17
Reed	50	35	Teeple	25	17

Event No. 2, practice, 50 targets: Pfirrmann 37, Dr. Fitzgerald 46, Dr. Packard 44, Bungay 45, Mellus 44, Hansen 45, Oliver 41.

At the Sunday shoot June 21, good scores ruled in Event No. 1, 100 targets per man, added target handicap:

	Hdp.	Ttl.		Hdp.	Ttl.
J. Nelson	10	98	Miller	25	92
Mellus	4	96	Groat	16	92
Smith	5	95	Pugh	16	92
Dr. Packard	5	95	Hagerman	9	91
O. Nelson	21	93	Bungay	7	89
Mrs. Groat	13	93	Doremus	0	49
Pfirrmann	2	93			

Millard 54 x 75, Towne 33 x 50, Dr. Thomas 19 x 25, Kimble 18 x 25.

Event No. 2, 12 pairs: Mellus 17, Pfirrmann 19, Groat 11, Hagerman 14, Bungay 16, Millard 14.

Event No 3, tower shooting, 25 targets: Mellus 15, Smith 10, Mrs. Groat 6, Pfirrmann 3, Miller 6, Groat 12, Bungay 6, Doremus 10, Millard 10, Dr. Thomas 10.

* * *

Live Bird Traps.—California Wing Shooting Club shotgun experts at the Sobrante trap grounds, July 5, piled up a number of fine scores. Five men grassed every bird trapped in the club medal shoot and divided the added money purse. They were T. D. Riley, C. C. Nauman, C. A. Haight, Ed. L. Hoag and E. L. Schultz; the latter shooter used both barrels of his breech-loader but once in this event.

Hoag, Schultz, W. W. Terrill and Nauman cut up the purse in the second match, each with a cleau string of twelve birds. Terrill accounted for ten of his birds with one-barrel shots. In this race every clean score man shot from the thirty or more yards mark. Riley and Haight each failed to connect with the second bird offered.

Tony Prior, who was handicapped at 32 yards rise in the two preceding matches, came to the front strongly in the final miss and out shoot for the club's monthly silver cup trophy. At 32 yards rise he ran a string of 17 birds straight and won out. Clarence Haight, 29 yards, slipped his seventeenth bird and was runner up with a string of sixteen straight. The scores for the day follow:

Tony Prior and Fred Willet were the winners of the May medal shoot, cutting up first and second moneys, eight 11's divided third money.

Riley, Schultz and Terrill split the purse in the June medal shoot and Schultz, with fifteen straight, won the June trophy cup in the miss and out. The scores follow:

May medal match, 12 pigeons, $50 added, three moneys, high guns, distance handicaps:

W. F. Willet	31	"	2212 2121 2222	—12
Tony Prior	31	"	2221 2212 1212	—12
A. W. DuBray	28	yds.	0111 2221 2212	—11
H. B. Gregg	28	"	2110 1211 1211	—11
C. A. Haight	27	"	2112 2121 0121	—11
T. D. Riley	28	"	2212 1222 0221	—11
E. L. Schultz	30	"	1111 2111 1110	—11
T. F. S. Northcroft	30	"	1112 2202 1111	—11
W. W. Terrill	30	"	2121 0121 1222	—11
A. J. Webb	30	"	1222 2122 2120	—11
E. L. Hoag	27	"	2201 1221 2101	—10
C. C. Nauman	33	"	2110 0221 2211	—10
P. J. Walsh	28	"	0211 1120 0120	— 8

June medal match, 12 pigeons, $50 added, three moneys, high guns, distance handicap:

T. D. Riley	28	"	2222 2222 2222	—12
E. L. Schultz	30	"	1211 1211 1121	—12
W. W. Terrill	30	"	1121 1122 1112	—12
C. C. Nauman	32	"	1011 1212 1212	—11
Tony Prior	32	"	1222 0121 2121	—11
P. J. Walsh	27	"	1121 0211 1122	—11
A. J. Webb	29	"	2112 2202 2112	—11
W. F. Willet	32	"	2112 2222 0122	—11
H. B. Gregg	28	"	0011 2111 1121	—10
C. A. Haight	27	"	0221 0112 2112	—10
E. L. Hoag	26	"	1100 1212 2112	—10
A. W. DuBray	28	yds.	1111 2101 0012	— 9
T. F. S. Northcroft	30	"	1210 0011 0011	— 7

June cup shoot, miss and out, distance handicap:

A. W. DuBray, 29 yards, 3 birds; H. B. Gregg 27—13; C. A. Haight, 29—3; E. L. Hoag, 30—3; C. C. Nauman, 33—2; Tony Prior, 32—14; T. D. Riley, 28—8; E. L. Schultz, 30—15; W. W. Terrill, 31—2; P. J. Walsh, 28—2; A. J. Webb, 31—1; W. F. Willet, 32—9; T. F. S. Northcroft, 30—0.

July medal shoot, 12 pigeons, $50 added, three moneys, high guns, distance handicap:

T. D. Riley	29	yds.	2222 2122 2222	—12
E. L. Schultz	31	"	1111 1111 1121	—12
C. C. Nauman	32	"	1211 2121 1122	—12
C. A. Haight	26	"	1112 1121 2212	—12
Ed. L. Hoag	25	"	1211 2122 2212	—12
Capt. Du Bray	27	"	2121 1122 $112	—11
Tony Prior	32	"	1121 1012 2222	—11
A. J. Webb	29	"	2021 1221 2220	—10
W. W. Terrill	31	"	1101 1100 2111	— 9

July purse shoot, 12 pigeons, $50 added, three moneys, high guns, distance handicap:

Ed. L. Hoag	30	yds.	2121 1222 2222	—12
E. L. Schultz	32	"	2222 1121 1212	—12
W. W. Terrill	31	"	1111 1112 1112	—12
C. C. Nauman	31	"	2112 1122 1211	—12
Capt. Du Bray	29	"	2201 2112 1111	—11
C. A. Haight	28	"	2021 2212 1121	—11
T. D. Riley	27	"	2011 1112 2111	—11
A. J. Webb	30	"	1112 2101 1022	—10
Tony Prior	32	"	1002 Withdrew.	

July miss and out cup trophy shoot, distance handicaps:

Tony Prior, 32 yards, 17 birds; C. A. Haight, 29—16; W. W. Terrill, 31—12; T. D. Riley, 27—8; C. C. Nauman, 33—8; A. J. Webb, 30—7; E. L. Schultz, 32—1; Captain Du Bray, 29—0; Ed L. Hoag, 30—0.

* * *

Vancouver Shoot.—Nearly sixty shooters assembled at the Vancouver, B. C., Gun Club two day shoot, July 1 and 2. Hugh Poston's 290 out of 305 birds trapped was the high score for the shoot. E. Ellis broke 288 for high amateur average. Pete O'Brien of Walla Walla was second with 282 breaks.

Days—	1	2	Days—	1	2
Targets—	150	155	Targets—	150	155
Poston, H. E.*	146	144	Sage, G.	134	130
Ricklefson, H. H.*	126	133	Britton, G. A.	127	138
Holohan, P. J.*	139	141	Easthom, R.	125	124
Burtch, C. L.*	126	134	Sylvester, J. P.	119	128
Mink, C. E.*	131	127	White, F.	108	114
Maynard, H.*	128	...	Roberts, J.	121	121
Reihl, F.*	137	140	Fleming, H.	135	133
O'Brien, P. H.	142	140	Owens, C. E.	136	136
Cooper, D.	135	132	Owens, J. R.	127	129
Miller, G. W.	133	139	Quick, H. B.	124	134
Cramer	134	124	Dafoe, L. R.	117	117
Evans, A.	135	126	Snell, C.	122	124
Stokes, L. B.	122	123	Oliver, T. H.	134	144
Baker, A. R.	127	132	McClure, J. C.	123	...
Price, J. P.	125	123	Lenfesty, W.	70	...
Turnbull, W.	59	40	Stewart, H. A.	104	...
McLean, C. E.	130	135	Boothroyd, J.	84	...
Ellis, E.	142	146	Kelley, J.	105	..
Field, A.	131	124	Harrison Y.	71	..
Troeh, F. X.	137	144	Hoggan, W.	94	61
Clunie, G. S.	116	122	Liersch, H. J.	64	62
Sturdy, E. A.	125	130	Sanderson, H. S.	34	...
Barber, Guy	117	121	Shillingford, C. L.	2	...
Reid, A. R.	129	126	Cutler, J.	43	...
Barkley, L. R.	135	135	Newman, H.	40	..
Porter, C.	126	124	McCreath, J.	8	...
McIntyre, J.	124	12			

CALIFORNIA'S WILD GAME PROBLEM.

Proper protection of fish and game—a protection that will be fair to the entire public and at the same time preserve the stock of game—is a problem that never has been solved, for the reason that equal rights to take game overlap individual rights to the use of hunting grounds. It is granted that the wild game and fish of the State belong to all the people of the State and the people have equal individual right to use these resources, states the Chico Record in a recent discussion of the fish and game initiative petition. In the case of the game, it thrives in many places at the expense of the land-owner whose crops it feeds upon and whose land it occupies, and this land-owner has the right, unquestioned, to allow the public to enter upon his lands for the purpose of taking game and he has the right to prevent the public from so doing. Moreover, he has the right to allow a certain people to enjoy this privilege and to deny others the privilege. By reason of his ownership of lands which game seeks as a home, he finds it possible to reap a profit by leasing the lands for hunting purposes and at the same time, in electing to give the lease to responsible persons, protect his property from indiscriminate, irresponsible hunters. This condition results in the formation of gun clubs, which become responsible to land-owners for any damage that might occur on the premises. Gun clubs secure the most of the available hunting grounds of the State and therefore their members and their friends are the chief beneficiaries of the game of the State, while the general public is practically barred from the privilege of a share of the game. The average citizen cannot afford to belong to a gun club. This is a fact that it does not appear possible to change without infringing upon the property rights of individuals.

Because of the conditions being such that gun clubs have most of the favorable hunting grounds under lease or ownership, there is a widespread resentful feeling which is being played upon by commission merchants and hotel men of San Francisco and one or two other large cities of the State with a vew to openng up the way for market-hunters to resume operations. The State Fish and Game Commission is wisely opposing this for the reason that practically all other States have found, as here, that the sale of game is principally responsible for its extermination and does not tend to bring game within the reach of the masses.

In response to the attack to be made upon the "non-sale" clause of the game law, the State Commission says:

"California today is experiencing one of the strangest political fights ever made. A body of self-constituted champions of the people, under the name of The People's Fish and Game Protective Association, is advocating the sale of the wild game of this State. Investigation will show that the majority of the men behind this so-called People's Protective Association are market hunters, dealers and hotel and restaurant men, all of whom have a pecuniary interest in the exploitation of the people's game by selling it back to them after violating every law that the public has thrown about its game to conserve it. One cannot well escape the argument that if it is the people's game, why should they buy it when the same fields as those upon which it is killed still remain open to whosoever wants that same game enough to exert himself in the taking of it.

"In 1910 five hundred thousand wild ducks were killed by market hunters to feed the people of San Francisco who lacked the energy or the inclination to kill them for themselves. In 1911, but two hundred and fifty thousand ducks found their way to the San Francisco markets; in 1912, one hundred and five thousand, and in 1913 this was reduced to eighty-five thousand. These figures alone should give the public an idea as to the destructiveness of the market-hunting system. All of the birds above mentioned were killed on open grounds and in competition with the farmer's boy, store clerk, factory operative and others of little means, by men with whom the killing of game is a business, by whom law violation is capitalized seven days of the week—unfair competition, to meet which the poor shooter is as illy equipped in boats, guns, decoys, etc., as he is by the lesser experience of natural conditions and recreative diversion and not the sordid business of reaping that which he has not sown.

"If the game belongs to the people, there is no reason why the public should be compelled to buy the same by placing a premium upon the professional market hunter, whose aim is ever to drive that public off the open grounds and who would make a personal preserve of every foot of it if he had the power. If the aim is really to protect the people's interest in fish and game, then why not give those who wish to kill the same protection from these men whose operations are essentially directed against them?

"The experience of other States has been that game cannot withstand the perpetual onslaught following a price on its head. These self-elected 'champions of the people' who are putting forth a campaign of misrepresentation in the hope of corralling the entire wild game of this State in behalf of the rich gourmands of one municipality, regardless of the rights of the districts to be pillaged, pander to those whose arguments at all times partake rather of the belly than of the brain.

"No one denies that the bag limit was passed primarily to stop market hunting, because only those who make a business of exploiting the public's game for their personal profit have any inducement to persistently exceed that reasonable limitation. If the State of California were to legalize the sale of game, the entire State militia would be inadequate to enforce the bag limit.

"If the idea is to exterminate the game of this State as soon as possible, then turn loose the market hunter."

DEER HUNTING NOTES.

Reports from deer hunting sections denote that the hunters who journeyed on the opening days to Humboldt and Mendocino counties have had no trouble in getting fat bucks. Robert R. Russ returned from Mendocino county with a fine four-pointer last Thursday, Lester Carr sent in a fine three-pointer head Friday to be mounted by Ed Ladd. This buck was shot near Napa.

A group of ten South San Francisco rifle packers hunted in the hills on the Jersey Farm, back of San Bruno, in San Mateo county, Friday morning of last week. One of the party came back with a fine three-pointer and a spike buck. These deer were bagged within fourteen miles of this city—a coup that will no doubt be pleasing news to those hunters who made a distant trip up the coast and came back empty handed. In the San Andreas lake section of San Mateo county bucks are numerous this year. The fact that the animals have refuge within the boundaries of the Spring Valley holdings accounts for that, however. About a dozen large bucks can be seen every night coming to drink at Lake Andreas.

Halfmoon Bay and Crescent Gun Club members were out in force on the 1st, but failed to get a buck—an unusual first day experience for that country. A heavy fog enveloped the coast hills and canyons, and that is what saved the deer.

Farther down the coast, Neuman brothers of Woodside found no difficulty in dropping two large bucks back in the San Gregorio hills. San Mateo county being the only near-by county, the Fish and Game Commission had a force of ten deputies out in the hills keeping track of the hunters.

Some confusion has arisen in regard to county ordinances shortening the season for deer shooting. Santa Cruz county, for instance, was reported to be on the closed limit until August 1. Such is not the fact, however, for reports from that county give out that a number of deer were killed on the 1st instant. H. T. Bassett and H. Harrison of this city bagged a buck near Hinckley creek, Archie Hagerman of Boulder Creek got his 100-pound spike buck back of the Koster place, on the Big Basin grade. Harry Von Bargen, Pete Hansen, Paul Bishop and Frank Irwin made up a hunting party that bagged a forked horn near the Big Basin country.

The main army of deer hunters left town last Friday, taking advantage of the week-end holiday, and were not expected back until Sunday morning. The full moon nights no doubt handicapped the sport somewhat, for the bucks have a habit of feeding during bright moonlit nights and laying up in cover in the early morning and day time.

All the old hunters of Marin county are taking down their guns and getting their dogs in trim in anticipation of a gay old time on the opening of the deer season on July 15. The Lucas Valley Club is still in possession of Mr. Wm. Barr and friends, and they will be out on the range bright and early on the morning of the 15th. The Victor Gun Club is planning a grand barbecue on the opening day and F. S. Ambler, the old reliable chef, is coming down from Santa Rosa to help prepare the feast. Vivian Hoxie, who is now in San Rafael for the summer, and who is one of the members, will be on hand, as well as Salvador Pacheco, Robert Pearson, Thomas O'Con-

nor, Mayor Kinsella, Sheriff J. J. Keating, Assessor P. H. Cochrane, Max Blum, William Janes, John Foge, Henry Knittle, Mr. Church, Thomas Pollard Jr., and a few others. The dedication of the amusement hall is the prominent number on the program.

The Lagunitas Gun Club is also getting ready for the opening day and from what we are told they expect some good sport. The keepers on the preserve state that the preserve is alive with large forkhorns. This is attributed to the fire on the mountain last summer.

The Nicasio Valley boys anticipate good hunting, although a number of deer were found dead from the results of the severe winter. In the Lucas Valley several large bucks died from pneumonia.

As the season does not open in Sonoma county until August 1, a number of the Sonoma county hunters are figuring on getting a hunt in the Marin hills after the 15th. Since the Woodacre people have put the ban on hunting on the Mailliard lands and all the owners of ranches on the west slope of the mountain, including the south slope of the Kent properties, have done the same, the open country for hunting in the county is about shut off. The Santa Venetia property is also closed to hunters this year as well as the country to the east of Olema and in the vicinity of the Five Brooks property. This will compel the lover of deer hunting who is not a member of a club to go outside the county for his sport. The Country Club people have passed a rule not to shoot any deer this season that does not carry forkhorns. The same rule is being applied by several other county clubs.

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SALMON PLANTING EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments of the patient and careful investigators of the California State Fish and Game Commission which began away back in 1911, have reached a point where the experimenters believe they have disproved some of the old theories in regard to salmon. They have laid the foundation for the establishment of a branch salmon hatchery at or near Sacramento, should their further tests fully justify such action. They have proved that young salmon may be freed with safety below Sacramento, states the Union.

Fish hatcheries have been located in the mountain regions because of the universal belief that salmon fry should be released in the cool, fresh waters of the mountains. It was thought that they could not survive brackish or salt water until they reached it gradually.

In 1911, under the direction of N. B. Scofield, one of the experts of the commission, salmon were hatched at the small branch hatchery established for experimental purposes at Sutterville. The experiment was not an entire success, owing to difficulties with the water supply. For some unknown reason a membrane formed around the eggs and they did not hatch freely. The fish that did hatch, however, were strong and healthy.

The purpose of the experiment was to demonstrate, if possible, that salmon could be hatched near the bay and liberated close to salt water, so that the high percentage of loss of small fish in the long trip down the river could be avoided.

Every pumping and irrigation ditch taking water from the river yearly destroys thousands of young salmon, while the larger fish of the rivers devour many.

Large numbers of the small fish yearly lose themselves in the overflows and die, as the water dries them up when they are caught in shallow pools.

To save this loss, which is known to be enormous as a result of careful examination of the irrigating systems and overflow, it was decided to find a method, if possible, of releasing the fry nearer salt water.

Three years ago 50,000 salmon were liberated at Sisson, 50,000 more at Benicia, and a third batch of 50,000 were freed just below this city. Each group of salmon were marked in a particular way by the removal of small fins, so that the fish experts could tell accurately where they came from.

Circulars were distributed among the fishermen of the Coast telling them of the markings of the salmon, and asking them to inform the Commission if any of these fish were taken.

The long and painstaking experiment has met with full success. The Fish Commission has received information within the last few days that one of the salmon given to the water at Benicia has been caught in Monterey bay, and Friday came the news that a fine salmon weighing 17¼ pounds, which was released three years ago at Sacramento, had been taken off Monterey. So far as known, none of those freed at Sisson have been caught.

President Newbert of the Fish Commission and Mr. Scofield and George Neale are enthusiastic over the capture of these two fish. It is proof that salmon can be released below Sacramento, which will result in an enormous saving of young fish.

As soon as funds are available experiments in hatching salmon will be begun by the Commission on the American river a few miles from this city. It is hoped that much of the work now done at Sisson may be transferred to this vicinity.

Salmon return after three or four years to the place where they first were given to the water, to spawn. Making sure of this fact, the Fish Commission already has restored the Eel river salmon run, after the fish in that stream had been destroyed by the destructive methods of the fishermen.

Salmon have been released in the San Lorenzo and other coast streams, and in the next few years all these streams should be the spawning places of salmon. It is hoped to restore the salmon run of the American river in similar manner.

As a result of the experiments of three years ago, it is believed that a spring salmon run can be established in the Sacramento river, because the fish liberated in the spring return in the spring to spawn. These fish, it is pointed out, are the cleanest and brightest fish we get.

Few people understand the enormous value of the salmon to California. It is claimed that the salmon taken in the Sacramento river last year brought in the markets something more than $1,000,000.

The painstaking care of the Fish Commission experts is shown in the precautions taken by them before they released young salmon far down the river. They took small fish in an open crate and towed it down the river into the bay and out to sea.

All the time the fish were watched, and the temperature and saltiness of the water were tested frequently. These experiments proved that young salmon could be taken with safety from the hatchery at Sisson to the bay without injury.

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FISH LINES.

The week-end holiday prompted a big pilgrimage of rod and reel devotees to seek favorite mountain trout angling resorts. Possibly the Truckee river drew the largest delegation.

Fly-fishing conditions had been improving daily for a week at the Truckee river resorts. The rain a fortnight ago put the June bugs out of commission. That supply of insect life being cut off thus early the trout naturally were more in the humor for artificial insects. But at that, the bait fishing with minnows has been rewarded with many limit baskets and numerous big trout, and there are some whopping big trout in the Truckee this season. One reason advanced by several rod experts is that the high water has enabled the big fellows to slip up stream from the many down-river holes and pools.

The previous week the temperature along the canyon was pretty cold and up to last Monday there was plenty of snow on the mountain tops. From now on until the 15th instant the fly-fishing sport should be of the very best, was the opinion of Truckee river veteran anglers, a prophecy that has been borne out by practical experience.

James Thomson made two trips up the Little Truckee and found the fishing good. He returned to Boca with several three-pounders in his creel. Dr. Henry Abrahms captured limits Saturday and Sunday. A three and a half pound Loch Levin he landed after a lively fight proved to be a freat trout. Its head was large enough for a nine-pounder and it had an enormous mouth that no doubt accounted for many rainbows and other luckless fish when it was cruising for food.

George B. Osgood of Alameda has also made daily limit catches for the past week.

Al Schmidt and Roy Caswell camped for a week near Deer Park and had good luck every day.

Last week 100,000 silver salmon fry were planted in Pyramid Lake, Walker Lake and Lake Tahoe by the Navada Fish Commission officials. Just what these fish will do to the rainbow trout in the Truckee river when the Derby dam fish ladder is in active operation is a problem that is puzzling some of the anglers. The Loch Levin trout that were planted originally in Donner Lake have made their way into the river and fattened on rainbow trout for years.

The first motor boat to navigate Donner Lake is that run by a portable motor taken up recently by Charles Urfer of this city. The trolling is excellent at present and Urfer has been seen daily skimming the lake by his brother anglers on the Boca bound trains. Fishing at Webber Lake are Dr. E. W. Westphal, W. C. Murdoch, W. A. Tubbs and other sportsmen.

At different Lake Tahoe resorts fine catches of big lake trout have been made recently. At Brockway M. and L. Greenebaum in a short time landed a big catch of trout, fish running from half a pound to five pounds, taken with rod and reel. Some trolling tackle anglers, fishing down deep, have captured trout running from fifteen to twenty-four pounds.

The Little Silver and other tributaries of the American river near Georgetown, in El Dorado county, are full of nice-sized brook trout. Miss Nellie Givens of Alameda has had the pleasing experience of landing limit baskets in a short time during morning fishing trips to the different picturesque mountain creeks of that region.

Reports from Sims state that upper Sacramento river fly-fishing is getting better daily. Walter Mathews, Roscoe Havens, A. H. Hills, D. K. Turner and other anglers have not yet returned from that point, which is proof that the sport is attractive there.

The California Anglers' Association will superintend the distribution of a hundred cans of steelhead, rainbow and Eastern brook trout in the waters of Marin county. The total output of small fry will be nearly 300,000 troutlets.

An extra supply of 25.000 angling licenses was sent down from the State Controller's office in Sacramento to the Fish and Game Commission officials in this city last week, making a total of 135,000 licenses issued in less than six months. Batches of the new supply have been forwarded to branch offices of the Commission, county clerks and Forestry Service officials.

Now that the hot days are approaching it is seasonable to offer a suggestion about packing trout for shipping. Wrap the fish well in manila paper or grass, keeping the inside parts from touching. Care must be taken so that if ice is used, no ice can touch the fish. Place the trout in a wooden box, one that is ventilated with augur holes and will allow the water to seep through when the ice melts, or one of the newly introduced cardboard knock down boxes may be used. Fish spoil rapidly when they lie in water. If ice is not handy the box or package can be wrapped in a dry sack, cover with a wet sack and then finally with a third and dry sack. The evaporation will keep the fish ice cold and in good condition for a day or more.

The California State law requires that no trout shall be shipped in concealed packages, but that the box or package shall bear the name of shipper and address of recipient and also the exact contents of the parcel forwarded.

Before packing, trout can be handily cleaned as follows: Dress a small trout by tearing out the gills with the thumb and forefinger and drawing out the insides with the gills. With a large trout the gills should be cut free from the lower jaw and the back of the throat, and a slit cut along the under side from head to dorsal fin. The inside can then be drawn out with the gills, leaving the trout clean within.

The following table of comparative weights of fish when taken from the water and the same fish after havging been dead from six to twelve hours will be of interest:

Just killed.	Dead 6 hours.	Dead 12 hours.
1lb.	15½oz.	15oz.
2lb.	1lb. 14½oz.	1lb. 14oz.
3lb.	2lb. 13¾oz.	2lb. 13oz.
4lb.	3lb. 13 oz.	3lb. 12oz.
5lb.	4lb. 12¼oz.	4lb. 11oz.
6ib.	5ib. 11½oz.	5lb. 10oz.
7lb.	6lb. 10¾oz.	6lb. 9oz.
8lb.	7lb. 10 oz.	7lb. 8oz.
9lb.	8lb. 9¼oz.	8lb. 7oz.
10lb.	9lb. 8½oz.	9lb. 6oz.
11lb.	10lb. 7¾oz.	10lb. 5oz.
12lb.	11lb. 7 oz.	11lb. 4oz.
13lb.	12lb. 6¼oz.	12lb. 3oz.
14lb.	13lb. 5½oz.	13lb. 2oz.
15lb.	14lb. 4¾oz.	14lb. 1oz.
16lb.	15lb. 4 oz.	15lb.
17lb.	16lb. 3¼oz.	15lb. 15oz.
18lb.	17lb. 2½oz.	16lb. 14oz.
19lb.	18lb. 1¾oz.	17lb. 13oz.
20lb.	19lb.	18lb. 12oz.
30lb.	28lb. 9½oz.	28lb. 2oz.
40lb.	38lb. 2 oz.	37lb. 8oz.
50lb.	47lb. 10½oz.	46lb. 14oz.

An allowance of one ounce to each pound will be about right. However, fish will lose more weight on a hot day than a cool one, and very fat fish will shrink more in a given time than thin ones.

* * *

Activities in striped bass fishing circles promise to be lively today and tomorrow, for reports from the various bass fishing conditions indicate a bit better fishing conditions than have obtained recently.

The fishing skiffs out on Petaluma creek, opposite the mouth of San Antone slough, near the "Twin Houses" and other favorite fishing spots, accounted for a few fish last Sunday. R. Rispaud's catch of three bass included 10, 6¼ and 4-pound fish. The San Antone slough delegation of bass fisbermen had but fair luck. Bob Sangster and Al Christianson have the reputation of never coming back empty-handed, their combined catch Sunday being eight nice bass. They know every nook and hole in the creeks and sloughs of that section of the Petaluma marsh, and where to catch fish night or day. Charles Bond's catch was a 5 and a 6-pound bass.

Reliable word comes from Wingo that big striped bass have started to run again in Sonoma creek, Steamboat No. 2 and the other fishing sloughs in that part of Sonoma county. This will be acceptable news to a large number of bass fishers who have been patiently waiting for a favorable turn in bass fishing up that way.

Black Point, although much touted in past seasons as a good striped bass fishing place, never showed enough results to tempt many fishermen to try their luck there, but it may turn out good enough to invite an invasion of clam tossers. Harry Palmer, Al Cooksey and Frank Palmer, erstwhile Wingo bass experts, had the luck to locate the striped fish down the bay shore last Sunday, and returned home with a fair catch.

The best striped bass fishing reported recently was found trolling in the bay, around Alcatraz island. S. Sullivan one day landed nine bass, the largest scaling 18 pounds. On a previous day, out in his launch, he hooked 17 bass. Trolling about the island has heen frequently good, for several seasons past, enough so to induce more boats out fishing than have been in that part of the bay after bass.

From the Tiburon ferry slip along the shore up to the castellated rocky gate in the roadway quite a number of striped bass have been recently caught by the trolling boat fishermen. This part of Raccoon straits is known as "Castle Cove."

Jack Duckell and other local bass fishing enthusiasts who fished at Rodeo wharf last Sunday found a school of bass in the water. Several good sized fish were caught. One rodster hooked a big fish, but had the vexing luck to lose the fish and part of his tackle. The bass was too strong, and won out.

A good story is told of Frank Dolliver and Abe Banker, who were fishing at Rodeo one balmy Sunday. The two fishermen devoted their attention to John Barleycorn to the extent that they were finally overcome with a desire to sleep. They stretched out on the warm rocky ledge and were soon sleeping heavily. The tide crept in, awaking Banker, who was nearest the water, as a wavelet dashed a quantity of oily, salty water in his mouth. Half asleep, he started up, saying to his pal, "It's time we were getting out of this house. They're changing the booze on us!"

THE FARM

LIFE ON THE FARM.

The problems of life on the farm are many but we can assure our readers for we have been through the "mill." than they are not worse than they are in all other walks. We believe that we know that except above the ditch the anxieties of the farm are less than in all the other callings combined. If there is real rest and comfort anywhere among the children of men it can certainly be found in the green country home where the farmer, when out of debt, can reduce living expenses to the minimum. A good market for farm products is a great incentive to activity, but when there is no market the farmer needs only money enough to pay his taxes, and can live on the rest if he cannot sell it. This, of course, means the elimination of the hired man, for in modern farming every farmer must till his own land and for that reason the farm hand is no longer on the market. The college boy is the farm hand, or rather the harvest hand, of today. The cradle, the scythe, the dropper leaving the grain to be bound by hand, has passed, and the farm hand in the grain field handles the sheaves, in the hay field he drives the bull-rake that lifts the hay on the stack. The man that knows what to do on the farm, who can hook up a team and do farm work farmer-like is not to be found, hence our farms are small and our farm operations greatly reduced. Therefore it will be seen that when we say that the farmer is the one independent man. We are right, since he can if he wishes sit down and eat up his crops, or wait until prices suit him. He is the one independent man of earth and the only man that can eat within his own exertions. There is no man that can stand between him and his crop. He is first and has the first say. We have been writing this kind of lore until it has become an old story. But it has not, and will not lessen in importance as the ages roll. Eight and thirty years we have told this story, and we will keep right on telling it as long as we are able to push the pen. It is one truth to our credit, the farmer feeds the world.—Rocky Mountain Hustandman.

SOUR SKIM MILK FOR CALVES.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—That in summer time calves do as well on sour skim milk as they do on sweet will be interesting news to many farmers who have hitherto been kept from raising calves by the expense of keeping the milk sweet in hot weather. This expense experiments carried out by the Department indicate to be quite unnecessary. The calves will make as rapid gains on sour skim milk. In winter, it is true, this is not quite so satisfactory. It chills the calves and some of them drink it with great reluctance. Very young calves have even been known to refuse it altogether. On the other hand, of course, it is much easier to keep the milk sweet in winter.

In calling the attention of farmers to these facts, however, the Department at the same time emphasizes an important precaution. Unless the milk is produced and kept under cleanly conditions, it may become contaminated with disease-producing bacteria. Farmers should therefore allow the milk to sour quickly and then feed it without delay.

In the course of these experiments sour milk was fed to 22 calves, Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys, at different seasons of the year. In no case did it cause digestive disturbances even when the change from sweet to sour milk was made abruptly when the calves were only a few days old. Moreover no evil results followed the alternate use of sweet and sour. It seems, therefore, that the common idea that sour milk leads to scours is quite unfounded.

The calves, it was found, did not not like the sour milk as well as the sweet, but in the majority of cases soon became accustomed to it. The aversion, however, increased when the milk was fed them at a low temperature.

LOOKING AFTER THE MACHINERY.

As a general rule, the prosperity of a farm owner may be estimated by the way he cares for his machinery. Poor care indicates shiftlessness, lack of energy, and the buying of more implements in a short time. Good care, on the other hand, denotes prosperity, development, bank deposits and long-lived machinery. One of the first essentials in the handling of machinery is to thoroughly understand all parts and to be able to adjust them for best working conditions. By running a certain implement with one or more of its parts out of adjustment, there is danger of damaging other parts by throwing unequal strain on them, besides ruining that which is not adjusted.

The draft of an implement is affected very much by its condition. A dull plow requires about one-fourth more energy to pull it than one which is in good condition. Poorly adjusted implements sometimes pull twice as hard as they should and in so doing not only wear out the ranch horses, but at the same time do poor work at a loss of time with damaging results to the machinery. Another very important point in caring for farm machinery is to properly oil all the working parts. It has been wisely said that oil is the cheapest machinery we have.

The operators must not only know how and where to oil every moving part of a machine, but he must oil it. The fact that some parts need a great deal more oil than others must not be overlooked. Some parts that are handy will receive more oil than is necessary, while other places which are not so handy are neglected almost altogether. Sometimes oil holes become clogged with dirt and while they may appear to be open, still do not convey the oil to the wearing parts. This will often result in serious damage to the journels and bearings. In other cases, certain machines have been condemned by operators simply because one or two oiling places have been entirely overlooked.

Iron wearing on iron must be covered with a film of oil to prevent cutting. The oil then prolongs the life of the machine, besides making it of lighter draft. New machinery should be watched constantly to prevent the loss of bolts and small parts, as such things will work loose during the first season's use. Certain boxes or bearings may fit too tightly, thus causing them to heat, while others may need tightening. There is nothing that will shorten the life of farm machinery more than by failing to keep all nuts, screws, and lugs tight. A wrench should always be carried with the machinery in operation and it should be used when necessary. The alfalfa season is on again and we will venture that half the mowing machines in the country are not in the necessary repair to do this season's work. In another month the grain harvesting machinery will be needed and it is probably just as bad off.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK AND CROP ROTATION.

The importance of keeping livestock and of practicing a rotation of crops in maintaining the producing capacity of the soil is becoming more apparent each year on the Washington State College farm. Three plots show this fact very strikingly. One plot has been growing wheat continually every year since 1899 without any manure or other fertilizer being applied. The second plot has grown wheat every year since 1899, but has had a light application of manure plowed under each fall. The third plot has had no manure applied and has grown a crop every year but a rotation of wheat one year, oats one year, clover two years and corn one year has been carried on since 1899, the 1914 crop being wheat.

The important lesson to be observed at this time is that the plot that has grown wheat continually without manure promises a very low yield. To the observer, the plot that has been manured and the plot that has not been manured, but has grown a rotation, show an equally good growth of wheat at this time and show a better growth than they did fifteen years ago.

The plots show: (1) that the fertility of the soil may be maintained either through the use of barnyard manure or by a rotation of crops that includes clover or some equally good soil improving crop; (2) that it is kept in a high state of fertility. It is not necessary to practice summer fallowing with the rainfall received at Pullman, either to give the land a rest or to conserve the moisture of two seasons for the growth of one crop. If the soil is sufficiently fertile, one inch of rainfall may carry more food into the plants than two inches of rainfall may dissolve and carry to the plants from a very poor soil. This is beginning to be very apparent in the field practice on the college farm. Except in small experimental plots, summer fallowing is no longer practiced on the state farm, but a rotation is followed that involves cropping annually with clover, alfalfa and peas grown periodically to improve the soil and corn to serve as a soil cleaning crop (corn is a soil cleaning crop only when it is properly cultivated—corn itself has no effect in cleaning the soil).

One twelve-acre field lying on a south slope was in summer fallow in 1894. It has grown a crop every year since. Every five years a well-cultivated corn crop has helped to keep the soil in good tilth and free from weeds, while pease and clover, interspersed at about like periods, have served to keep up the supply of nitrogen and humus. The field now produces much better than when it was first taken over by the college. In 1911 it yielded forty-seven bushels of wheat per acre; in 1912 it yielded forty bushels of wheat per acre; in 1913 it yielded forty-six bushels of wheat per acre. At present there is an excellent crop of oats growing on this field that will produce a very satisfactory yield if the season is fairly normal from now to harvest.

The rich color and rank growth of nearly all crops on the farm are beginning to show the effect of the use of barnyard manure and the growing of peas, alfalfa and clover. One of the fields last purchased has not yet received a treatment of clover and the yellower, more spindling growth of the barley shows a striking contrast to the ranker growth on the other fields.

The importance of maintaining a high state of fertility applies equally well to the semi-arid regions and to the moist regions of Western Washington. While it would be impossible to grow a good crop annually with the very limited rainfall of central Washington, it is quite possible for the low rainfall to be much more efficient with plenty of fertility available to dissolve and carry to the plants. The number of crop failures can be very materially reduced and the average yields greatly increased by keeping more livestock, saving and applying the manure carefully and by growing soil-improving crops to keep up the fertility. Many sections of western Washington might grow two crops per year or three crops in two years where they are now scarcely able to grow one good crop, if the soil were kept in a higher state of fertility.

CHICKEN MITES.

If you allow mites to increase:

They will kill your little chicks; no disease is apparent to the casual observer, but the little ones seem to wither and die.

They will kill a setting hen, and in such a case she will have some symptoms of cholera, as a rule, before she dies.

They will lower the egg production and finally stop it altogether; for they make life very unsatisfactory, then unbearable, to the layers, who have to scratch, pick, dust and scuffle to no avail because man allows these pests to accumulate in such vast numbers.

They will disseminate disease from one hen to another, for if a single hen has disease commenced of a contagious nature, such as a cold, catarrh, roup, diphtheria or similar trouble, these parasites will help to spread it through the flock.

They will make the finest flock look morse than the poorest mongrel poultry, and even in moderate numbers will stop the growth of pullets and cockerels.

Though there are thirty-two species of these parasites, they are quite easy to control and keep out of fthe poultry houses.

There are eight known species that live on the surface of the body of chickens, and these have the general term of lice. Some of them bite into the flesh to get their blood, others bury part of their body in the flesh, and a few dig with sharp claws in the flesh.

There are eighteen species of mites; some remain on the body only to feed. others stop on the surface of the skin or in the feathers, some keep to the scales of the legs and cause the trouble termed scaly leg, and many others may get into the internal system of the chickens.

If the hen has mites affecting the feathers, the trouble comes under the head of depluming scabies, which cause the feathers to break off close to the body.

Plenty of open air and sunshine is needed for pigs at all times, but they should never be permitted to run out in a cold rain. The bed should be well ventilated and dry, and the bedding changed often. It is a good thing to whitewash the inside of the bed.

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Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

Dept. of Education, Neosho, Mo., Jan. 31, 1914.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.: There has come to my notice your book on diseases and care of horses. I believe it to be one of the best of its kind that I have ever seen. Therefore, I ask if it will not be possible for you to send me enough copies that I may distribute one to each of my rural teachers? I need 120. I sball thank you for any reply.

E. H. NEWCOMB, Supt.

Be Governed by the Proven Experience of Men Everywhere, Like This Physician.

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This remedy is positive. It is the humane treatment for sore, lame and blemished horses. It goes through and through both bone and tissue—it works inside, not outside. And Produces a Cure That withstands Every Test. No Scar or Loss of Hair. Horses can work as usual.

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$35 on Two-Year-Old Trotters. **$25 on Two-Year-Old Pacers.**

$2500 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
200 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Three-Year-Old Trot.
1250 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
100 to the the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Two-Year-Old Trot.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when mare was bred.

$1500 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
200 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Three-Year-Old Pace.
1000 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
100 to the the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Two-Year-Old Pace.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when mare was bred.

Colts that start at Two Years Old are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old Divisions.

THREE YEAR OLDS

Pacific Breeders Futurity Stakes No. 11---$7,250

For Foals Born 1911, Now Three-Year-Olds.

50 on Three-Year-Old Trotters. **$35 on Three-Year-Old Pacers**

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse entered is a Trotter or Pacer.

MONEY IN ABOVE STAKES OIVIOED AS FOLLOWS:

$3000 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
200 for Nominator on whose entry is named the Oam of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
1250 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
200 for Nominator on whose entry is named the Oam of Winner of Two-Year-Old Trot.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when mare was bred.

$1000 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
200 for Nominator on whose entry is named the Oam of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.
750 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
200 for Nominator on whose entry is named the Oam of Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when mare was bred.

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STAR TILDEN has no mark and is staked through the California Circuit. He was six years old June 7, 1914.

STATEMENT BY CHAS. L. DERYDER, April 9, 1914, who has had STAR TILDEN since he was foaled:

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FIRST DAY, JULY 25		SECOND DAY, JULY 27	
1—Three-year-old pacing division, Futurity Stake No. 11	$1300	4—Two-year-old trotting division, Futurity Stake No. 12	$1350
2—2:09 class, trotting	1000	5—2:15 class, trotting	1000
3—2:20 class, pacing	1000	6—2:10 class, pacing	1000
THIRD DAY, JULY 28		**FOURTH DAY, JULY 29**	
7—Two-year-old pacing division, Futurity Stake No. 12	$1100	10—2:12 class, trotting	$1000
8—Three-year-old trotting division, Futurity Stake No. 11	3300	11—2:07 class, pacing	1000
9—2:14 class, pacing	1000	12—2:20 class, trotting	1000

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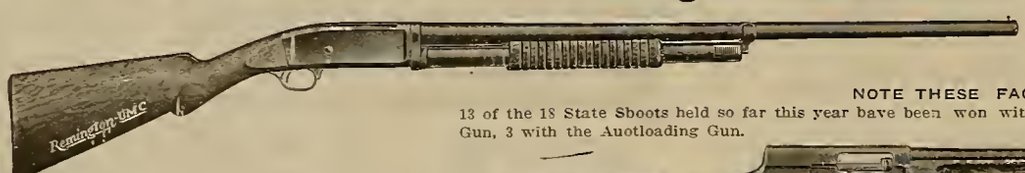

NOTE THESE FACTS

13 of the 18 State Shoots held so far this year have been won with Remington-UMC Gun,—10 with the Pump Gun, 3 with the Autoloading Gun.

LATEST—Charleston, W. Va., June 11.—J. B. Lallance wins West Virginia State Championship, 96 x 100, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun.

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Won with 3 Drams of Dupont
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SOUTHERN HANDICAP
Won with 3 Drams of Dupont
By S. T. DAY, Waynesboro, Va. Score: 96 x 100 from 17 yds.

PRELIMINARY SOUTHERN HANDICAP
Won with 3 Drams of Dupont
By D. F. McMahon, New York City. Score: 96 x 100 from 20 yds.

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Won with 3 Drams of Dupont
By F. S. Wright, South Wales, N. Y. Score: 97 x 100 from 21 yds.

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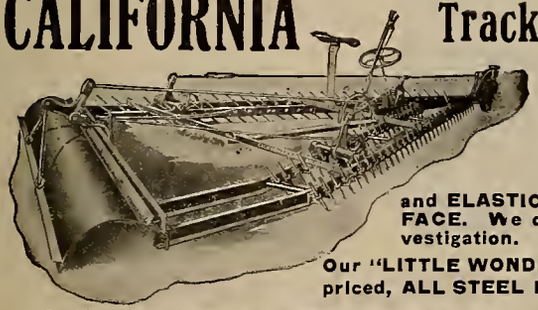

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American Indian Championship. Won by
WM. RIDLEY — 100 x 100 — Shooting E. C.
High Professional Average. Tied for by—
W. R. CROSBY — 492 x 500 — Shooting E. C.
Third High Amateur. Won by—
WM. RIDLEY — 485 x 500 — Shooting E. C.
Third High Professional. Won by—
CARL F. MOORE — 476 x 500 — Shooting Infallible.
Long Runs made by WM. RIDLEY—115—111, Shooting E. C.
Long Runs made by W. R. CROSBY—162—158, Shooting E. C.
Long Runs made by R. O. HEIKES—152.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Gun Club.
S. A. HUNTLEY—High Amateur
145 x 150 with run of 56—Shooting E. C.
J. F. CALDWELL —Shooting E. C.
L. M. FETHERSTON —Shooting Infallible.
(Tied for 2d High Amateur, 142 x 150. Run of 59.)
WM. RIDLEY—3rd High Amateur,
140 x 150—Shooting Infallible.
EDWARD BANKS—Tied for High Professional,
138 x 150—Shooting E. C.
H. W. CADWALLADER—2nd High Professional,
136 x 150—Shooting E. C.

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First, Second, Third and Fourth High Amateur scores were made by shooters using E. C.
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PARKER GUN VICTORIES AT HOME

On May 4th, at Modesto, during California-Nevada tournament, MR. TONY PRIOR won the Grand Trophy on 25 straight, and on May 6th, at same place, by scoring 94 x 100 at 21 yards,

THE CALIFORNIA-NEVADA HANDICAP,

scoring last 50 straight, which is going "some."

On May 12th, at San Diego tournament, five of the six high guns were as follows:

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MR. FOSTER COUTS,	193 x 200	
MR. GEORGE STAHL,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. LEE COUTS,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. SAM. HUNTLEY,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. RALPH ARNOLD,	187 x 200	Parker Gun

May 12th to 14th, at San Diego tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored high professional average, 467 out of 500 targets.

May 15th to 17th, at Los Angeles tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored 590 x 630 targets, which was high on all targets shot at, including

A RUN OF 135 STRAIGHT.

At this shoot MR. FRED B. MILLS by scoring 452 x 480 was high amateur with MR. RALPH ARNOLD second, and on third day MR. HEINE PFIRRMAN scored 116 x 120 targets, landing in first place on that occasion.

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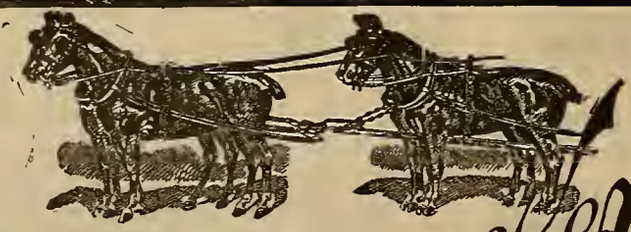

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

VOLUME LXV. No. 3. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

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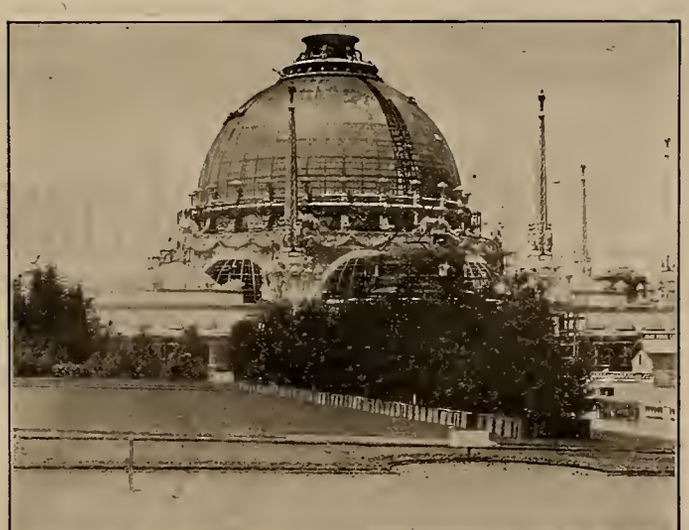

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Breeders' Meeting, Salinas, July 25th to 29th.
Santa Rosa—August 31st to Septemher 5th (inclusive).
Woodland—September 8th to 10th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—Septemher 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 23rd to 26th.
Fresno—Septemher 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—Octoher 5th to 10th.
Riverside—Octoher 7th to 13th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Cleveland, Ohio	July 20-25
Detroit (Blue Ruhhon)	July 27-Aug. 1
Grand Rapids	Aug. 3-8
Kalamazoo	Aug 10-15
Fort Erie	Aug. 24-26
N. Y. State Fair	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Hartford (Connecticut Fair)	Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)	Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

AT ALL our race tracks, every man who has a trotter or pacer in training is working hard and continuously to get them in condition to race, and the owners of race tracks, where meetings are advertised to be held, are so much gratified by observing the dogged determination of these horse owners and trainers to do their best, that they have decided to place their tracks in perfect order for them.

At Woodland, Superintendent Dowling has mowers at work cutting weeds that have grown waist high in the roads between the rows of empty stalls. He also has a number of men roofing stalls and whitewashing the outer fences and all the sheds. The stalls themselves have been in the hands of the carpenters, and when they are through every stall will he cleansed and disinfected. The big cottonwood trees along the road near the entrance will have their lower branches lopped off and their trunks whitewashed. The entrance to the Woodland Driving Park will also be made more attractive, and stalls for show cattle, pens for the pigs and sheep will be in readiness, too.

At Santa Rosa, the Messrs. Donovan Bros., following the example set by Messrs. MacKenzie of Pleasanton and J. W. Considine of Woodland, are completely renovating the famous course on the Santa Rosa farm from the very entrance to the outer fence. New roads are being made, stalls are being built, grandstands renovated, the pavilion is being overhauled, new fences are to be made and painted, the stalls are to be whitewashed. new water pipes laid and many much needed improvements are heing added to make this place better than it has ever been. All for the benefit of the stockmen, farmers and horsemen.

At Sacramento, Secretary Paine is also going to have these magnificent fair grounds worthy of the splendid horses to start there. He will have everything clean and orderly for the reception of the crowds who will gather there September 12th and remain until the 19th.

The Alameda County Fair Association has had plans drawn for the erection of new buildings for exhibition purposes and soon the sound of hammer and saw on these structures will disturb the stillness of the Pleasanton Driving Park.

Fresno is going to surprise all visitors this year for improvements are being made in every department, buildings are being erected, trees and plants have heen set out and the liberal use of whitewash will make this place span and clean. The greatest interest is heing taken in this big fair by everyhody in the "raisin helt."

At Hanford, the famous half-mile track there will be in perfect condition for fast time, while the committee in charge will have many buildings, sheds and stalls erected to accommodate the crowds that look forward to this week of relaxation and pleasure more anxiously than if a circus was billed to come.

The Arizona Fair Association is never through making improvements on its spacious grounds, and although the gates do not open until November 9th, the track is kept up, the stalls are thoroughly cleaned and everything about the place is in readiness for the big band of horses which is to participate in the races there.

With this outlook for having everything hright and clean it is hoped that our drivers will see that their attendants will wear neat light jackets or suits. The cost of them will he trivial, and as appearances are everything, we believe that the presence of neatly clothed caretakers, as well as drivers, will do much toward making our race meetings more attractive. If the owners of these tracks are willing to spend so much to beautify everything, surely the horsemen can afford to help them in this respect.

———o———

ONE WEEK from today will se the inauguration of the Pacific Coast Circuit, when the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association will give their twenty-fifth annual meeting at Salinas, Cal. The entry list this year is an unusually large one, one hundred and thirty of the best known horses in this part of the country will participate in the various events and there is every reason to anticipate some brilliant performances. Since the days of race track gamhling it has been somewhat of a task to get the puhlic enthused over betless horse racing. The general public never seemed to take to harness racing, which has always heen immune from the bookmaker, as it did to the old slam-hang runners that were more more o rless the instruments of gamblers. Conditions are beginning to change now and the people are fast learning that the light harness horse represents a different element on the race track and that there is no connection between the standard-bred trotter and pacer and the galloping thoroughbred. The directors of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association who are now keeping the game alive are doing so with the one idea in view of developing fast traveling horses under harness whose racing provides pleasure for their owners; they spend large sums of money in the breeding, raising and training of these horses and their annual meeting is a classic event in horsedom. There will he four days of trotting and pacing races for purses aggregating $15,050.

Following the races will come the rodeo which will last four days. It will include all the sports of the cowhoy on the range, from riding wild hulls to "busting" hroncos. Scores of men already in Salinas are expert punchers, husters, "bull-doggers" and ropers. There will be $10,000 for the successful participants.

In addition to these attractions there will be a live stock and agricultural exhibit, Salinas Kennel Cluh show, street carnival, al fresco dances, day and night parades, an auto meet, and the final pageant of the Colmado del Rodeo.

The Southern Pacific Company has announced that there will be special excursion rates of one fare and a third for the round trip on its lines in California and Nevada from July 23d to August 2d. The concessions will be directed by Harry H. Main, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Simultaneously with the "Big Week" and rodeo will be the live stock and agricultural exhibit of the Monterey County Association with premiums amounting to $1,650.

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THE Grand Circuit meetings which commence at Cleveland next Monday, it is said, will surpass all heretofore held in the United States not only in number of entrants to each event, hut also in the superiority of the horses. For the first time in many years horses will gather from all sections of the country and he seen competing for the many valuahle purses. There will be the best horses that can he secured in Canada and the entire Pacific Coast, lined up with the cream of the stock farms and race tracks from the Middle West, Southern and Eastern States. The determination to break records not only from the standpoint of time, but also for the financial end of the industry, is keener today than ever. The weather in the Middle West during the past few days has heen favorahle and many fast work-outs have been reported; hence it is reasonable to expect that some track records will be broken, and there will he many close and exciting contests. The people on this Coast will he impatiently waiting for the returns, for there are some promising Californians to start.

———o———

IT IS MOST encouraging to read the many favorahle notices published in the leading trotting horse journals in the United States and Canada about the big race meetings to he held here during the International Exposition in 1915. The greatest enthusiasm is displayed over the prospects and many prophecies are made that these will be the greatest race meetings ever seen in the world. California has everything in its favor and with the hard working committee that is taking hold of this stupendous undertaking there can be no such thing as a failure. They are going to keep up the good work and every week sees some other attractions added that will make the enclosure where the race track is, one of the most popular on the grounds during the entire session of the fair.

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A TRIO OF 2:10 TROTTERS AT LIBERTYVILLE.

Last Friday, on the occasion of the record meeting held at Lihertyville, Ill., three additions were made to the 2:10 trotting list, viz., Belwin 2:06¾, Sienna 2:08¼ and King Clansman 2:09¼. Previously the season's initial select performer, Lord Brussells, 4, 2:09½, had scored his record at Lexington, Ky, making the count for 1914 of four performers.

Belwin's performance is, for several reasons, exceptionally creditahle, since he is a four-year-old, and in his record mile trotted the last half in 1:01¾, a 2:03½ clip. Belwin is a bay colt by McKinney 2:11¼, dam Belle Winnie 2:23¾ (dam of three), by Adhell, 1, 2:23, the ex-champion yearling trotter; grandam Gertrude Russell 2:23½, hy Electioneer 125, she being an own sister of the ex-champion trotting stallion Palo Alto 2:08¾. Pages could be written in compliment to Belwin's hreeding, but we will confine our comments to the statement that he is the product of a highly developed sire, and that his first and second dams were not only developed mares, hut their respective sires each in their days held trotting championships. Belwin was hred hy Empire City Farms, Cuba, N. Y., owners of his sire, and previous to taking a yearling record of 2:21¼ was disposed of to J. D. Grover of Georgetown, Ky. In the fall of 1911 Belwin passed to John E. Madden, who sold him to H. J. Schlesinger, of Milwaukee, Wis., his present owner. While Belwin was not a record-breaking yearling, the ease with which he acquired his record indicated that he could have trotted in faster time for trainer Henry Williams. In his two and three-year-old forms the colt was afflicted with lameness, which puzzled the veterinarians, but now he is apparently sound.

Belwin provides another example, and furnishes another lesson in respect to the value and merit of McKinney as a sire. The son of Alcyone 2:27 stands at the head of the sires of 2:10 performers, having at the close of 1913 fourteen trotting representatives and ten pacers. Belwin thus brings his grand total up to twenty-five, and in addition McKinney is the sire of the dams of six 2:10 performers. Adbell, son of Electioneer and Beautiful Bells 2:29½, sired three 2:10 performers, and his daughters are the dams of two, viz., Belwin and Deuchester 2:07.

The season hids fair to produce a four-year-old colt that will dethrone Directum 2:05¼ as the champion of the age and sex, no less than three prospective candidates being in the field. These are Etawah, 3, 2:07½, the 1913 Kentucky Futurity winner; Lord Brussells, an extremely fast colt, and our present suhject. Peter Volo 2:04½, that marvelous two-year-old, attained a faster record than did Directum; also Joan 2:04¾, the filly champion, but the black son of Director 2:17 has been the premier four-year-old colt since 1893. The race for the honors will excite keen interest, and let us hope in the cause of progression, that one or the other of the trio will materially reduce the existing record.

Sienna 2:08¼, also the property of Mr. Schlesinger, is a five-year-old mare hy Peter the Great, 4, 2:07¼, dam The Widow 2:28½ by Wilton 2:19¼, she being an own sister of the popular young Iowa sire, Peter W. 2:08½. Her advent gives Peter the Great nineteen performers in the 2:10 trotting list, his roster also including three pacers. Wilton, at the close of 1913, was credited with the dams of nine 2:10 trotters and one pacer, his roll of honor being augmented so far this season by Lord Brussells and Sienna.

King Clansman is hy The Clansman 2:13½, son of The Bondsman 37641 and Alahama 2:15, by Hamhletonian 1644, and was hred hy W. F. Garth, of Huntsville, Ala., being purchased by his present owner, John R. Thompson, of Chicago, in 1912. He is expected to render a good account of himself in his numerous 1914 engagements.—The Horse Review.

———o———

The twelve main exposition palaces which are now either completed or in course of construction upon the grounds of the Exposition are: The Palace of Machinery, the Palace of Education, the Palace of Food Products, the Palace of Agriculture, the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, the Palace of Varied Industries, the Palace of Liberal Arts, the Palace of Manufactures, the Palace of Transportation, the Palace of Horticulture, the Palace of Fine Arts and Festival

* * *

More than two hundred and twenty conventions, at which more than 500,000 accredited delegates are expected to assemble, will meet at San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. Among these are 21 agricultural societies; 20 husiness; 22 educational; 35 fraternal; 7 genealogical; 23 Greek letter fraternities; 15 governmental and civic societies; 5 historical and literary; 15 industrial; 9 labor; 13 professional; 8 religious; 19 scientific and 7 social service.

SACRAMENTO DRIVING CLUB.

Leata J., the Stockton sensation on the Grand Circuit last year, was raced into submission by Jim Logan last Sunday afternoon. In accomplishing his feat the big bay stallion was forced to the fastest mile paced in the United States this year, 2:04¾.

Leata's defeat occurred at the State Fair Agricultural Grounds in the feature event of an exceptional programme for the benefit of dependent crippled children of Sacramento. The race drew a crowd of 8,000 persons, 400 of whom accompanied the San Francisco and California Driving Clubs from the bay city.

Leata J. probably needed a race. It is quite early in the season for these harness cracks to reach the top of their form and Leata undoubtedly will be able to cut a couple of seconds off her race in a couple of weeks. Doubtless, too, Jim Logan is capable of going considerably faster.

Jim Logan only won the opening heat by a neck. A hundred yards from the finish he appeared beaten. Then he came on in his usual game style and fairly nipped the Stockton mare at the wire.

Oro Mo and Teddy Bear rounded out the free-for-all field. Oro drew the pole in the opening test and set the pace to the quarter. At this point Leata J. moved past him with a great burst of speed and at the half pole was three lengths to the good.

On the way to the three-quarters pole Logan showed his first speed, and turning into the stretch Leata J. was leading by a scant length. Then came the whipping finish, and Leata J. was beaten for her first time in California. The quarters were reeled off as follows: :30¾, 1:01½, 1:34, 2:04¾.

Jim Logan made every post a winning one in the second heat. With the pole at his command, Jim raced to the front, with Leata J. fighting at his side. The mare was unable to race even with him until fairly into the stretch, and then she crumbled under the terrific pace and, breaking miserably, Logan won by six lengths. Teddy Bear, racing in fine style, finished third, and Oro Mo was fourth both times.

The San Francisco delegation had much the better of the prize winning. Most notable of the performances of the city horses was that of Birdeye, the pride of Butchertown. As the homely roan gelding did at the Park Stadium a couple of weeks back, so he did again today, only he defeated an even better field of speedy trotters.

Birdeye appeared hopelessly outclassed in the first heat, but he outdistanced his rivals in the second and third. By his performance it is thought Birdeye today won a home for himself as a racer, and from now on he will be relieved by some other faithful animal in the daily task of delivering meat to the doorsteps.

Monica McKinney, Dan Hoffman's trotter, showed a nice turn of speed in the opening heat, and circled her field to win in 2:12½. The effort evidently was too much for "Yellow Mary," and she fell back among the "also plugged" in the remaining tests.

Nutwood Lou was a good trotter today and won a fine trophy for her owner, Adolph Ottinger, in the 2:15 trot. Nutwood Lou stepped three speedy heats and after finishing second in the first walked away with the second and third.

Harry Dowling brought over a high class trick from Woodland in Airlie Demonio. The pacer took the 2:10 event in straight heats and only had to contend with our own Piano-horse, W. J. K., to do so. It was easily the finest bit of racing W. J. K. ever showed and he was only fractions of a second worse than the winning times of 2:08¾ and 2:09.

Although the races were run off in good time, when the eighth race was called it was nearly seven o'clock and some one made a wise suggestion, which was unanimously carried, and the three final races went on the result of one heat.

On this decision George Giannini's gelding Bradmont only had to place second in order to win first prize, he already having a heat to his credit. This is just what he did. Driver Schwartz delayed a bit too long in making his drive and Bradmont just failed to catch Lucia C., which took the second prize.

Giannini almost made it a double victory with George Gin in the final race. George Gin was leading in the stretch when his check broke and Schwartz had all he could do to keep him from stumbling. The faltering gave the victory to J. Elmo Montgomery, who introduced an excellent pacer in the three-year-old filly Maxine.

Laddie G. almost won a cup for the San Francisco Club. The trotter was leading the 2:20 field in the stretch when he broke, and although Laddie raced over the line a winner, the judges set him back for running and awarded the race to Perlo, which finished second.

The summary:

First race—Special mixed:

Donald D. (D. D. McDonald)	1	1
Sidney Dillon (Owen Davies)	2	2
Ella Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	3	3
Pearl Derby (A. Sevison)	4	4

Time—2:25½, 2:22.

Second race—2:15 trot:

Nutwood Lou (Schwartz)	2	1	1
Colonel Roosevelt (F. H. Metz)	1	2	5
Columbia T. (C. F. Silva)	8	8	2
Strathdon (G. H. Allen)	5	3	3
Horse Shoe Boy (A. S. Hanks)	3	6	6
Frank S. (Ed Strain)	4	4	4
B. and H. (Blackwell)	7	5	7
Harold K. (J. V. Galindo)	6	7	8

Time—2:17¼, 2:15¼, 2:14¾.

Third race—2:25 pace:

Ladonna (E. H. Crowell)	1	1
Parsy O. (A. T. Jackson)	3	2
Ishmael (J. P. Lauterwasser)	2	3
Jim Donnelly (D. E. Hoffman)	4	6
Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty)	6	4
Gypsy King (D. D. McDonald)	5	7
Harold B. (W. W. Gaffett)	8	5
Tee-Tee (I. T. Tinnin)	7	8

Fourth race—Free-for-all trot:

Birdeye (Frellson)	7	1	1
Monica McKinney (D. E. Hoffman)	1	3	6
Sweet Adena (Jim Thompson)	4	2	4
Fiesta Maid (Dowling)	8	5	2
Panama (S. H. Cowell)	2	7	8
J. C. Simpson (Schwartz)	3	4	5
Melrose (S. H. Cowell)	5	6	7
Alto McKinney (Walter Tryon)	6	8	3

Time—2:12½, 2:13¾, 2:14¼.

Fifth race—Free-for-all pace:

Jim Logan (J. E. Montgomery)	1	1
Leata J. (J. N. Jones)	2	2
Teddy Bear (C. F. Silva)	3	3
Oro Mo (S. H. Cowell)	4	4

Time—2:04¾, 2:07.

Sixth race—2:10 pace:

Airlie Demonio (Dowling)	1	1
W. J. K. (W. J. Kenney)	2	2
Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)	5	3
Booze (J. Thompson)	3	7
Hamburg Belle (Schwartz)	4	4
George Woodard (S. H. Cowell)	6	5

Time—2:08¾, 2:09.

Seventh race—2:15 pace:

Bradmont (George Giannini)	1	2
Lucia S. (Ed Strain)	3	1
Alto Genoa Jr. (Jas. Peirano)	2	6
Delilah (J. C. Welsh)	6	3
Enchilada (Dowling)	4	4
T. D. W. (Cohn)	5	5

Time—2:13, 2:12¾.

Eighth race—2:20 trot:

Perlo (C. F. Silva)	1
Laddie C. (Ottinger)	2
Golden State (Blackwell)	3
Xmas Wilkes (Simms)	4

Time—2:19½.

Ninth race—2:20 pace:

Maxine (J. E. Montgomery)	1
Victor Pointer (D. Keating)	2
Pointer Belle (Kidd)	3
George Gin (George Giannini)	4
Little Medium (Dr. Allen)	5

Time—2:12.

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THE FRESNO FAIR.

Specifications were adopted this week by the supervisors of Fresno county for an agricultural exhibit building at the county fair grounds and construction bids were falled for the afternoon of August 4th. The plans call for a one-story building with a facade in mission style covering a site 100 x 150. As the structure will be of brick, it will be the pioneer of the permanent buildings that are contemplated in the general improvement of the grounds.

In this connection the board also approved a general plan submitted by President Dickinson and Secretary Eberhart, according to which all future improvement of the grounds and location of buildings will be shaped up to.

This year's fair will undoubtedly be the greatest ever held. Each day this grows plainer. Not only is every standard feature that has been a part of fairs in the past to be enlarged and increased, with greater premiums and more support than in previous years, but there will be such a multitude of new features that there is a strong likelihood that the ambition of the directors to surpass the State Fair will be realized.

The resources of Fresno county are to be brought before the people in a more forcible manner than ever before. Many industries that give great promise of becoming important will be given encouragement to make exhibits so that Fresno county people and San Joaquin valley people will really get acquainted with the things they have but which a very small percentage of them know anything about.

The directors of the Fresno District Fair expect the fair to become more and more important each year, and are making their plans to conform to this theory. Everything is being planned for future needs rather than present needs. This foresight augurs well for the success of the fair and insures Fresno having one of the most modern institutions of this kind in the West. Improvements will be added each year, following the systematic plan that has been so carefully worked out, so that the completed whole will be up-to-date and modern.

In an interview with Secretary Eberhart he expressed his views as follows:

"I believe that the Fresno District Fair should have an attendance of not less than 50,000 persous a day as an average for the six days of the Fair. Now understand, I do not mean that will be the attendance this year. I merely outline what I think is possible and which I believe will be realized within the next few years. This is no mere dream, but is based on the percentage of gain and what is being done in other parts of the country where the conditions are no better than they are here.

"The Fresno District Fair of the near future will be a small edition of a world's exposition and will be of much more value and interest to the people of the San Joaquin Valley than a world's fair could be. The tremendous variety of things produced in the San Joaquin Valley and the contiguous territory, with the growing importance of this district, all work to make the success of the Fair more certain.

"The directors are taking a look into the future. They are planning ahead, planning in such a manner that they are giving both the present and the future full consideration. They are taking lessons from what has been accomplished in such places as Brockton, Massachusetts, a small town where the attendance on the first day is100,000 and which becomes 150,000 to 200,000 toward the last of the week. Of course the population to draw from is large, but when it is considered that the town is a small one, it shows what can be accomplished by the Fresno District Fair and the substantial reasons there are for planning as the directors have."

ENTRIES FOR THE SANTA ROSA RACES.

2:20 PACE.

Soumise and White Sox, W. G. Durfee; Lynmovr, J. Villar; Star Tilden, H. G. Smith; McNevde, Henry Delaney; Airlie Demonio and Enchilada, Woodland Stock Farm; Clara Mac, W. W. Gallup; Eddie G., W. B. Zibbell; Teddy, Geo. T. Henigan; Potrero Boy, Mannie Reams; Le Dong, E. H. Crowell; Asa Pointer, J. M. Dunn; The Fool, Dr. I. L. Tucker; Mary W., D. A. Allen; Dee Sherrill, T. W. Orme; A. B. C., W. B. Alford; Pegasus, Valencia Farm; Colleen, Jennie Pryor; Black Mack, John C. Kirkpatrick; R. W., R. W. Earl; Myrtle, M. Lonnergan.

2:14 PACE.

Soumise and White Sox, W. G. Durfee; Harry Mac, Russell Gray; W. J. K., Kenney & Smith; Red Pointer, Mrs. C. Mortizia; Sir John K., Frank O'Brien; Zorene, P. J. Chalmers; Zorankin, F. C. Keefer; Beretta Dee and Ah La Moscovita, R. S. Irvine; Alton S., H. G. Smith; Robert Bingen and Enchalada, Woodland Stock Farm; Potrero Boy, Mannie Reams; Le Dong, E. H. Crowell; Mary W. and Villa, D. A. Allen; A. B. C., W. B. Alford; McNevde, Henry Delaney; Gold Lily, I. L. Borden; R. W., R. W. Earl.

2:12 TROT.

Merry Mac, W. Parsons; Baby Doll, W. B. Zibbell; J. C. Simpson, Al Schwartz; John Gwynne, John Kirkpatrick; Harold C., Fred Chadbourne; Rags, and Alerick, W. G. Durfee.

2:15 TROT.

Little Bear, C. E. Clark; Merry Widow, W. Parsons; Nearest Alto McKinney, Walter Tryon; Loe Blossom, Mrs. L. M. Schenck; Copper the Ore, G. W. Bonnell; Matawan, H. C. Ahlers; Washington McKinney Jr., F. E. Emlay and S. H. Norris; The Empress, W. R. Meese; St. Patrick, and Fiesta Maid, Woodland Stock Farm; Bertha Pointer, W. G. Durfee; Wesos, Alex. Brown; F. S. Whitney, W. G. Durfee.

2:10 PACE.

Far Cracker, R. E. Sparks; Leonid and Nat Higgins, D. A. Allen; Hamburg Belle, J. Ginnochio; Della H., H. G. Smith; Sweet Princess, H. C. Ahlers; Arlie Demonio, and Robert Bingen, Woodland Stock Farm.
Loch Lomond, I. L. Borden; Senator H., Chas. F. Silva.

2:09 TROT.

Killarney, A. G. Pryor; Rags, W. G. Durfee; Albaloma, I. L. Borden; Vallejo King, Thos. Smith; Pavana, C. E. Clark; Alerick, W. G. Durfee; Merry Mac, W. Parsons; Prince Del Monte, Jasper Paulsen.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.

Jim Logan, J. E. Montgomery; Sir John S., John Renatti; Don Pronto, W. G. Durfee.

2:07 PACE.

Teddy Bear, Chas. F. Silva; Zulu Belle, C. A. Durfee; Dick W., B. F. Stone; Leonid and Nat Higgins, D. A. Allen.

2:20 TROT.

Princess Irene, and Ruby Mc, C. E. Dowling; Silver Hunter, P. H. Sexton; Tell Tale, and Belle, M. Lonnergan; Kate Dillon, J. F. Ryan; Lady Arbella, J. Villar; Prince Del Monte, Jasper Paulsen; Killarney, A. G. Pryor; Merry Widow, W. Parsons; Pavana, C. E. Clark; Vallejo King, Thos. Smith; Bertha Pointer, and F. S. Whitney, W. G. Durfee; Copper, Valencia Farm; Rose W., W. B. Zibbell; St. Patrick, and Fiesta Maid, Woodland Stock Farm.

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SAN JOSE DRIVING CLUB.

There was a large attendance Sunday afternoon at the San Jose Driving Park grounds for the matinee race meeting of the San Jose Driving Club. The contests were the closest that have been seen on the local track for a number of months.

The surprise of the day was the performance of Babe, owned and driven by Joseph Silva. It was the first time the little bay mare was ever on a racetrack, but she lived up to the reputation of her sire, Nearest McKinney, when she trotted two winning heats in 2:29½ and 2:31. Deputy Sheriff Howard Buffington drove his Princess Lou in a winning race.

Summary:

2:20 pace:

Big Jim (Montgomery)	3	1	1
Silver Patchen (Smith)	1	4	2
Red Rose (Salazar)	2	2	4
Clear Voyage (McCracken)	4	3	3

Time—2:23½, 2:25, 2:24½.

2:40 pace:

Rose Q. (Orlando)	1	1
Kimon (Price)	2	2
Jessie D. (Salazar)	3	3

Time—2:38, 2:36.

2:30 trot:

Babe (Silva)	1	1
Kiss Ka Dee (Ferri)	2	2
Diamond (Stewart)	3	3

Time—2:29½, 2:31.

2:30 pace:

Princess Lou (Buffington)	1	1
Flying Jim (Rodgers)	2	2
Lady Rea (Whitehead)	3	3

Time—2:37, 2:39½.

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SALINAS DRIVING CLUB.

A fine program of races was given on Saturday afternoon by the Salinas Driving Club, which, including the Danish futurity, with local horses and drivers entered, aroused much interest among the sportsmen. A curious and regrettable incident was the sudden death of J. D. Kalar's brown gelding, Economy Chief, which dropped dead after coming second in the third heat. The steed had come third in the second heat in the 2:30 class. In the third heat the horse passed under the wire in second place and suddenly dropped dead. A hemorrhage of the brain is believed to have caused the death of the animal, which was one of the most promising on the local track—Salinas Democrat.

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RACING AT BISHOP.

The fair-sized crowd that gathered at the driving park Saturday afternoon saw squarely contested racing, started promptly and managed well throughout. A. W. Longley, W. W. Watterson and Wm. Rowan occupied the stand as judges, and C. A. Collins acted as starter.

W. W. Yandell's Bill Irwin and C. E. Johnson's Eva Osito trotted mile heats, Eva taking the race and prize set of harness in 2:25 and 2:24¾.

PLEASANTON.

In response to an urgent request from "Brinney" (wbo has not the time to do so, that is his excuse), I am sending in a few notes about the horses that are soon to be shipped away to tbe races and make an attempt to pay for the good bay and oats they bave eaten during the last eight months or more. John Quinn and Sutherland & Chadbourne left on Tbursday of this week for Salinas, where the Breeders meeting starts tbe ball rolling on tbe 25th. Tbe rest of the Pleasanton contingent will leave next Monday.

Mr. Quinn will take five head of racers and Sutherland & Chadbourne's stable will contain six trotters and pacers, which they will ship by express to the foggy city of Salinas which, in spite of its fogs, is a good town, situated in a splendid surrounding country, and tbe home of a lot of good people who are enough alive to like a good time and enjoy good horse racing, which fact is evidenced every year when tbey hold their "Big Week." The "main guy" in Jobn Quinn's stable is the fast trotter Albaloma (4), 2:09. Tbis horse is in fine condition with all bis old-time speed, has been a mile in 2:10½ and a balf in 1:02, and quarters at a two-minute lick.

Judging from the little I have seen of the pacer Lock Lomond 2:09¼, the son of Zolock is better than ever; he has trained a mile in 2:08½. The three-year-old pacer Alta Barnato is a very oily fellow with lots of speed but has not been asked for a mile better than 2:15 as yet. A two-year-old by Barney Barnato is another good youngster that promises to make a fast sidewheeler, although a mile in 2:25 is his best to date.

Sutherland & Chadbourne have the two green pacing daugbters of Zolock 2:05¼, Zoe Trix and Zorene. The former has been a mile in 2:10 and tbe latter a mile in 2:11. Tbeir best aged trotter probably is the handsome black horse Vallejo King 2:12½, eligible to the slow classes. He has worked a mile in 2:11 with a half in 1:02½. The Empress and Harold C. are a pair of fast green trotters with speed enough to earn some of the money, hut the star of the stable is the three-year-old trotter Bon Cres, by Bon Voyage 2:02, dam by the great Cresceus 2:02¼. This colt's best mile to date is 2:14. He is a steady going fellow that is husy trotting all the time and if they do not go too fast will get bis.

Everyone has heard of "Pop" Durfee and the versatile Zulu Belle 2:10¼ trotting, and 2:06¼ pacing. They are a pretty shifty pair and they will be tbere when the bell rings. As before reported, they have been a mile in 2:05, last half in one minute. The Zulu started in a trotting race at this place last September but she didn't finish it. Her silvery haired owner told me that evening that she would not jump on "any more of his money that year." So the very next day he put her back to pacing and the next week she won a race at Fresno in 2:08¼, the following week she was a money winner at the Hanford half-mile track; from there they went to Phoenix, Ariz., where she won a splendid race in 2:06¼; the next week at the City of the Angels she won a trotting race over a heavy track in time around 2:12, and the next day was second to Maymack in 2:09¼. How can you beat them?

Homer Rutherford will race Al Pryor's fast green trotter Killarney, hy Cupid 2:18, although on account of an ailing leg she will not start at Salinas. This mare won a matinee race here last fall in 2:12, which time is no indication of her speed, and some day she is likely to score a very fast record. Homer will also race for Mr. Pryor a four-year-old pacing filly hy Charley D. 2:06¼ out of the famous old mare Cricket, the first pacing mare to get a record of 2:10, and that has since the close of her raciug career proven a great hroodmare. This filly's name is Colleen, and although her training and development has been limited she is a fast pacer with better than two-minute speed now, and a beautiful way of going. Her fastest mile to date is 2:10½, hut I would not he surprised if she should step a mile in 2:05 before tbe end of the present racing seasou. Homer's stake candidate is Geo. N. Patterson, a two-year-old by On Voyage 2:25¼, son of Bon Voyage 2:08, and his dam is Yu Tu by R. Ambush 2:09, that was a fast young trotter but went wrong. This colt has been a mile in 2:20, half in 1:06 and a quarter in 32 seconds.

Henry Smith will take to the races Della H. p. 2:10. She has equaled her record in her work and been a half in 1:01. Alton, a green pacer that has been in 2:11 and a half in 1:03; Star Tilden, an unmarked pacer, has been in 2:11½, half in 1:02½. This son of old Star Pointer's was second in a heat last year at Santa Rosa in 2:07½, with Cbarley DeRyder up. Mr. Smith will also race the trotters Silver Hunter 2:16 and John Gwyn 2:11¼.

Joe Twohig has the good pacer Welcome Jr. that was prominent in a number of races last year and repeatedly paced miles around 2:08, and the green pacer Casey Jones, hy a son of Welcome 2:10¼, that has worked miles hetter than 2:10 and quarters around 29 seconds. Unfortunately, this good gelding went lame during a record work-out, and although he is recovering he may not he ahle to start at Salinas.

Al McDonald will race Mendenhall & Dunn's green pacer Asa Pointer. This son of the first two-minute pacer has heen a mile in 2:07½, which is, with one or two exceptions, the fastest mile ever shown hy a green pacer over this track.

Millard Sanders will race A. B. C., a green pacer by a son of Monterey 2:09, that has heen miles in 2:10. He will also race the fast and game but unfortunate trotter Redeem 2:09¼. This horse only joined Mr. Sanders' stable on the 8th of the present month and came into his hands in very bad condition. It will take all of Millard's skill to get him in shape to race at Salinas, as he was sore and lame, out of balance and pulling badly on one rein. Tbe first time Millard worked him a mile in 2:19 and a half in 1:08 was his limit. A few days later, after a change in shoeing and a more proper shaping of his feet, he worked a comparatively easy mile in 2:15. The above two are all Mr. Sanders will take to Salinas but he has otber members of histstable that are entered at later meetings. Tbe star of tbis stable is a green pacer that will not bear the starter's voice this year. He is a five-year-old bay gelding by C. The Limit 2:03¼, dam Rosie Woodburn 2:16, and is owned by Lou Crellin of Pleasanton. This is one of the few real pacers that have speed and class enough to pace a mile in 2:05 or better without the assistance of bopples or other artificial appliances, checking devices, etc., that are used on nearly all fast pacers as means of control. O. U. C., tbat's his name, you see, does not need anythiug but the harness with the plainest of checks and bits. He has been a mile in 2:06; some watches caught him 2:05½, some 2:05¾, the slowest made it 2:06, and his trainer believes him capable right now of a mile not far from 2:03, but his owner says, no more better than 2:15 for the present. That is the difference between the owner of O. U. C. and many other owners. A lot of them would want to see him step a mile in 2:00 or better and then some. Mr. Crellin is the only man I know of that has had as much money as he has had involved in racehorse flesh and never lost any, but has always been a winner in the business of racing, breeding and developing. He hred O. U. C., that is now the fastest and hest green pacer west of the Rocky Mountains, if not in all the country east of there as well. He hred and developed his sire, C. The Limit 2:03¼, and sold him without a record for $10,000. He owned Searchlight 2:03¼, bought him as a two-year-old and in Tom Keating's hands raced him as a three-year-old in Montana and California, against aged horses, winning a record of 2:09¼, the world's record for three-year-old pacers at that time. Out of eight or nine starts he was returned winner in all his races but two that year and besides paced an exhibition mile in 2:05¾. The following year he went down the Grand Circuit and in eleven starts was ten times first and the only reason he lost the eleventh race was because Tom Keating, his regular driver, was not bebind him. He closed that season with the world's four-year-old pacing record of 2:04½. The following year Mr. Crellin sold him for $15,000. Is Lou Crellin a wise owner and manager or is he just lucky? In either case he now owns something that looks like a coming champion, that carries the blood of champions, and has the advantage of a lucky or wise owner and of being developed by a developer of world's champions, the man who developed the first two-minute trotter and who years ago developed and gave records in standard time to five yearlings when there were only eight of that tender age in the whole world that had entered the standard list. Of the five, four were champions, viz., Frou Frou, champion yearling trotter, 2:25¼; Rosedale, champion yearling pacer, 2:22; Fausta, champion yearling pacing filly, 2:22¾, and Wm. Sidney, champion yearling pacing gelding, 2:25. The other was Ida 2:30, trotting, and all by Sidney 2:19.

Millard Sanders also developed and gained the world's two-year-old pacing record for fillies with Fleeta Dillon 2:08¾, and with Ruth Dillon he obtained the world's half-mile track record for three-year-old trotters in 2:15¼, and the following year he drove the same filly to the four-year-old record of 1908, 2:06¼. With the erratic Guy, tbat had been uncontrollable in all other hands, he gave a record of 2:10¾, when only Jay Eye See 2:10 and Maud S. 2:08¾ held faster records. With Wm. H., Mambrino Sparkle, Nobby and Clemie G. he gained the world's four-in-hand trotting record of 2:36, which stood for over twenty years, and he drove Nobby and Clemie G. to the world's tandem record of 2:32, wbich still stands. In O. U. C. Millard Sanders has championship material, and with such material he may again develop a champion. The material is the first essential, and without the right material the greatest trainer in the world would soon pass into oblivion and his name be heard no more.

In Rodney Patchen hy Joe Patchen II. 2:03¼, dam Miss Harris by Sidney Dillon, Bert Wehster owns a two-year-old pacer that will be a credit to his sire and a source of pride and profit to his owner, if all goes well. Just at present the colt is slightly indisposed and Bert will not start him at the Breeders meeting, as he intended doing. The yearling Bondsman filly out of the same dam is as handsome a yearling as I ever saw and a perfect gaited trotter. Bert has been a quarter in 37½ seconds with her. Her owner, Frank Malcolm, is to be congratulated upon securing such a bighly hred and beautiful filly. The price was none too high for her kind; there are not many like her for sale even at a thousand. Chas. McCarty's five-year-old son of Nutwood Wilkes, Geo. Hammett (3) 2:15¼, recently trotted a mile in 2:11¼ for John Quinn and a half in 1:03¼. It is a wonder to me that some one looking for a fast and game trotter has not picked this fellow up. 2:10 will not stop him and where he can go one mile he can race all the afternoon. He has only had a couple of months' work this season and none at all last year; in fact, not any since he was a contender in a five-heat race that Wilbur Lou won at Stockton in 1912, and he was a pretty hot contender in the last two heats in that fastest five-heat race ever trotted by three-year-olds up to tbat time.

It has been nearly a year since I was last in Pleasanton, and wbile I am not surprised at the decided improvements that have been made at the Driving Park within that time (mention of which has frequently been made in the Breeder and Sportsman), I cannot fail to appreciate the same, and last evening as I was surveying tbe velvety lawns that beautify the landscape where Monroe Salisbury's ramsbackle stables used to stand, I could not help but think of the surprise and wonder it would be to the venerable "king-maker" if he could be allowed to return in the flesh and see the wonderful transformation tbat has taken place on the spot wbere he developed so many champions and famous trotters and pacers. I imagine I could hear that brusque old man exclaim: "My God, my God, is tbis my place?" There is not a solitary thing standing on the grounds tbat tbe "grand old man" would recognize, except perhaps a few poplar and weeping willow trees, tbe only adornment to tbe property in the days of Director, Direct, Directly, Directum, Alix and Azote. Of the magnificent willows that add so much to the beauty of the Park as it now is, the monarch of them all (as well as the parent of all the others) that at one time furnished the only shade from the heat of the summer's sun, would not be recognized now by the iron-willed but kindly-hearted old man who so often enjoyed its welcome shade in the days of long ago. Its wide spreading but rather scraggly branches have been cut off and from the main stem a new top is forming tbat will in a few years develop into a better-shaped and grander tree than ever. Tbose other beautiful willows that dot the green lawns, eight or nine in number, are of great artistic value to the place and owe their existence to Dan Lelser, who years ago stuck them in the ground as little limbs cut from the hrancbes of tbe old, original monarch. The smallest of the lot Dan planted ten years ago in front of Searchlight's (2:03¼) stall when he had charge of that great pacing racehorse and sire. Had an expert landscape gardner, with the eye and taste of an artist, planted the trees that Dan planted he could not have excelled in artistic arrangement the positious these beautiful trees now occupy in the landscape of which they form a part. I have never seen the track itself in better condition than it is now being kept. Tbere is probably no track on this side of the Mississippi river that is as well worked and cared for as this track. For this reason, together with the fact that it has practically heen rebuilt within tbe last year, makes it a far better and faster track than it originally was. Yet, in spite of its being an ideal track to train on, I have heard fault found with it. Could those faultfinders get away from here and try some of the other tracks in the State for awhile, how gladly they would return to Pleasanton and how tbey would enjoy returning to the best and best-equipped training track on the whole Pacific Coast. The substantial white painted fences that have been huilt around both mile and half-mile tracks, both inside and outside, since I was here last fall, add very greatly to the appearance of the plant.

C. C. C.

NEW RULES WILL MAKE WORK FOR SECRETARIES.

It is pretty well known tbat tbe average secretary of a minor trotting track is far from being extravagantly paid. Were he not a horse lover, full of enthusiasm, he would quickly hand in his resignation. I bave been looking through the "Winrace and Eligibility Book" and realize that the secretary will have to give more time to his work tban ever before, otherwise he will wander aimlessly in the fog. At the head of the alphabetical list of all live horses with records that started at meetings given by The National Trotting Association in 1912 and 1913, we have an explanation: "Tbe color, sex and sire of each horse is given when reported, as well as record and winning race record, the latter being the one by which his eligibility to compete is determined and which, in order to avoid confusion, is designated as a winrace. When a borse has not a winrace a blank appears opposite his name and be is eligible to any class event except a green race."

When two nouns joined by "and" really represent two ideas the verb must be singular. When we speak of color, sex and sire, we refer to three different things and the verb should be plural. The winrace compound is an idea far from elegant, but let it pass. Under the head of B, I find Bird Banzia with a record of 2:50 with a blank opposite her name. She, therefore, is eligible to any class event "except a green race." The question arises as to how slow a class should be to constitute a green race. Since the formation of the National Trotting Associatiou in 1870 for elevating and protecting the standing and character of the American trotting turf, tbe speed standard has been advanced beyond the wildest dreams of those who were at the birth of the organization of discipline. This is tersely shown by the gap between the 2:17¼ by Dexter and the 1:58 by Uhlan. Gentlemen of large resources became students of hreeding problems and with the assistance of intelligent and ambitious trainers, old platforms were demolished. In these enlightened days the horse which cannot trot in 2:30 or hetter or pace in 2:25 or better has no official standing. He merely suggests a moss grown age. Races for 2:50 classes are almost as rare as hen's teeth. Why then encumber an official list with material of this sort? The track secretary will have enough to do without dissecting the slow candidate's qualifications.—Hamilton Bushy.

NOTES AND NEWS

The dates for the June race meeting of tbe Panama Pacific International Exposition bave been fixed for June 5 to 19, 1915.

◈ ◈ ◈

Frank Cbilds worked Our Colonel 2:04¼ for J. B. Jones in 2:07¼, last quarter in 31 seconds, and remarked tbat he was up to a mile in 2:05 rigbt now.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tbe Grand Circuit opens July 20tb at Cleveland, thence to Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Syracuse, Hartford, Columbus and Lexington.

◈ ◈ ◈

At tbe rate he is going Moko will have anotber long list of credits at the end of tbe racing season of 1914. He has gained at least four new ones so far tbis season.

◈ ◈ ◈

Frank O'Neill, Matt McGee and Guy Garner, tbree Americans, monopolize tbe first three places in tbe French jockey list tbis season to date. Jobnny Reiff, another American, stands fiftb. Milton Henry is tenth.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mr. Considine's yearling colt, Suldine, by Wortby McKinney, dam Carrietta 2:18, dam of Silent Brigade by Directman, is receiving some education at Lexington by H. C. Moody, and recently worked a balf in 1:13.

◈ ◈ ◈

A. J. Gonzales has been arrested by Constable Sandberg on a cbarge of not registering a stallion according to tbe State law. A. R. Ashill of San Francisco, secretary of the Livestock Commission, swore to the complaint.

◈ ◈ ◈

C. A. Harrison's tbree-year-old filly, Tosora, by the Patchen Boy 2:10¼, dam Nique 2:13¾, by Joe Patchen 2:01¼, is being driven by Mr. Harrison's son. She has been a mile in 2:32, quarter in 34 seconds, last eighth in :16¼.

◈ ◈ ◈

Fred Ward worked his two-year-old colt Freckle Beirne a mile in 2:23 and back in 2:19. He also worked Mr. W. A. Clark's three-year-old futurity candidate Bon Courage, a mile in 2:12 and back in 2:11½, at Los Angeles last week.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Woodland Stock Farm horses are all doing well. Ruth Ansel, in particular. Robert Bingen worked a mile in 2:12½ and back in the same notch. St. Patrick duplicated this performance and finished strong; the last half-mile being in 1:03.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tbe appointment of an assistant professor of animal husbandry at the Oregon Agricultural College has been announced, the incumbent being Carl N. Kennedy of the Texas college. He will have full charge of the course that relates to horses.

◈ ◈ ◈

It is said that the tallest horse and smallest horse now in training were in the 2:18 pace at Bellefontaine, Ohio, last week. The small horse, Pony Boy 2:19¼, only weighs about six hundred pounds, while the other, Halmons 2:14¼, is 17½ hands high.

◈ ◈ ◈

But four declarations have been received in the M. and M. They are Dichato, Farmer Gentry, Peter Johnston and Roy Miller. The only ones declared out of the Chamber of Commerce are Akar and Louise F., and Frances Graham and Peter McCormick are the only ones out of the 2:09 trot.

◈ ◈ ◈

The cost of living will never be reduced very materially until the country roads are improved in such a manner that the cost of bauling farm, orchard and garden products will be reduced. The consumers and dealers in cities should be vitally interested in good roads, because poor roads mean higher living cost.

◈ ◈ ◈

The amount of money in cash premiums that will be awarded for live stock exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has reached the sum of $352,950. Tbis amount has been reached with the $5,000 just offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club. In purses for harness races almost $230,000 additional will be awarded.

◈ ◈ ◈

Havis James gave Grand Opera 2:12½ the two fastest trips yet stepped over the Cleveland course tbis season, the first being in 2:06½, last half in 1:01½ and final quarter in 31 seconds, and the second was in 2:06¼, about evenly rated. He was accompanied by a runner. Tbe good looking gray trotter Vaster 2:09¼ was given several miles right at 2:10.

◈ ◈ ◈

Gil Curry, of Kansas City, who is training at the Independence, Mo., track this season, has recently added to his already very promising stable the fast record pacing stallion Junior Dan Patch 2:05¼, by Dan Patch 1:55¼, also Tbomas Benton, a green pacer with lots of natural speed, and a two-year-old colt by Peter Red 2:11¼. Gil's stable which numbers a dozen or more, are all training good and some mighty promising prospects are sbowing up for this year and will be specially prepared for a good fall campaign.

The borses belonging to R. J. MacKenzie now quartered at tbe North Randall track are rapidly rounding into form and trainer DeRyder has commenced giving tbem some fast work to finisb their preparation for the opening of tbe Grand Circuit on July 20th. On the eleventh of tbe month he worked Maymack a mile in 2:07½, Joe Patcben in 2:06 and Miss Perfection in 2:08½.

◈ ◈ ◈

Secretary John J. Kelly has arranged the premium list for tbe tbirteenth annual fair of tbe Monterey district agricultural association, which will open on tbe 29tb inst. and close Aug. 1st. Tbere will be premiums for all classes of horses and colts, single and in families and of different ages, the same for jacks, jennies and mules, the same for cattle of nine distinct breeds, the same for all breeds of sbeep and goats.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mrs. Duncan's horses are merely being jogged at present by J. Conway, at Christcburch, New Zealand, and it is unlikely that any of tbem will be seen out before November, though it is possible tbat Galvanita may race at the Metropolitan Club's August meeting. By tbe way the popular American trainer bas been exercising his inventive faculties and has patented a new type of spreader for tbe prevention of knee-knocking.

◈ ◈ ◈

On July 4th, at the Rockport track, near Cleveland, Ohio, of which tbe well-known trainer, Harvey D. Ernest, is the owner and manager, Billy M. 2:06¼, a cbestnut gelding by Newtown Boy p. 2:10¼, dam by Pocahontas Cbief 18174, was returned tbe winner of the fast pace in straight heats, the time being 1:01¾, 1:01¼ and 1:01¼ for tbe tbree half-miles, which is a world's record for tbree heats of one-balf mile each over a minor track.

◈ ◈ ◈

At Spreckels Park, T. H., on July 4th, tbe contenders in the free-for-all pace were Denervo and Welcome Boy. Denervo won in straight beats witb Welcome Boy in second place. Time, 2:17, 2:15, 2:15. Welcome Boy broke badly in tbe first beat but finisbed close up. He paced right up to his notcb in the second heat but was outfooted all the way. Tbe third heat was a procession; the otber borses were distanced in the second heat.

◈ ◈ ◈

There was a great clearance at the Overland Park, Denver, last Sunday night when two trains of express cars pulled out for Vancouver. The express bill alone amounted to $12,000, while with railroad transportation the cost of the movement footed up a total of something like $25,000. The insurance written for individual horse owners amounted close to the half-million dollar mark. Besides this eight carloads of horses went to Butte to mix it for the miners.

◈ ◈ ◈

Official anuouncement of the proposed saddle race scheduled to take place on August 18th, the first day of the meeting to be held on the historic track at Goshen, N. Y., has been made public by Rennselaer Weston, the secretary. The race will be open to horses eligible to the 2:10 and up to the 2:20 class, with a weight allowance of five pounds for eacb two seconds of record. The event will also be open to both amateurs and professionals, and the amount of the purse will be $2,000.

◈ ◈ ◈

F. Woodcock worked some good miles during the week, among them a mile with Paxton Hal in 2:16, last eighth in 15½ seconds, with Hal Norte, driven by H. Weiss, close up; Rush Hal, mile in 2:29¼, last eighth in 17 seconds; May Day Hal (2) a nice, smooth mile in 2:39, last eightb in 17 seconds; Zolace worked with Jenny May (Gambling up) three nice miles in 2:29½, 2:27 and 2:26¼; J. C. B., Morris S. and Jack Turner romped a mile togetber in 2:14 and the last eighth in 15½ seconds.

◈ ◈ ◈

The fastest mile of the year at Lexington was trotted, on Friday of last week, hy Mahomet Watts 2:10, who, together with the others in the stable of Zack Chandler, was worked for his owner, Gen. C. C. Waats, now on a visit to Kentucky. The five-year-old son of tbe brilliant young stallion, General Watts 2:06¾, worked in 2:09, with the first half in 1:03 4-5, the last half in 1:05 1-5, and, while he tired a bit at the finish, his work was most creditable. Mahomet Watts is sure to gain a very fast record before the season is over, and will be raced with a view of finding out whether or not he is worthy of being sent to California next season.

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It is said sometimes that when a horse is knocked out by his preparatory work that it is just as well because if not going to stand up to tbe "prep,' he will not to the races. There may be a lot of fallacy in such remark and assumption. A horse may be naturally sound, stout and right, and under the right sort of preparation capable of maturing into a game and lasting race horse, which injudicious handling by the developer ruins by either his precitate methods or by his reckless placing overstrain upon him when not conditioned for it. If an animal is made right, has good material in bim, which is dicoverable to one an expert at all, and his way of going is not badly at fault, a trainer may well question as to his own error and fault if he does not stand up to the work necessary to mature him into a sound racing instrument. You might as well say the fault is in a piece of steel, when the manipulator destroys it by careless handling, or lack of skill, as to make the same assertion or charge of the good prospect for a race horse aborted similarly.

Some sharp work was done by the various trainers at Nortb Randall recently, and what is accounted tbe most brilliant work-out by a two-year-old trotter was tbe mile Mr. Geers rode behind Sparkle Watts, 1, 2:27. Tbis filly stepped a mile in 2:13½, coming tbe last half in 1:04. Mr. Geers has often expressed himself as being opposed to racing two-year-olds, but just the same be is in love with the present pupil, and you can bet that be knew tbat she had a lot left when sbe negotiated the mile—the G. O. M. is not given to stretching 'em out to their limit. F. G. Jones, of Memphis, owns tbe filly, and is just tbe sort of man who should be in possession of that kind.

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Manager E. L. Richardson of the Calgary Industrial Exbibition reports the attendance of tbe meeting wbich closed last week as over 87,000. This is a remarkable sbowing, though tbe crowds at Calgary are always good. It is a racing point of increasing importance and in tbe center of great agricultural development. Recently findings of oil have brougbt a new boom to tbe country, which is reflected in ali the undertakings of the Albertan metropolis. It is proposed to expend no less a sum tban $360,000 for new buildings and improvements, tbe city of Calgary having already voted the money. With this large sum available for betterments, Calgary will be strictly in tbe front in future.

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William Russell Allen, proprietor of tbe Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., announces that the general catalogue giving detailed descriptions and full pedigrees of all tbe trotting bred horses at the Allen Farm, is now ready for distribution. The catalogue bas been most carefully compiled and contains a wealth of statistical detail. It will be sent only to borsemen requesting it but every real horseman interested in tbe best will want a copy. It will be sent by parcel post, and tbe cost over tbe old metbod is about 28 per cent., but Mr. Allen will be glad to send it to all who ask. Trotting borses are for sale all of tbe time at tbe Allen Farm, and many of her best campaigners have been secured from that farm before the borses sbowed their true capacity for winning big stakes.

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Probably the best thoroughbred that flashed at tbe Denver Park tbis summer was Seneca. When a two-year-old he was taken to England by James A. Keene, his breeder. He won many of the English classics and turned into a three-year-old with one of the best records of any borse in Europe. He was favorite at eight to five to win the Epsom Derby. The best English critics conceded the American horse an excellent chance to pull down the rich plum. He was taken sick and scratched from the Derby at the eleventh hour. Keene shipped him back to America in hope tbat be would again regain his good form. Doc Street got him from Keene, babied him along for a time, won a race or two with him, then Bedwell, a Denver man, took him and won many races with him. Joe Tigue, his present owner, bought him from Bedwell. Seneca profited by his trip to Denver and sbowed improvement in every race, as they all do in that climate.

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Have you ever noticed that a silent man usually has the best broken horses? Drive with him and it will be a matter of wonder bow he manages his horses with no management visible, where the horse goes where he is wanted without apparent effort on the part of the driver. Ed. Geers, the famous turfman, is known as the "silent man," who has been noted for his success in the art of driving a horse to his utmost limit of speed without speaking a word or making an effort, while his rivals were whooping and yelling and whipping and coming out generally behind. Probably there is a lesson in this. The average horse understands only a few things thoroughly, only a few words, signs or commands. The silent man gives only a few and he does not confuse his horse. The horse is made to know them thoroughly, he understands the man who understands him. It is a pleasure to drive a horse that understands—few pleasures in life can equal it if the horse is a good cbeerful driver. There would be more of this kind if they were made to know a few things thoroughly—the right things. The great difficulty is that many horses have more sense than their drivers.—Western Horseman.

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It is quite possible that when the Grand Circuit horses reach Columbus next September that there will be included in the number a new pacing champion, and one that has been the least talked about among great horses. This is the Wisconsin stallion, Knight of Strathmore, tbat will make his debut only at the second week's racing at Columbus, his first engagement outside the Great Western Circuit, being in the Board of Trade stake of $3,000 for 2:06 pacers. The reason why this chestnut stallion has not been in the limelight in recent years is only due to the fact that he has not been raced since 1910. That year he was the sensation of the west. When the world's record for a four-year-old was 2:05¼, Knight of Strathmore won in 2:05½. Two weeks ago he celebrated his return to the turf by winning a race over tbe balf-mile track at Jefferson, Ia., in the fastest time of the year, 2:07¼, 2:06¾ and 2:08, and actually jogged. The time is only a balf-second from the world's record made by The Eel at a much later period in the season. Knight of Strathmore is by Twelfth Night, also sire of Knight Onwardo 2:04¾, and his dam is the well-known Ohio pacing mare, Eleanor 2:11, by Strathmore.—Horse Journal.

The half-mile track circuits are now in full swing and encouraging reports come from all of them. The attendance at tracks in all sections of the country has heen larger than heretofore, indicating that there is a widespread interest in the light harness horse, a greater interest than for several years. The "passing of the horse" is a favorite topic with some writers on the daily papers and also with magazine writers, hut the horse refuses to "pass," save in greatly increasing numhers. From all reports the public is this year taking a greater interest in the sport of racing than ever. There is a fascination ahout a good horse that men and women with real red blood cannot resist. And when a dozen good horses come down the hackstretch, exerting every ounce of energy that they possess, the fascination is increased many fold. The horse himself is interesting, but not less so are the drivers. Their skill as they pilot the fast horses from wire to wire adds to the excitement, for the human factor always has to be considered and is appreciated as much as the speed of the horses. In fact, the winning ability of the fast trotter is due to the skill of the trainer in developing extreme speed and so conditioning the horse that he can carry the extreme speed, not only one mile during the afternoon, hut several miles—sometimes five or six. Interest in baseball is not nearly so great this season as in former ones; but whether this has an effect on the attendance at the race meetings is open for argument. In basehall one witnesses the brain and skill of nine men opposed to the ability of the others; but in a horse race there is all this with the added factor of the horse. The horse is the thing, hut the horse without man would be but a poor tool, indeed. The combination of the two is what attracts the puhlic.—Western Horseman.

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The pacing stallion Directum I. 2:02¼, that was raced in the Grand Circuit last season hy a young man who made his debut on the tracks of the hig series of meetings with him, will most likely he a star of the first magnitude this year, as he has heen turned over to the management of Dr. J. C. McCoy, of Kirkwood, Del., and he will he driven by Dr. McCoy's trainer, Ray Snedaker, who so successfully campaigned the trotting stallion Lord Dewey 2:03¾ last year, winning with him over $17,000. Dr. McCoy is acknowledged to be without a superior when it comes to looking after the physical development of a race horse, and his trainer, Snedeker, who is also his son-in-law, can drive a horse ahout as well as any man in the business. James Butler, the wealthy New York man who owns Directum I., is desirous of seeing his chestnut pacing stallion set a new world's race record for pacers, and even though that record is 1:59, there are more than a few good judges who believe the son of Directum Kelly has more than an even chance to do the trick with the assistance of the good team work that Dr. McCoy and Ray Snedeker are capahle of doing. Dr. McCoy's own stallion, Lord Dewey 2:03¾, will be trained with the special ohject of heating the world's record for trotting stallions, 2:01, now held by The Harvester, and in view of the magnificent campaign the horse made last year, after making a stud season, the son of Admiral Dewey has a real good chance to accomplish that most difficult feat. With these two championship candidates and a green pacer called Admiral Dewey 2d, by Admiral Dewey, that rehearsed in 2:06 last fall, Snedeker promises to he a pretty prominent man in the affairs of the Grand Circuit this year, while Dr. McCoy will probably add not a little to his reputation as an overseeing and advisory trainer.

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Ed Reed, a successful and practical Illinois breeder, is enthusiastic over the proposition that the breeders of the light harness horse get together for the purpose of "hooming the trotter." He realizes, as do other men in the industry, that the trotter has done more to promote his own interests than have the hreeders. He suggests that the breeders in each county form organizations to advance the interests of the light harness horse. There can he no question as to the fact that we have not had sufficient cooperation among the breeders, that they lack the "get-together" spirit. Instead of decrying the bloodlines and individuality of their neighbor's stallion, they should rather herald his good points and those of his colts. Perhaps some of the good fillies by that stallion would nick well with your stallion. But aside from the purely personal and directly selfish view, it is hetter to recognize that the get-together spirit, if entered into hy every breeder in the country, would mean a greater prosperity for the entire industry, and when the industry all over the country is in a highly prosperous condition it is a sign that the individual is sharing in it and that the few who are not have an excellent chance to break in and get some of the cream. Certainly the individual suffers when the industry is depressed. If getting together and hooming the trotter, creating an interest on the part of the puhlic, especially the farmers, in his merits, will help promote prosperity in the industry, why, it must be the wise and proper thing to do. Remember, there is no hreed of horses of which so many good things can truthfully he said. There is no need to decry a stallion hecause his colts do not develop into twelve-hundred-pound horses, for there are many who favor small, compactly built trotters; others like the long, rangy horse of good size and great stride; some will huy nothing hut trotters and many delight in the swift pacer, hut he must be a good horse. The slah-side, ewe-necked trotter is disappearing. All speed is marketable; all good trotters have their admirers, regardless of color, size, weight and bloodlines, and the "knocker" knocks his own interests as well as those of his neighbor. Speak well of the trotter as a hreed, make others recognize his good points, tell the truth ahout the breed, not the had points ahout your neighhor's horse, and the trotter will boom.—Western Horseman.

PROGRAM OF THE ALAMEDA COUNTY FAIR.

Wednesday, Sept. 23rd, opening day; Improvement Clubs, Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties.

Thursday, Sept. 24th, Livermore, Washington and Eden Townships, Berkeley and Alameda Bay, and Tourist Association Day; stock parade, two-year-old pace, futurity stake, $1,000 purse; 2:20 trotting race, $500 purse; 2:25 pace, $1,000; amateur race, free-for-all cup.

Friday, Sept. 25th, Children's Day, Manufacturers, Merchants Association and Oakland Chamber of Commerce Day; horse parade, grammar school foot races and other athletic sports; two-year-old trot, futurity stake $1,500; 2:12 trotting race, $500 purse; 2:15 pace, Amateur, cup; exhihition of saddle horses. Rack ¼-mile dash under saddle.

Saturday, Sept. 26th, Farm Bureau Day. Lecture by Thomas Forsyth Hunt, Dean of Agriculture Department of the State University on "How to Develop California." Grand parade of horses and cattle; athletic contests hy high schools; 2:14 pace, $500 purse; 2:20 pace, $500 purse; 2:15 trotting race, Amateur, cup. High school exhibition of saddle horses and other sports. One-half mile trot under saddle.

Sunday, Sept. 27th, auto races; 25-mile light car races, $500 in purses; novelty race, drivers' shoes placed in a harrel, 100 yards from starting line, driver to go and get his own shoes, put them on, return to car and drive around the track, $25 purse; 75-mile race for heavy cars, $500 purse. Auto races under the management of the "American Automohile Association."

From reports of committees received to date, many towns are already at work preparing for their exhibits, for the special prizes offered, and the managers are preparing more space to accommodate the exhihitors. Each community will be asked to notify the Secretary of the amount of space required in order that there may be no one shut out. The chairman of each committee has been requested to select a location and designate amount of space required as early as possihle.

Following are the entries in the 2:25 class pace, which closed July 8, 1914:

Dolly Varden, P. McCart; McVerde, J. W. Hitch; Pegasus, Valencia Stock Farm; Enchilada and Airlie Demonio, Woodland Stock Farm; Gold Lily, I. L. Borden; Zoetrix, Jas. W. Marshall; A. B. C., W. B. Alford; Star Tilden, Geo. W. Putnam; Mary W. and Villa, D. W. Wallis; Far Cracker, R. E. Sparks; Dee Sherrill, T. W. Orme.

Race No. 7, 2:10 class pace, has been canceled, it not having a sufficient numher of entries.

OWNERS OF THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTERS ARE DOUBTFUL.

The Lexington critic "Hawley" writes as follows: "The many three-year-olds in Kentucky which are in training at the Lexington track as well as elsewhere throughout the country, while of considerable promise, are so far helow the form of Peter Volo 2:04½ and Lady Wanetka 2:10, that their owners are somewhat doubtful about the advisahility of keeping them paid up; yet, on the whole, the supremacy of the two three-year-olds hy Peter the Great 2:07¼ will not deter horsemen from continuing their training operations and fitting their colts for their engagements, on the theory that something may happen to prevent the real cracks from sweeping the platter clean. The history of the past, if taken as an object lesson, has taught owners that young trotters lose their hest form very quickly once they hegin to go hack, and, while it seems next to impossihle for the stars of last year's two-year-old division to fall by the wayside, there is always more than a possihility of their doing so.

"A colt in the stable of Harry C. Stinson, by Tregantle 2:09¼, out of a daughter of Leland, has shown a mile in 2:15, and looks to be up to one in 2:12 at this time, yet his trainer knows full well that even so promising a trotter as this fellow can hardly be expected to hold his own with either of the champions of last season. Another colt from which much may reasonably he expected is Peter Hopeful 2:25¼, hy Peter the Great out of a daughter of Todd 2:14¾. This horse has heen heralded as a genuine crack, and, while without racing experience of even sufficient training to give an accurate line on his real capacity, he is regarded as a colt of such class that he will be raced in the Metropolitan Circuit, and, if good enough, will be seen in the rich events in which he is engaged. Kentucky will in all probahility furnish at least a half-dozen trotters of his age capable of miles in 2:10 or hetter, hut in view of the fact that there are in training two three-year-olds who need improve not in the least in order to capture the lion's share of the first money offered in the futurities of the year, the outlook is not hright for the second raters. As a sporting proposition, the odds are against either Peter Volo or Lady Wanetka winning all, or even one, of the rich prizes, yet these odds are short, while, against those of the slower division, they are very long."

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

ENTRIES FOR SONOMA DRIVING CLUB.

The Sonoma County Driving Club held a meeting in Santa Rosa Thursday night of last week with a full delegation in attendance. There were representatives from all over the county and the coming card of races, which is to be staged Sunday afternoon, July 19th, was the topic of conversation and the chief matter of business.

At least five, possibly six races are to he staged during the card, including one running race, which is sure to prove of added interest. The fastest horses in the county are on the bill for the afternoon and the puhlic will no douht eagerly avail itself of the opportunity of witnessing the races.

Thursday, July 16th, will see the close of the entries. Thus far the following horses are entered for the races:

Miss Rooney, Clara C., Lady Stillwell, Petaluma Girl entered by Joe Ryan.
Landis B., Presta Girl, entered by W. A. Stewart.
Emmaline Dillon, entered by Mr. Conners.
Liz Woods, Cara C., Springtime, Malveck, Washington McKinney Jr., entered by Sam Norris.
Dewey, entered by Steve O'Leary.
Alameda Maiden, entered by Joe Leona.
Lady M., entered by Dan McGovern.
Mandalay, entered by Al Dupont.
Millbrae, entered by Dan Misener.
Pfisters Lynwood, entered by Henry Pfister.
Potrero, entered by F. M. Mitchell.
Mohammed, Maid of Honor, entered by George Helman.
George Dillon, entered by George Campion.
Burnside, entered by Dr. J. J. Summerfield.
Jesse Dillon, entered by F. D. McGregor.
Sonoma Prince, entered by A. J. McAlpine.
Leona J., entered by E. H. Crowell.
Potrero Boy, entered by M. Reams.
Clara Mills, entered by Geo. Ramage.

HOLLISTER DRIVING CLUB.

The opening matinee of the Hollister Driving Club at Hollister last Sunday was well attended and an unqualified success in every way. Mr. Geo. Crosby, the secretary of the club, and the hoard of directors, were well satisfied with the showing made and the prospects seem good for some nice matinee races this summer.

Matt Zahner, the veteran San Jose trainer, easily took the honors of the meeting, piloting both winners of the pacing events to victory against close contenders.

"Fred Branch," the San Jose horseman's own entry, took the first race in two straight heats; time, 2:21½ and 2:23. Rex, the local favorite, formerly owned by Jas. Sheriffs and now by Stoney Overstreet, was the other Zahner winner. The bay pacer entered in the Class B event heat the time of Class A entries, winuing in two heats; time, 2:20 and 2:22½.

The third race, a free-for-all trot, had four entries and was likewise decided in two heats. That the winners took two straight heats in each event, however, does not indicate that the races were not close, for the winning pilots were forced to drive on every inch of the track, with the exception, perhaps, of the first race in which Fred Branch apparently was not extended and had plenty of speed in reserve when he came under the wire. In all three events the winners had the pole, an advantage that the field found hard to overcome. Had they had outside positions there might he a slight difference in the story. However, the result was sufficiently decisive to give the winning owners a lot of confidence. The losers are not disheartened on the other hand, and they will come back at the next matinee with their entries hardened hy workouts and a determination to win. All of which will tend, if nothing unforeseen turns up, to make the racing game good this summer. The results were as follows:

Class A pace:

Fred Branch, Zahner (Zahner)	1	1
Salba, E. Wright (Sanchez)	2	2
Teddy B., Wilson (Wilson)	3	3

Time—2:21½, 2:23.

Class B. pace:

Rex, S. Overstreet (Zahner)	1	1
Lillie C., J. Cruz (Soares)	2	2
B. Bounce, J. Wright (Sanchez)	3	3

Time—2:20, 2:22½.

Class C trot:

Ben Alto, Kydd (Sanchez)	1	1
Prince Alto, Ware (Wilson)	2	3
Oro Guy, H. Snibley (Snibley)	3	2
Chas. Sumner, Foster (Foster)	4	4

Time—2:27, 2:31.

A PERFECT MATING DESIRABLE.

In the mating season every experienced stud groom sees day after day how cold is the high-bred stallion to some mares brought to his notice. He does not willingly respond to the call for affection, and this may have something to do with the quality of the resultant foal. There are failures in mating which might he avoided if more attention was paid to temperamental conditions. The standard of championship is now so far advanced that he who is ambitious to hreed an animal to reach the head of the list should take advantage of everything calculated to improve the character of the offspring. An open manifestation of indifference on either side cannot he regarded as perfect mating. —Hamilton Bushy.

DEATH OF ARGOT WILKES 2:14¼.

Argot Wilkes 2:14¼, by Tennessee Wilkes 2:27, died July 1st at the home of his owner, Walter Dunu of Charleston, Ill. He was a bay horse, foaled in 1886, and was twenty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

The Year Book credits him with two trotters and sixty pacers, ten of which were 2:10 performers. Of these possibly the most noted are Argot Boy 2:03¼, Jerry B. 2:04½ and Alfalfa 2:05.

FOUR YEAR OLD RACING.

The musty old theory concerning the danger of racing horses in their four-year-old form has been pretty badly buffeted by the developments of the still young racing season. Nearly a dozen of the very best performances which have been recorded at the very outset of the campaign, and that would have been commendable of horses of any age at any part of the year, are credited to horses which were foaled in 1910, and which, according to the old notion, are undergoing physical changes which render them unusually susceptible to injury. Foremost among these is Lord Brussells, who became the first 2:10 trotter of the year by his mile in 2:09½ at Lexington on June 18. The high form displayed by J. D. S. 2:14½, and Earlwood L. 2:15¼, two four-year-olds by the same sire, at the opening meeting of the Bay State Circuit, was the subject of wide comment, and they are generally regarded as likely to be among the most sensational trotters of the year. Peter Pearl 2:16¼, a four-year-old son of Peter the Great 2:07¼, has the honor of winning the first $1,000 purse of the season, and it is freely predicted that he is booked for the distinction of a 2:10 record before the campaign is ended.

Among the pacers the form of several four-year-olds thus far to show is not less startling. Single G. 2:08¼, whose brilliant victory at Detroit, in which he stepped the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:08¼, 2:08¾ and 2:10¼, equalling the record for a colt of his age and gait on a two-lap track in the third heat, and setting a new record for a fourth heat in the next round, is counted to be one of the fastest pacers of the year and possibly to possess two-minute calibre. That his form was no flash, but is true and reliable, is shown by his victory again at Monroe last week, where he defeated the seasoned campaigner Doctor M., stepping the last three heats in 2:10¼, 2:11¼ and 2:13. It is conceded that nothing which has so far appeared in his class can beat him, and he is sure to be one of the biggest winners among the half-milers of the year. Present Queen 2:11¼, and Hedger 2:16¼, are other four-year-olds which are already among the most distinguished performers of the season, and then there is last year's wonderful three-year-old, William 2:05, that already in his work this summer has stepped a mile in 2:11¾, last half in 1:02 and last quarter in 29½ seconds. Many good judges consider him to be the fastest pacer that has appeared since the advent of Dan Patch 1:55¼, and the world's four-year-old record of 2:03¼, held by Braden Direct 2:01½, is almost sure to be demolished by him this season.—Trotter and Pacer.

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James T. Hyde, secretary of the National Horse Show Association of America, returned from a trip to Europe on the Mauretania last week, highly enthusiastic over the prospects of the large list of European entries in the forthcoming Thirtieth Annual Horse Horse Show of the Association in Madison Square Garden. Mr. Hyde spent six weeks in London attending the Olympia Horse Sbow last month and a number of coaching meets in England. He declares that in spite of the vogue of the automobile, coaching and horse shows abroad are as popular as ever, if not more so, and English horsemen are more interested in the National Horse Show in America than ever before, largely owing to the fact that the show this year will have an unusually large number of British entries.

Numerous English sportsmen whom Mr. Hyde interviewed have declared their intention of sending some fine stock here this season. It is hoped that William Arthur Barron, whose coach "vivid" won the Coaching Marathon from Hampton Court to Olympia last month will come over with some of his prize winners. Mr. Hyde was the guest of Mr. Barron on this coaching trip and also was the guest of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt on his drag on a trip from Olympia to the meet at Rannellagh. Another noteworthy coaching party which included Mr. Hyde was that of John Henry Horton who drove to the Richmond Royal Horse Show meet on June 19th. First place in this was won by Mr. Vanderbilt; Mr. Horton's entry scoring fourth place, as well as first place in the novice four-in-hand class. A number of other noteworthy entries are promised, but these will not be announced at present.

"I was rather surprised to see comparatively few Americans in London at this season," remarked Mr. Hyde upon his return. "Usually there are many more Americans there during the Olympia Show. This show was most interesting, one of the features heing the remarkable manoeuvers of the Queen's Hussars. Their horses are phenomenal jumpers and the way they dance intricate steps to military music is really wonderful to witness.

"It was quite disappointing that Judge Moore failed to win the Challenge Cup for harness pairs at the Richmond Show. Judge Moore had two legs on the cup, secured in previous seasons, and had he received the award this time the cup would have become his permanent property. It seems as though he scarcely got all that was coming to him. Otherwise with his string of forty-odd horses he has heen having most remarkable success this season. The Judge purchased a new lot of Hackneys, including two four-year-old hay geldings, a brown gelding, a hrown mare, and a fine three-year-old hay stallion, from Percy Heaton while in England. All of them, with the exception of the stallion, are to he prepared for the National show."

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

OVERWORK FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

[Boulanger in London Sporting Life.]

With all the discussion about the degeneration of the English racehorse, and the growing danger of French and American competition, we should, of course, readily listen to what the opposite side has to say in connection with recent developments. There are many men decidedly hostile to the idea that the depreciation of the English racehorse has been brought about by unsound hreeding methods. It is asserted that such are employed in only a proportionately small number of studs, while in the old and famous establishments things are today in no way different from what they were twenty-five years ago. However, those critics who defend the cause of the old type of English breeder are not loth to admit that there is an obvious depreciation in the quality of the present day standard, but they attribute this deterioration to entirely different causes.

Before all others, there is the sound judgment of Mr. John Porter, who ascribes the lower quality of the modern racehorse to the unsound principle of overdoing the two-year-olds. There is certainly, after careful consideration, a lot in this view, but whatever may be said, pro or con, as to the danger of running two-year-olds too early or too often, no fresh arguments could possibly be advanced that we are different from those which have so often been discussed during recent years without avail. What we have to ask ourselves is this: Is this physical degeneration, admittedly caused by over-doing the two-year-olds, of a temporary and individual kind only, or may it develop into a permanent defect in relation to the future of the thoroughbred in general?

For my part, I am inclined to take the latter view, since a colt or a filly which has been overworked during the most important stage of its life—that is to say, during the time of its maturation—can certainly not prove as good and prolific a breeder as those which are permitted to develop before their physical strength is put to the test. It may not, perhaps, be right to advance this opinion as one of my own, since the fact of degeneration being caused by the over-working of two-year-olds has been recognized by a number of legislative bodies ahroad, who know ever so much more about these matters than any single individual possibly can. French racing authorities two years ago introduced a measure preventing race committees from putting two-year-old races on their cards before the first of July, and the German and Austrian Jockey Clubs have followed suit.

However, another and much more dangerous consequence may arise from over-doing two-year-olds than the one referred to above. There are breeders in England and Ireland who breed solely for the market, and there is no getting away from the fact that they may suffer great pecuniary loss from these conditions. If a two-year-old deteriorates towards the end of a very strenuous season, his owner is always ready to blame the breeder. He either says the sire cannot be much good, or the dam is a weed, or the breeder does not know his business. "Compliments" of this kind were never so numerous as during recent years, and, in particular, at the end of last season, when, with perhaps the exception of Corcyra, all those two-year-olds which had distinguished themselves earlier in the year, practically went to pieces. Turf statistics have shown for years that certain trainers who force their two-year-olds, and thus win more stakes with them in their first season, invariably fail in the classics, while others who deal leniently with their best youngsters do far better. These facts clearly tend to prove that the two-year-old is not equal to the strain which is imposed upon him by the present-day conditions of racing.

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WHAT CONSTITUTES UNSOUNDNESS?

The question as to what makes a horse unsound is usually troublesome to the judge who stands in the glare of the arena. To rule a horse out for defect is to make an enemy of the exhibitor. According to Stonehenge, unsoundness is "the existence of disease or alteration of structure which does, or will, impair the horse's natural usefulness." Very few horses are absolutely perfect, and yet soundness means perfect health. If the judge is a man of long experience and keen observation, he will not throw discretion to the dogs. For instance, bog spavins are caused by sprain or hard work, and, when there is no lameness, the horse is practically sound. Curby hocks, in the words of a well-known authority, "are not unsoundness." Some of our greatest track horses, notably Axtell, who sold for $105,000, were decorated with curhs, or had curhy formation. If the curhy hock does not produce lameness, the horse, if superior in other things, should not get the gate. Corns, which generally appear in the front feet and cause lameness, are marks of unsoundness. If, however, they are of a trifling nature, they should not disqualify the competitor. Three cases, of hocks puffed hy sprain, of curhy hocks and of superficial corns, have recently come under my ohservation, and, as there was no lameness in these instances, the animals passed muster. To make sure that I was right, I consulted eminent authorities with the result given in the foregoing lines. A young horse, with hocks enlarged hy strain, will recover if given the rest treatment, but the majority of us would prefer, when trying to buy a colt, to avoid little emhellishments. A "nerved" horse may he ahle to work, but is liahle at any time to hecome useless. He is classed unsound for the additional reason that, if he had not heen lame, he would not have had the nerve destroyed.—Horse Breeder.

A LAY VIEW OF THE HORSE AND HIS TREATMENT.

Altbough thousands of automobiles and auto trucks are manufactured and sold annually in this country, horses appear to be in as great demand as ever and at values in excess of those of a few years ago, and it is noticed by observers that more attention is given now to the improvement of conditions surrounding the horse in his service than ever before. In nearly every large city and in many small cities an annual work-horse parade is a feature which attracts attention. Humane societies have educated users of horses in lines to secure, not only better treatment for horses, hut to conserve their powers of service, lengthening the period of their usefulness and increasing their earning capacity. Even the great daily newspapers which in years gone touched editorially only upon topics relating to the civic, political and business world, now frequently devote space to the horse, his present usefulness and his future. One of the most notable allusions of this kind was noted recently appearing in the Boston Glohe, and the sentiments expressed are so thoroughly in accord with the advanced though of today regarding the horse and his proper treatment that it is here reproduced:

Man domesticated the horse before the dawn of history and made this noble animal his most useful friend. Through centuries the horse has toiled ungrudgingly for us, winter and summer. He has been our great ally from the animal kingdom in time of war and our beast of burden in times of peace. And yet in spite of all these years of service we still treat horses cruelly. We still make them wear check-rein and blinders, both instruments of torture. We still cut off their beautiful tails to satisfy style. We still refuse to give them ordinary creature comforts while in the stable. We still allow many of our faithful friends to thrash about all night long, tormented by tbe flies, in stalls so narrow that they cannot lie down to relieve their weary legs, bound to a dreary wall by too short a halter rope, and in many instances longing to quench a severe thirst.

Unless suffering from extreme pain, and sometimes even then, horses have no way of making known their ills. They suffer in silence. A misfitting collar may cut into the horse's shoulder, but he plugs along as if it were all in a day's work. Too much space would be taken if all pains which come to a horse through man's neglect were described, but it must be said that in thousands of cases horses have illnesses and troubles without their owners knowing of the afflictions.

Horses are tender animals in many ways; they cannot stand constant abuse. In times of war, when they are subjected to the hardest of labor, tbe life of the average cavalry horse is only about eight or nine weeks! Many horses did not survive more than six weeks of actual campaigning during the Boer war. The cavalry trooper, however, if he obeys his officers, does not wilfully abuse his horse. Anyone who attends mounted drills—especially of raw recruits—will hear many an angry lecture delivered to the private who nags or otherwise maltreats his animal. It is dishonor to allow a horse to get a sore back in the army. Men have been taken out of their regiments and sent to the rear to learn how to take care o ftheir horses. Cavalrymen do not carry a whip in this country and many do not even wear the blunt spurs which are provided. Army officers have spent years in trying to improve the treatment of horses, and they constantly urge kindness, gentleness, petting and watchful care when lecturing to their men.

Improvement in the treatment of the horse is not confined to the cavalryman. Backed by the President of France, newspapers drove blinders off the streets of Paris. They were never used in Russia. Organizations in this country have done a great work in helping the horse. Carriages and harness are lighter in weight, roads are smoother, stables are better equipped. There is need for improvement, however, and man's debt to the horse is a heavy one.

The average horse leads a very stupid, uninteresting life of toil. The dog, the cat, the cow and the hog are drones in comparison with the horse. Anyone who can see a young horse being trained cannot help admiring the eagerness with which the spirited and somewhat hewildered animal tries to ohey commands which he hardly understands. No man who has ridden or driven horses can forget the willingness and cheerfulness with which they carry out our wishes. If they do not appear willing, then you may he sure that something is prohahly the matter. The horse may he tired. He may not have slept. He may have a severe cold. His feet may hurt so that every step on a hard road means a shooting pain. Of course he may be a "mean" horse, but few horses were ever mean except when man made them so.

In the "polished stone" age horses were hunted like wild heasts and their flesh was considered good for food, hut the conquest of the horse ended so long ago that horse-lovers can only look upon the animal as our friend in need and in pleasure. No animal has done more for us. Watch the horses on a city street any hour of the day and see them pulling and hauling for us. A willing hay drawing the provisions of a dozen families steps sprightly by. Two heavy draft horses come along slowly and steadily, their heads hent down to their work. Surely no one can stop to look at these quiet animals and not pay homage to their years of service and offer a silent hope that they are well treated.—The Horse World.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

July 14, 15, 15.—Nelson, B. C. Nelson Gun Club, H. Bush, Secretary.

July 20, 21 and 22.—Portland, Ore. The Interstate Association's ninth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap guaranteed $100 and a trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $75 and a trophy; winner of of third place guaranteed $50 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be awarded. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 27, 28, 29—Martinez, Cal. Alhambra Gun Club, Fred M. Burnham, President.

Sept. 7.—Eureka, Cal. Eureka Blue Rock Club. Warren E. Innes, Secretary.

Sept. 7—Tacoma, Wash. Tacoma Gun Club, E. W. Cooper, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $500 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 9—San Francisco, Cal. Golden Gate Gun Club, T. D. Riley, President.

September 19 and 20.—Sacramento. Capital City Blue Rock Club. B. H. Worthen, Manager.

Sept. 20—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 4,5—Vancouver Exhibition Association, Vancouver, B. C. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

TERRIERS REVERT TO ANCIENT TYPE.

Reference in the New York Herald's kennel page recently to a litter of wirehaired fox terriers claiming Mr. G. M. Quintard's Raby Dazzler as sire brings to light a striking illustration of atavism or reversion back to a common ancestor. Heavy markings of black patches on the body prevail among the noted wire haired fox terriers of today, and this black body colorization is so pronounced in the case of Raby Dazzler as to suggest the sobriquet of "the black dog."

Some fifteen years ago — maybe more — terriers with white as the predominating color were first preferred by sportsmen to those wholly or almost black and tan or red because dogs of these colors when working were often mistaken for the quarry. In the course of time terriers used for going to earth or working heavy underbrush and hedges with white predominating came to be known as fox terriers, smooth or broken coated, the red as Irish terriers, while the black with sparse tan shadings were claimed by Wales as the terrier indigenous to the principality, and the black, with a more liberal distribution of tan, such as is seen in the more modern Airedale terrier, was designated the old English broken haired terrier.

In the process of development of the wire haired fox terrier two strains gradually asserted themselves until it may safely be claimed they are the dominating factors in the pedigrees of the specimens representing the variety today.

Of these two strains one was originally developed in a section around Darlington and Stockton-on-Tees, the other had for years been the special pride of the natives around Pickering in Yorkshire.

In the earliy days of the cultivation of the wire haired fox terriers, i. e., in the late sixties and seventies, both districts had black and tans as well as terriers marked with white to a greater or lesser degree.

In the seventies and early eighties many of the winning terriers were sons and daughters or direct descendants of Dodd's old Jester in the Darlington district. Jester's color was a white body with tan splashes on what would otherwise have been a white head. His immediate descendants, Carlisle Truck, Carlisle Tack, Jack Frost, Jack's Yarn, Young Jester, Boston Marvel, Knaresmire Jest and others were in some instances all white but the prevailing colorization was white with tan markings on the head.

These markings were reproduced until about the early nineties. Then the winning descendants, as if tired of the family "complexion," presented a striking contrast by the assumption of black patches for body adornment and bright tan, sprinkled with black, over the head

Among the first Jester offshoots to attract attention, owing to the patchwork like splashings on the body, were some specimens in Mr. Arthur Maxwell's string. Their sire was Jack Frost, all white, and their dam, Try Again, an all white body with a tan head. Try Again was a daughter of Jack Frost, and the latter's sister Tees Try, white body and head with black ticked quarters.

The intense inbreeding, which had resulted in the production of heavy marked specimens, struck the writer as practically irrefutable evidence that Dodd's Old Jester was closely allied with the black and tan broken haired terrier, and as Jester's parentage was never divulged to the public, it is quite probable one of his parents, or both, were black and tan broken haired terriers.

Chiefly, however, through Meersbrook Bristles, by Knavesmire Jest, inbred to old Jester, heavily marked descendants of the Darlington dog were for a spell the prominent winners.

At the beginning of this century, however, the winning specimens returned to the Jester markings of white, with tan locks or splashes on the head. This was in a great measure due to the potency of the Duchess of Newcastle's Cackler of Notts, a son of Barkby Ben, who was a grand sire of Meersbrook Bristles.

Absence of heavy body markings was conspicuous among the majority of the winning terriers until about three years ago. Then heavy patches began to make their reappearance, until today the majority of winners are patched on the body.

At this stage one may point to the fact that ninety per cent, if not one hundred per cent, of the present winning wire terriers are descendants in direct male line of Old Jester, chiefly through his son, Young Jester, through his son Knavesmire Jest, through his son Meersbrook Bristles, through his grandson Barkby Ben, through his son Cackler of Notts, through his sons, especially by Sylvan Result.

As to the markings, it would seem that the reversion back to the black and tan ancestor of Old Jester alternates with a recurring reversion to Old Jester, about every fifth generation. According to it, nature's intention that all her laws should be solved by ordinary human calculations, then the Old Jester markings should recur about 1920. Will they? Or has nature ordained that the time has come when the black, and tan progenitors of Baby Daz Zbo, Matford Vic, Fast Freight, etc., will be emphasized by black and tan descendants? Will the breeder who has one or more black and tan pups in a litter have the courage to disclose the fact, or will these evidences of an ancestry dating back more than a century be consigned to the bucket?

As regards the black and tan broken haired terrier, the late Rawdon B. Lee told the writer that the oldest portrayal of a terrier he had unearthed was a print published in 1806. This he reproduced in his book on the fox terrier. It is that of a working terrier, black and tan in color, and broken, or rough haired.

When Wales claimed the wire coated black and tan terrier as its own those who founded the Welsh Terriers' Club were, as the writer understood their attitude at the time, emphatically opposed to all specimens which were as gaily marked with tan as the present Airedale. Then the distinctive feature was that the Welsh terrier must have a solid black body and black legs, except about the feet and pasterns and hocks. Times change, apparently, for at the recent New York show the writer overheard one who passed as an authority on the breed condemn a really typical specimen because it lacked the gay tan markings, which some years back were regarded as distinguishing the old English broken haired terrier from the Welsh terrier.

The net fishermen have been barred by county ordinance from fishing in Sonoma and Marin creeks and sloughs. Napa river and its tributaries, with Cache and Prospect creeks, are immune from the net men by State law. Merced county follows and is now on the list by ordinance of the county Supervisors passed last week, to the extent that striped bass and black bass, salmon, catfish and crappie are protected from seining operations during the months of June and July.

* * *

Black bass fishing in Middle river, about fourteen miles this side of Stockton, still holds good. The catches of R. B. Murdoch, Louis Gotthelf and Ed H. Humphreys, July 4 and 5, were limit baskets. Prospect slough, above Rio Vista, and other bass resorts in that section are now worth visiting, according to Frank Gardner. Good catches of five and six-pound striped bass have also been made recently in Prospect slough and thereabouts.

AT THE TRAPS.

Montana State Shoot.—Under the auspices of the Billings Rod and Gun Club the Montana State blue rock tournament came off at Billings June 22, 23 and 24. Sixty-five shooters participated. F. W. Oswald and E. L. Mitchell, presumably the California shooter who won the Pacific Coast handicap at Madera in 1911, were high guns with 576 out of 600 each. The total scores follow:

	Sh. at	B'k		Sh. at	B'k
E. L. Mitchell	600	576	W. K. Moore	300	209
W. A. Selvidge	600	490	Prosser	600	527
J. H. Bradfield	600	506	*W. M. Bowman	600	539
C. M. Ray	600	477	F. E. Kessler	600	504
*Rush Razee	600	553	D. M. Stearns	600	492
J. B. Arnold	600	392	G. H. Slaughter	600	527
E. B. Wastie	600	485	J. C. West	400	257
R. L. Dalke	600	480	J. L. Crawford	580	477
Geo. F. Shea	600	515	E. A. Morley	200	147
*E. J. Morgan	600	529	B. R. Smith	200	99
R. J. Starkey	600	550	H. Sitherwood	105	47
Thos. Murray	400	343	J. E. Logan	300	206
G. L. Becker	600	546	Phil Cook	300	204
A. S. Hayden	600	499	R. B. Brubeck	80	71
*F. C. Riehl	600	562	L. C. Babcock	400	329
Sam Weaver	600	532	S. F. Emmons	100	82
Wm. Clayton	600	508	C. L. Parsons	600	513
T. W. Parker	600	520	O. G. England	600	432
R. A. Prater	600	531	L. F. Gemmett	600	501
E. L. Robbins	600	516	E. P. Mathewson	600	413
F. Weatherhead	600	555	H. H. Nell	600	444
G. P. Garlow	600	507	C. H. Smith	600	473
*C. L. Flannigan	600	516	C. J. Drumgool	600	489
J. Stone	600	503	F. W. Oswald	600	576
G. M. Tolemie	600	440	W. R. Terrant	600	536
A. G. Barron	145	113	J. C. Norris	600	535
B. C. Brown	145	120	A. W. Stevens	600	484
*A. Woodworth	525	487	R. E. Brown	600	478
A. L. Tippet	600	540	*L. C. Booth	600	523
Lee Williams	600	520	A. H. Stephenson	145	95
J. A. Baker	600	527	B. K. Short	255	190
H. Schnach	600	522	G. C. Mapes	500	410
*E. S. McCall	200	119			

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Venice Traps.—Fred H. Teeple, manager of the Los Angeles Gun Club grounds at Venice, writes to the sporting press as follows: "June 28 was an ideal day, the sun shone bright and warm and the gentle breeze that blew from the ocean was just strong enough to blow the smoke away from the shooters. Under these favorable conditions some really excellent shooting took place. Frank Mellus and Guy Holohan were high, with 99 out of 100. Frank broke 86 straight and Guy 97 straight. The pair shot 50 more each and finished in a tie, with 147 out of 150; some gun pointing that. J. C. Hagerman and Smith broke 95 and 90, respectively. Teeple landed third honors by breaking 88. Mellus was high in the doubles with 16 out of 12 pairs. Groat was the runner-up with 15. In the tower shooting, Hedderly, with his little 20-gauge, broke 24; Mellus, 19; Groat, 16. Dr. Fitzgerald broke 75 out of 100 with a 28-gauge, and in one string of 25 broke 24. Miss Truppel shot at targets for the first time, her scores were 3, 8 and 15 out of 25, pretty fine work for a beginner. She is a natural shooter, having shot quite a bit of game. With a little practice over the traps she would make a fine target shot. Mrs. Groat broke 86 out of her century, and without doubt is one of the best lady shooters that I know of. Mellus, Smith, Oliver and Teeple put up the squad record for the grounds today. Oliver lost his first target and that was the only one to get away out of the century. The scores:

Handicap event, 100 targets—

	Al.	Bk	T'l		Al.	Bk	T'l
F. Mellus	0	99	—99	O. Nelson	17	78	—95
G. Holohan	0	99	—99	Mr. Groat	10	84	—94
Hagerman	2	95	—97	Teeple	6	88	—94
J. Nelson	10	87	—97	Oliver	0	83	—83
Smith	5	90	—95	Dr. Fitzgerald	0	75	—75
Mrs. Groat	9	86	—95	Greenway	0	76	—76

	Sh.at	Bk		Sh.at	Bk
Deal	75	30	Adams	25	17
Miss Truppel	75	26	Towne	25	14
Millard	25	19	Kinney	25	10
Beckwith	25	18			

Twelve pair doubles—

F. Mellus	16	O. Nelson	13
Mr. Groat	15	J. Nelson	12

Tower shooting, 25 targets—

Hedderly	24	Teeple	15
F. Mellus	19	Dr. Fitzgerald	8
Mr. Groat	19		

* * *

Tower Shooting.—There being some 1,200 odd duck club shooters in this end of the State, Fred Teeple, manager of the Los Angeles Gun Club, conceived the idea of installing a tower to give them some overhead practice. Fred is a newcomer among us, or he never would have hesitated, for they all need said practice, writes E. F. Hedderley. So he put up a wooden tower 45 feet high, with an expert trap on the platform, and the way the 16-yard cracks went down the line on the crossers was an education in itself. The general sentiment seemed to be that if a man had to eat all of those he broke, Doc Fitzgerald, the club dentist, still would have plenty of time to shoot. Quite a few actually got afraid of 'em, and decided there was something about the motion that prevented shot from breaking the targets, but finally a long guy came along with a fancy Parker 20-bore and got in the way of all but one in a string of 25. The game is such good practice for any form of wing shooting at ducks or doves that it should be played more generally. The gun is kept below the elbow and pitched up as the target starts. It teaches pulling on the swing. The reason so many good shots make such hard work of it is partly to be found in their use of their regular trap guns, which are bored to shoot the charge about its width higher than the shooter really expects, owing to the rapid rise of a regulation target. With crossing targets traveling horizontally or even settling downward, it is necessary to lead a foot or two with a fast swing and be a foot below the target when pulling, even with a gun which truly fits, and with a long-stocked,

over-straight "stick," one would actually have to shoot at something else than the target—a yard or more under it. The crossing game is fine for the small-bore shooters, although at the 16-yard work they are doing well. Fitzgerald recently broke 23x25 with his 28-bore.

Alameda Traps.—The scores shot at the Bay View Gun Club July shoot, held the 12th inst., show Hughey Wohber and George Geantit high guns in the medal match, Wobher and Miss Houghawout led in both the Du Pont and Hercules trophy shoots at 15 birds. The Geantit team won the "grub" shoot, over Wobber's squad, 10 birds per man, 48 out of 60 to 47. The scores in the doubles match, 12 pairs, were: Wohber 18, Parsons 10, Middleton 8. The regular scores follow, club medal 20 birds, Du Pont trophy 15 birds, Hercules trophy 15 birds:

L. Voshurg, 15—7—10; F. Adams, 12—7—6; M Muchs, 10—9—8; J. Millit, 10—9—10; Geo. Geantit, 18—6—10; H. E. Wohher 18—12—13; P. Fox, 14—11—10; Al. Young, 6—9—8; J. Tasker, 12—9—10; F. W. Parsons, 8—9—10; L. Middleton, 11—9—11; Mrs. Haughawout, 17—12—12.

* * *

Pacific Coast Handicap.—Advance reports indicate that there will he a hig attendance of shooters at Portland next week. Tomorrow will he practice day, five 20 bird races. Monday's card calls for ten 15 hird races and a special event at 25 douhle rises. Tuesday forenoon, five 20 hird events followed by the Preliminary Handicap, 100 singles, is the program. Wednesday morning's schedule will consist of five 20 hird matches concluding with the feature event, the Pacific Coast Handicap, 100 singles.

The total entrance fees for the regular program amounts to $101, as follows:

First Day.—Entrance in regular events, $16; Special event at doubles, $4; Optional sweeps on regular events, $10; Optional sweep on the 150 targets, $5; Optional sweep on the three days' regular program (350 targets), $5. Total, $40.00.

Second Day.—Entrance in regular events, $11; Preliminary Handicap, $8; Optional sweeps on regular events, $5; Optional sweep on the 100 targets, $5. Total, $29.00.

Third Day.—Entrance in regular events, $11; Pacific Coast Handicap, $11; Optional sweeps on regular events, $5; Optional sweep on the 100 targets, $5. Total, $32.00.

Amateur contestants may shoot for "targets only" in any or all events and he eligihle to win any of the trophies.

The entrance for the five practice events amounts to $10.

A hrief history of the Interstate Association annual Coast tournament is the following:

First Tournament.—Held at Ingleside grounds, San Francisco, Cal., in 1905. Total number of entries in the main event, 74. G. E. Sylvester, of San Francisco, Cal., handicapped at 16 yards, was the winner with a score of 97 out of 100 shot at, after shooting off a tie with Boh Bungay, of Long Beach, 17 to 16.

Second Tournament.—Los Angeles, Cal., 1906. Total numher of entries in the main event, 60. F. B. Mills, of Long Beach, Cal., 19 yards, winner, 89 out of 100.

Third Tournament.—Spokane, Wash., 1907. Total numher of entries in the main event, 54. M. E. Hensler, of Colorado Springs, Colo., 18 yards, winner, 93 out of 100.

Fourth Tournament.—Seattle, Wash., 1909. Total numher of entries in the main event, 114. John H. Noel, of Nashville, Tenn., 18 yards, winner, 96 out of 100.

Fifth Tournament.—Seattle, Wash., 1910. Total numher of entries in the main event, 109. J. J. Law, of Aherdeen, Wash., 17 yards, winner, 97 out of 100.

Sixth Tournament.—Madera, Cal., 1911. Total numher of entries in the main event, 93. E. L. Mitchell, of Los Angeles, Cal., 17 yards, winner, 93 out of 100.

Seventh Tournament.—Portland, Ore., 1912. Total numher of entries in the maiu event, 126. M. M. Bull, of Eugene, Ore., 19 yards, winner, 93 out of 100.

Eighth Tournament.—Sacramento, Cal., 1913. Total numher of entries in the main event, 107. George E. Ellis, of Stockton, Cal., 17 yards, winner, 95 out of 100.

* * *

"Pull!"—The Golden Gate Gun Cluh July hlue rock shoot will he the local trap shooting function at West Alameda tomorrow.

If indications are anywhere near correct it looks as if the Martinez tournament of the Alhambra Gun Club will draw as large, if not a larger, attendance as the hig shoot at Portland next week.

* * *

Nemour (Ladies') Trapshooting Club.—Owing to a heavy downpour of rain the regular shoot had to he postponed this week. Wednesday July 15 was held the last shoot for the Rutter cup.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 7, the cluh held a special meeting at which the following officers were elected to serve for one year, heginning July, 1914: President, Mrs. Harry White; vice-president, Mrs. B. V. Clark; corresponding secretary, Miss Harriet D. Hammond; recording secretary, Miss Marie V. Lannan; treasurer, Miss Jessie A. Gentieu; field captain, Mrs. Chas. Springer.

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Quite a few striped hass have recently heen caught in Tihuron lagoon and off Belvedere island. One saltwater troller is given credit for taking a twenty-pound hass off the Sausalito ferry slip last week. Indications point to a revival of the trolling sport for striped bass across the bay.

DEER HUNTING MAY BE COMPLICATED.

By a recent decision of the Appellate Court for the Second District of this State, the fish and game laws may he changed materially.

The case in question grew out of the arrest of eight net fishermen, who were charged with illegal net fishing in district No. 7, in violation of the Act of 1913, which was amendatory to the statutes of 1911 and entitled "An Act to divide the State into fishing and game districts."

Setting aside the "pretty kettle of fish" cooked by one lone fisherman's application for haheas corpus, the ruling of the court declares the legislation of 1913 to be unconstitutional and void, on the ground that it is class legislation and that the title of the act does not clearly specify what that statute was intended to cover.

This decision changes the dish to a "venison stew," temporarily at all events—with a "dove pot-pie" as an entre.

If—There is no appeal made to the Supreme Court within 30 days from July 3, the decision of the Appellate Court will stand and the law of 1911 will he in effect; in other words there will he six fish and game districts in the State instead of seven, as provided hy the 1913 amendment—the hunting seasons prescrihed hy the 1911 statute will he in force.

But—Until such appeal is taken, the law of 1913 will remain in force, is the contention of the Fish and Game Commissioners.

Also—The law of 1913 will he in full force and effect until the matter has heen passed upon hy the Supreme Court, presumahly a comparatively short time, for habeas corpus proceedings do not hang fire like civil suits.

And Meanwhile—The Humholdt county authorities have sent out notices that deer shooting must he discontinued in that county until August 15, a ruling that will not hold in court, it is contended.

In Conclusion—The cook that started the trouhle was denied his application of haheas corpus and remanded to the custody of the Los Angeles sheriff. His attorneys intimate an appeal will he taken. So far as the fisherman is concerned, he is up in the air; for the net using statute of 1913, which it is claimed he violated, is exactly the same as that of 1911, and the pescadore individual is caught hetween the two horns of the net fishing dilemma.

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CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME LAW PROBLEMS.

The People's Fish and Game Protective Association's proposed initiative game law, which was blatantly touted, formed for the purpose of taking the game and fish away from the idle rich and restoring them to the people, has died a-hornin', and all its friends are asking now is that it he decently interred. The whole game was nothing more nor less than a market hunters' scheme, from the heginning.

The association, or some of its leaders, met Wednesday morning at the Palace Hotel, and after a session—stormy according to some, ahsolutely peaceful according to others—resolved itself into a coroner's jury and hrought in a verdict of death from natural causes.

Definitely resolving to abandon the project and drop the petitions now in the field, the association decided to kiss its money good-hy and think no more of the matter.

Lack of puhlic interest in the proposed measure to give "to all equally permission to take and possess" was named as the chief contrihuting cause of the demise.

The lack of interest hecame painfully manifest when F. M. Bailey, formerly of the wild game dealing commission firm of J. F. Corriea & Co. (he was the "Co."), the foster parent of the initiative, reported that the petition was still shy many thousands of the signatures necessary to place it on the ballot. Of the 33,000 odd names necessary, "ahout half have been obtained," according to one of the leaders; "something over 20,000," according to another.

Some of the chief proponents of the measure insisted that it would be easy enough to complete the petitions, hut said the association had hecome convinced it could never win at the polls. Letters from all over the State, and particularly from Southern California, opposing the measure, were referred to as the principal cause on which this judgment was hased.

Lack of interest is still another phase that came to the front when Bailey continued his report to say that only $1,195 had heen collected for the support of the measure, while he had already spent $1,500 on it. To complete the petition Bailey said $2,000 was needed. Here is where the storm is said to have hroken, hut that is denied hy some of the participants in the meeting.

Collections from suhscrihers were admitted to have been very slow, so slow that Justice Court suits have been filed in some cases hy Bailey as secretary of the association.

In one of these, filed in Justice A. T. Barnett's court, the Borzone Fish Company is alleged to have agreed to pay the plaintiff $200 on the printing and puhlication of the initiative petition and measure, hut to have refused later to hand over the cash.

The proponents of the initiative had until August 6 to file the petition with the Secretary of State, hut the certifying officer in each county has the right to demand that the petition be in his hands twenty days hefore it goes to Sacramento. Registrar Harry Zemansky is said to have ruled that in this county he would demand the entire twenty days. That made Wednesday the 15 inst. the last day for the petition in San Francisco at least, and it is admitted that the list was short many thousands of names. At any rate the association declined to put up $2,000 more to complete the signatures.

"What's the use," sighed one of the hotel men interested. "The hotels don't care much ahout it, anyway."

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The hotel men do care, however, ahout the prohihition hallot this fall. With over 160,000 licensed shotgun and rifle shooting sportsmen in this State, suppose there was a strong evidence of organization? And suppose, further, that the Bonifaces suspected that the shooting and fishing sportsmen (the latter hody hought ahout 100,000 fishing licenses this year) would come out solid for prohihition, where would the hotelmen, the cafe men, the restauraut men all he? Up in the air, no douht.

The automohile dealers and garage managers' interests were also threatened hy the market hunters' initiative petition. They got husy also.

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The non-sale of ducks will come up on referendum this fall. We make the prophecy that this measure will also die after a weak struggle at the polls.

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DEER HUNTING NOTES.

According to statistics compiled hy the State Fish and Game Commission, the total numher of legally killed deer in this State last year was 8,269. Based upon data secured from various sections of the hunting territory it is predicted that when the present season closes the total for 1914 of hucks, large and small, will run up to hetween 16,000 and 18,000, or over douhle last year's total.

Marin county opened for deer-hunting sportsmen Wednesday, July 15, and needless to state there was a small army of riflemen out in the hills and canyons across the hay, for this county has for many years had the reputation of heing a great venison producer.

On the Country Club preserve the memhers will not shoot any huck this season that is not a forked horn—a very humane provision, for some of the young spike hucks and towheads are hardly larger than a jack rahhit, and it is hut scant sport to hag the little fellows. This same rule will he ohserved hy several of the other hunting cluhs in the county.

Since the big acreage of the Mailliard property has gone under the control of the Woodacre Real Estate Company, that old-time favorite deer-hunting section has heen closed to the deer hunters. It is also reported that all of the ranch owners on the west slope of Tamalpais, including the south slope of the Kent properties, have also put the han on deer hunting. The Santa Venetia and the country to the east of Olema, and in the vicimity of the Five Brooks property, is also closed to hunters this season. This situation just ahout cuts off a large portion of the open country in Marin county for the independent fusilier, and will compel the venison seeker who is not a memher of one of the gun cluhs to rely on another county for his hunting.

Sonoma county hunters who intended to hunt for deer in Marin county this week will he in a dilemma if successful in hagging hucks, for they cannot legally hring the spoils of the chase into Sonoma county, where the season opens August 1. Several arrests were made hy Game Warden Lencioni since July 1 of returning hunters who hrought in venison killed in open counties.

The Lucas Valley Cluh members were out in force Wednesday, several hucks were jumped and shot at hut not hagged. Wm. Ritchie shot at and knocked down a fine huck hut it managed to get away, more's the pity. Victor Gun Cluh memhers also had a few shots hut failed to score. Two hucks were hagged on the Lagunitas Gun Cluh preserve, in Little Carson valley.

More deer were bagged in Monterey county last season than in any other county in California. Game Warden Frank Shook, who recently made a trip through the country lying hetween the Salinas river and the Santa Lucia range, reports that the hucks have become wise to existing dangerous conditions, and are seeking the remote and roughest parts of the mountain ranges.

The season in San Mateo county has not heen up to past seasons so far. For the first time in five years the Redwood City outfit, who muster eight guns and shoot on King's mountain, returned empty handed on the opening day. Another Redwood City party of five also failed to count in that hunting ground. Al Baker of this city bagged a fine three-pointer that weighed 150 pounds last Sunday morning while hunting up in the head of Tohin canyon, a few miles in from San Pedro. Lawrence Cahill Jr. dropped a fat four-pointer in the hills hack of San Mateo last Sunday. Judge Richards of Halfmoon Bay fined P. Walker of South San Francisco $75 for killing a fawn while hunting on the Jersey ranch territory back of San Bruno last week.

Hunting in the Santa Cruz county hills seems to be well rewarded since the season opened, a number of big bucks having heen killed over on the coast side. A 175-pound huck killed hy Joe Fornie, back of the Gianone ranch, is the largest so far. Harry Bellamy got a 150-pound huck in the same neighborhood. A 130-pound deer was Charles Pinkham's prize, secured in the hills hack of Davenport Landing. A number of bucks have also heen killed near Boulder Creek.

Ed Garrett and Ed Keil hagged two nice bucks, one a five-pointer, last week near Ornhaum Springs, in Mendocino county. A. E. Noyes got his huck near Willits. Good deer hunting reports come in from the

The open season for rahhits, in all districts of this

State, will begin August 1. The daily limit is twenty bunnies. The dove season opens July 15th in game districts Nos. 1, 3 and 7. The birds are said to be very plentiful in and around Sacramento county. In districts Nos. 2 and 4 the season opens August 1, excepting in Merced and Stanislaus counties.

In Santa Cruz county, bowever, the rabbit season will not open until October 15. Tree squirrels and doves are under close season and on the county protected list all tbe year round. Cutting down the open season on rabbits for two months and a half was intended by the county board of supervisors to prevent the illegal slaughter of quail by unscrupulous gunners ostensibly out ofter Mollie Cottontail.

FISH LINES.

Trout anglers who made a trip to the Truckee river resorts a fortnight ago were to a great extent disappointed, for the fly-fishing conditions did not carry out expectations. Some of the Truckee veterans, on their return to this city, went so far as to express doubts as to favorable fishing conditions until as late as August 1. Since then, however, the river has lowered and the stream has cleared so that good reports came down from Boca last week, and following these tidings, J. F. Cooper and Chas. H. Kewell, who were at the San Francisco Fly Casting Club's lodge, supplemented the good news by the statement that "fishing is excellent, fly-fishing better than it has heen so far this season." Among the Boca anglers were George B. Osgood of Alameda, who has been a daily limit angler. Bob Tonini's basket carried forty nice fish. George Hirschel's catch was twenty-four, Ralph Friedman landed forty-five, Mrs. Friedman thirty-two and other rodsters returned with from ten to twenty-five trout. This was Wednesday's tally at Boca last week and is given as an indication of what may be expected from now on, present favorable conditions keeping up.

Rod and reel data from the Big Meadows country is always acceptahle at this time of the year wheu an extended outing is in contemplation. For one fact, the roads over all the summits are open, the route via Humboldt heing especially good now. Near Chester, in the upper end of the meadows, the main stream and branches are down to ahout the right level and the "water just right." The forked tails have disappeared and the trout are paying attention to flies and spoons in earnest—hig fish, too. Fishing in Butt creek, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Seelig, with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson, also found water productive of fine trout a week ago. The largest fish taken scaled 4¾ pounds.

A fishing trip that should develop a fund of practical information concerning several long-distance fishing waters is that of Ed Jones, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Wells, who left Saturday for the upper end of the Big Meadows, thence to Fall river, the Williamson, Rogue and McKenzie rivers. Back to Grant's Pass, on the Rogue, then down the coast to Smith's river, near Crescent city; taking in the Mad river and winding up at Eureka for a final try in the Eel river. Reports from Eel river give out that there is a run of big fish from the ocean, fish that go up to uine and ten pounds. Besides the large trout there is a plenty of smaller fish that offer pleasing sport.

Nat Boas, Ned Bosqui, J. B. Coleman and Frank Hooper after giving Williamson river and Spring creek the "once over," and where the sport had tapered off a bit, were last week located on more exciting fishing water—the Wood river, where they were catching big trout from two to five pounds in weight with No. 8 light caddis flies.

E. M. Hecht and Louis Newbauer were located on the McKenzie river, about forty-five miles from Eugene. Rainbow and Dolly Varden trout are numerous and game fighters.

Those trout run from ten to thirty inches in size. The fly-fishing fun there will be over by the end of July. As a sample of the sport, Hecht caught twenty-seven large trout one morning on flies and a spinning spoon.

The east branch of the North Fork of the American river, a rugged country reached via Emigrant Gap, was found to he a fine fishing section over the Fourth of July hy Dr. S. Samson, Floyd Spence, Al Christianson and William Chambers. Limits of trout averaging twelve inches in length were taken Saturday and Sunday.

The so-called "chain of lakes" reached from Johnsville, in Plumas county, are now in most inviting fishing shape for the rodster. John C. Sammi and Will Kiessig of Berkeley have enjoyed splendid fly-fishing in Wade, Grass, Long and Gold lakes. The killing insect lures for these Sierra mountain lakes are the blue bottle and gray hackle in the morning, supplemented in the evening hours hy the royal coachman and Parmachinee Belle, the latter fly a favorite Eastern bass lure.

Good fishing has been the luck of camping parties who have heen on the Garcia river in Sonoma county recently. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cheney, Miss Bookhart and H. Hughes found the sport good for two weeks recently.

San Mateo coast streams still appeal to the trout angler, notwithstanding these creeks have had a thorough going over since April 1. There is always a chance at the Pescadero, San Gregorio and other tidewater lagoons of connecting with a run of steelhead from the ocean. Charles F. Breidenstein had that luck July 4 and picked up a nice basket of trout in the San Gregorio lagoon. The Gazos was fished a week ago by Floyde Spence, Al Christianson and Dr. W. Ogle with satisfactory results. Purissima creek has a few nice sized rainbows left, judging from the baskets brought into Fred Sarcander's last Sunday by Asa Herrum and otbers.

Feather river points have been good, bad or indifferent for many holiday fishing parties. Later advices, bowever, indicate a decided improvement in fishing conditions. Fred C. Roebke Jr. writes from Blairsden that "trout are now rising to the fly nicely. Tbe moonligbt nights spoiled tbe morning fishing. The best time tbis week has been from 5 to 8 p. m." The brown hackle witb peacock body, royal coachman, Kamloops, Wells special and dark caddis flies give best results at Blairsden in tbe main river and near-by creeks. Last Wednesday evening one usberman landed nine trout running from half to one and a balf pounds. Anotber rodster had tbe satisfaction of hooking a three and a three and a half pound rainbow. Several anglers of the fair sex have been getting full baskets of trout with salmon roe baits, trout averaging eight inches in size.

Fraser and Gray Eagle creeks are said to be now in excellent fishing condition. Ed Thompson is responsible for the report tbat good fly-fisbing is ready now at Sbady Rest and creeks of tbat vicinity.

Herman Cohn, Joe Springer, Peter Moir, Milton Frankenburg and Walter Brant of the California Anglers' Association made up a boliday party two weeks ago for Rodgers and Blairsden. At tbat time their best efforts with trout tackle drew blank, which goes, in a way, to show tbat trout fishing savors something of a lottery.

Another party of members of the same organization are located in the Sierra country at China camp, about fourteen miles from Gazelle, in Siskiyou county. In that section the creeks are alive with trout, not such very large ones, but just big enough to make the catching of them very pleasing. As an outing section the district is voted to he without parallel by George A. Wentworth, Joseph Meyer, Fred Vanniman and J. B. Hauser.

Big and Little Stoney creeks in Sonoma county, in the vicinity of Fout's Springs, is reported to be in splendid fishing condition now. William Billeter and several other local anglers propose to play a two weeks' engagement with the trout in those creeks. Ed Jones, George Butler and Charles Isaac found the sport good there recently.

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A big run of salmon that has kept the Santa Cruz and Capitola fishing boats busy for a week past is reported by Walter C. Welsh of Capitola. The majority of the boats have returned with from 15 to 22 salmon daily. A number of fish weighing over thirty pounds have been taken. These fish are caught mostly on hand lines. Sardine baits are plentiful and consequently there is an inducement for the rod and line anglers to go after salmon.

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The methods of the striped bass fishermen very somewhat according to locality. The San Antone and Petaluma creek frequenters use the ordinary heavy salt water rod and reel tackle and bait up with "bullheads" or "midshipmen," live fish preferred. The clam neck baits have, for the time being, been ignored hy the striped fish. In this fishing zone during the shooting season a bait that has been effective in securing large bass is wild duck or mudhen entrails. The trolling spoon has not had the same attraction for bass in either San Antone slough or Petaluma creek recently as this lure had in past seasons.

Other hait casting or still fishing resorts are South Vallejo, Port Costa, Rodeo, San Pablo and the Wingo sloughs and creeks.

At the Oleum wharf, across the bay, good catches have been made by tying a piece of red flannel on the hook and walking up and down the wharf with the hook dangling from a cane pole and kept two or three feet below the surface of the water. At Point Richmond the fishermen wade out from shore in the shallow flats and cast baited hooks as far out as possible. The frequenters of West Berkeley wharf use a flat wooden or cork float. This device is used to carry the "shiner" haited hook out into the current, where the hig fish loaf.

In Tihuron lagoon the best results are achieved by still fishing. Here clams, bullheads, shiners and other baits are productive in striped bass. Trolling with brass or brass aud silver spoons, either No. 5 or No. 6, is the style adopted by the men and women folks who seek sport in Corte Madera creek and in the waters about Point San Quentin. The old-time trolley line rigs that were put out from the wharves and moles on the east side of the bay are but rarely used now.

The San Antone bass anglers out recently spent the week-end holidays under pleasant weather conditions, but did not connect with many striped bass. Among the rodsters out were Hugh C. Draper, Jack Duckell, Terry Evans, James Lynch, Dave Wallace, Frank Bond, Ed Winters and others. The largest hass taken scaled 8 pounds. Other fish caught ran from 3 to 6 pounds. San Antone slough is full of striped bass, large ones having been seen frequently, but just why the fish cannot be taken is a standing puzzle with the rodsters.

The fleet of fishing skiffs that prospected Petaluma creek, off the "twin houses," and the nearby favorite fishing holes were fairly lucky last Sunday. Frank Holland's 14 pounder was the biggest bass hooked during the day. The Fourth of July fishermen did not do so well.

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A government fish hatchery will be established at Iron Canyon if the reports of government experts sent to investigate the matter warrant it. Professor George Requa of the Sisson hatchery and Hardy Mansfield of Chico are now at Iron Canyon and will make tests that will occupy several days.

ECHOES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Pioneers of the nortb, officials and residents of the municipality of Atbabasca, members of the Royal Nortb West Mounted Police, 150 Cree Indians and three members of his family followed the remains of Louis Fassoneure, known from Edmonton to the Arctic ocean as Captain Sbott, to tbeir final resting place, near Tawatiuaw, tbe morning of May 18, two days after bis death at Sacred Heart hospital. It was a fitting close to the eventful career of a hinterlander, who lived 74 years in tbe vicinity of the 55th parallel of latitude.

Captain Sbott's youth is shrouded in mystery, but it is generally believed that his forebears were sturdy fishermen and trappers, from whom he inherited the sterling qualities that placed him in tbe fore of river men and pioneers in tbe north country trade. He was a friend of all in the Athabasca district; be had no enemies among tbe white people. He was feared and revered by bis own people, the half-breeds. He drove a close bargain—bis word was his bond. One of the old-timers of the North said of him:

"Captain Shott may have been cheated, but he never cbeated. He may have been 'stung' again and again, but there was so mucb of nature's gentleman in him that he would be the last to try to get over the weakest of his class. He was no scholar, but he could tell the value of a 'bit.' His wits had beeu sharpened by contact with a strange and cosmopolitan school, and the wonder is that he did not get contaminated with the smooth and artful gangs that would fawn upon him, not for what he was, but for what he could procure."

Rev. Father Demerais, friend of twenty-five years, who was at the old river dog's deathbed, where were also gathered the captain's wife and two sons prached the funeral sermon, in the course of which he spoke at length of Shott's qualities. It was an eloquent tribute from one man to another. The priest, who spoke in Cree and English, dwelt briefly on the last moments of the pioneer, mentioning that after the last offices of the church had been performed, Captain Shott said: "I am ready to go. I have done with the world."

A writer in the Saturday Eveming Post of March 14, in an article upon "The Commerce of the North," paid this tribute to Captain Shott:

"The Grand Rapids of the Athabasca, which Pierre and his professional friends are going to run with all these scows when the brigade goes North, were long held to be impassable. These rapids will always be known as the Grand Rapids. This tall, dark, piratical-looking man here on the hank, owning his share of the spring thirst, will always be known as 'Cap.' Shott, his real name is Louis Fassoneure.

"He is a historical character, a great figure in the commerce of the North, though unknown. It was he who forty-nine years ago altered the freight route of all this commerce of the North, and brought it not through Prince Albert and over the terrible Clearwater Trail and the Methy Portage, hut over the Edmonton and Athabasca route. He is unknown to history, but a great man.

"Louis Fassoneure's claim to remembrance is that when still a young man, tall and strong as a moose, he rebelled at the thought of a mile and a half of hill portage, and swore he would run the Grand Rapids of the Athabasca or perish.

"He ran the right-hand channel and did not perish; he came back and did it over again, exulting; took boat after boat through year after year—millions of dollars' worth of cargo.

"At the stern of each scow the men now are rigging a long sweep or steering oar cut from the thirty-foot tree trunk of a young spruce. Two pairs of small oars, say, 20 feet long, go in each boat, with one or two extra, for sometimes Pierre will break an oar. They are all hewn out with an ax in the rudest possible fashiou. The tholepins are round birch limbs driven into augur holes. Along the edge of each scow there is a running-board, so that one can walk along it—or fall off. The usual method, however, is to climb over the luggage. Not a piece goes North that has not been tramped on a thousand times."

Tom E. Mason, a fur trapper, running a line at the headwaters of the Little Smoky river, in central western Alberta, recently arrived in Edmonton for medical treatment, following a terrific fight early in March with a golden eagle, which clawed and pecked his face, neck and left shoulder and arm. He killed the bird, which had a spread of wings of eight feet two inches from tip to tip.

"I was attracted to the trap," Mason said in telling the story of the encounter, "by a strange noise, and as I got closer I saw a huge golden eagle held by one foot in a wolf trap.

"My first thought was to release the bird, not thinking it would venture an attack; but that is where I was fooled. I was quickly made aware of the fact when I sprawled upon my back, with the eagle and the trap on top of me. However, I succeeded in warding off the pecks directed at my eyes, but the beak struck my face and neck and shoulder several times.

"One of the bird's claws tore through the coat and sweater I was wearing and cut my arm and shoulder," Mason continued, as he exhibited the gashes. "Finally I got to my feet and hit the bird on the heat until it fell dead at my feet."

The injured trapper brought the head and legs of the eagle to Edmonton. One of the legs, which are fully an inch in diameter, shows the "bite" of the wolf trap. This gives an idea of the size of the bird.

AMONG THE THOURGHBREDS

THE GOLD CUP FORM.

The closing remarks in my article of Thursday last on the breeding of Bruleur and Orsonville have not been misunderstood by people who are at one with me in the belief that radical reforms are necessary to safeguard English breeding against such surprises as that in this year's Derby. They have, however, been wilfully misunderstood by those who, either through narrow-mindedness or prejudice, do not realize the seriousness of present conditions. My allusion to the superior breeding of Bruleur and Orsonville should not have been read in any other sense than "superior in regard to staying blood," of which so little is left in England. The result of the Ascot Gold Cup more drastically demonstrated the lack of genuine stayers than I could have wished for. The only true stayer in the field was Aleppo, and he was followed home by a horse which was simply started on the off chance. Willbrook, however, ran in the style of a superior stayer, and only his breeding can account for this. It accentuates in every detail what I stated on Thursday last. His dam, Norah Gough, is by Royal Emperor (by Atheling out of a daughter of Lord Gough), and her dam is a daughter of Lord Gough, so that there appears in the center of her pedigree a rather close inbreeding to Lord Gough, a son of the famous French horse, Gladiateur. Thus, to a certain extent, the result of the Gold Cup has not contradicted, but corroborated, my assertian that very little of the genius of staying blood is left in England, the presence of which in the pedigrees of most of the French horses render them superior stayers in comparison to the great majority of modern English horses. As to Bruleur, he certainly did not run as well as I expected, but the going was against him. At any rate, he beat Cantilever, last year's Cambridgeshire and Jockey Club Stakes winner, and Night Hawk, the St. Leger winner of last year; and this proves the superiority of this class of French thoroughbred over our fashionably-bred ones. At any rate, it is a welcome surprise to find that there is enough of such blood as that of Lord Gough still in England which may greatly assist in carrying out the badly-needed reforms.—Boulanger in London Sporting Life.

CRYSTAL WINS NIAGARA STAKES.

Buffalo, July 7.—The Niagara Stakes, today's feature at Fort Erie, went to E. W. Moore's Crystal, an added starter, which made all of her own pace and won easily. She was ridden by Obert, who set a dazzling pace from the break and beat Balko, another added starter, two lengths and a half at the finish. The field numbered eight, with Ormulu the favorite. The latter was a forward contender most of the trip, but at the end tired. Star Shooter, the Schorr representative, a recent arrival from New York, was never a factor.

Keen contests were in order, and in several of the races the finishes were extremely close. In the third and sixth races, in which Blue Mouse and Dick's Pet both won by the shortest of heads. The first disqualification of the meeting came after Nottingham finished third. Passing the clubhouse the first time around, Nottingham cut inside one of the flags, which, of course, disqualified him. The change in the placing gave third money to Malaga, which finished ten lengths back of Nottingham at the end. Frijoles, whose maiden effort the other day was a winning one, came back with another clever performance this afternoon. He was again ridden by Gaddy, and led his field nearly all the way.

Lady Curzon made a show of the Canadian-breds in the opener, for which she was a well-played "good thing." Hanover sent her to the front in the run down the back stretch and she was never in danger.

Fair Empress sent two winners to the post during the afternoon, Blue Mouse and Joe Knight both being out of that mare.

MORE OF H. D. BROWN'S CUBAN VENTURE.

H. D. Brown was among the recent visitors at Latonia en route to New York from Los Angeles. He stated that he has at present a small force at work grading his contemplated track at Havana and that work on it will begin in earnest on his arrival there one week from Monday. He purposes to have it finished by December 1st, and intends to start his race meeting about December 15th or 20th. There will be no purse of less than $400 offered by his association and likely none less than $500. There will be two stakes weekly, ranging in value from $1,500 to $15,000. It is also probable that a handicap with $25,000 value will be an annual event, as the government is considering the appropriation of that amount for a handicap to be called the Cuba Handicap.

The president of Cuba is greatly taken with the racing project and is assisting the venture materially. Mr. Brown stated also that the annual fair, formerly held in Havana, and for which the government last season appropriated $100,000, will be held in conjunction with the racing. Both methods of betting—books and mutuels—will be employed at the track. Mr. Brown is enthusiastic over the outlook for a highly successful season of winter racing in Havana and will build his track on substantial and permanent lines.

Mr. Brown stated that feed could be secured at a reasonable figure in Cuba and that California hay could be had for practically the same amount as on the Coast.

TWELVE THOUSAND AT BUTTE OPENING.

Butte, Mont., July 4.—The meeting of the Butte Jockey Club opened up today with the largest attendance ever recorded in the history of racing in this city. Even with all the improvements which were made, the accommodations were inadequate and the large crowd kept the fourteen bookmakers rushed from the first race until the close of the day. Many prominent persons motored from out of town points to enjoy the afternoon's sport.

The opening handicap was rather disappointing, owing to the smallness of the field. Many good horses that are quartered at the track are late arrivals and did not participate. Orlin Kripp was most seasoned and won from his competitors, which included an entry of two from the stable of Seymour Veiller and Bert Getty. The other races of the day furnished excellent contests for the speculators. The sport-loving element of Butte is still as keen for racing as ever in spite of the turmoil which has disturbed the city. There were 12,000 people at the track.

The doping question, according to "Deutscher Sport," is still engaging the attention of the Austrian Jockey Club, who intend making experiments with a view of obtaining some fixed knowledge of the working of dope and its effect on the appearance of the horses. To that end the three-year-olds by name Suskus and Hella, have been purchased by the Jockey Club Stewards on account of the club, and they are to be trained under the supervision of the club's veterinary. The two horses, duly doped, says a contemporary, will run experimentally, in races, carrying the colors of the Senior Steward, Count Dionys Wenckheim. Doping being strictly "taboo" in Austria-Hungary, the dope fiends will, of course, not count even if they come in first. Equally, of course, they will not be regarded as runners at the "Tote" offices, and any bets inadvertently made on them with the "books" will naturally be void. The experiment seems well worth trying, and by the time the Jockey Club's vets have run through the different brands of dope they should be in possession of useful data.

Memories of the famous Sam Bryant, of Proctor Knott fame, the winner of the first Coney Island Futurity Stakes, in which he defeated the mighty Salvator, have been revived in the last few days at Latonia by the appearance there in the saddle of Ott, an apprentice rider now in the employ of Trainer Pete Coyne, who has charge of George J. Long's horses. The boy, now seventeen years old, is a grandson of the famous Louisville turfman, and is named for his grandfather, Sam Bryant. He has so far ridden but few races, but looks like the making, in time, of a good rider, and Trainer Coyne, who is very fond of him, will give him every chance to succeed in the profession. Ott was born and reared in sight of the Louisville Jockey Club track, where his grandfather trained and raced all the great horses he was connected with in his long career as a turfman. He was one of the oddest characters ever seen around the tracks, and a skilled trainer, both of trotting and running horses. While he had many celebrated horses during his lifetime, his fame as a turfman will always be associated with Proctor Knott, which bore the name of one of Kentucky's governors. To this day many turfmen believe that, as a two-year-old, Proctor Knott was the greatest performer that has ever marked the American turf. He was beaten, it is true, at that age, but he came out in a remarkable year for two-year-olds; but still, when right at his best, he was unbeatable. Some present racegoers recall the sensation Sam Bryant created at Monmouth Park and Sheepshead Bay when he took Proctor Knott there to fill his engagements in the Junior Champion and Futurity Stakes. He had the diminutive colored rider, Pike Barnes, then little more than a midget, to ride the great gelding. In spite of being opposed by all the greatest two-year-olds in the East, which were ridden by the most skilled jockeys of that day, Proctor Knott, under Barnes' guardianship, won both great stakes and earned a lasting fame for his Kentucky trainer.

George Wingfield, whose good mare Celesta won the opening handicap at the Denver meeting, recently purchased forty broodmares from the famous Burns & Waterhouse breeding farm in California and established them at Reno on what he calls the Nevada Stock Farm, and will engage in the breeding business on a stupendous scale. Mr. Wingfield hopes to see the restoration of the racing game in Nevada and believes that the next legislature will provide for the sport by passing a law to permit mutuel betting the same as is done in Colorado where it came just in the nick of time to save the noble sport from extinction.

THIRTY-DAY MEETING FOR NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., July 6.—Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 26th, has been selected as the opening date at the fair grounds of the horse races to be conducted under the auspices of the Business Men's Racing Association. According to plans announced today, a sum sufficient to guarantee a thirty-day meet has already been subscribed, and that it is believed that but little trouble will be experienced in getting a large subscription to prolong the races until Mardi Gras.

I. B. Bennison, Sam Blum, A. B. Maginnis, U. J. Virgin, Peter Fabacher, Albert Godchaux, Charles O'Connor, Vic Le Beau and Ben Beekman are the directors already named by the association.

Six more will be elected at a meeting to be held next week, when officers will be selected.

Personal apepals will be sent to all the prominent horsemen by the members of the association, and each will be shown that it will be to his advantage to bring his horse or horses here. The opening program will be one of the best that money can possibly command.

SARDANAPLE AN EXTRAORDINARY HORSE.

Paris, July 6.—By winning the Prix du President la Republique, worth $22,600, Baron Rathschild's Sardanaple, yesterday accomplished the extraordinary exploit of winning in the same season the French Derby, the Grand Prix de Paris and the President's prize. These three events have not been won by the same horse since Finasseur accomplished the feat in 1905. The winnings of Sardanaple this year aggregate more than $200,000.

Racing at Aqueduct has been more than satisfactory to its promoters, and the Jockey Club authorities feel that, in spite of the recent arrests for alleged violation of the anti-gambling law, there is no danger of serious interference. The running of the Carlton Stakes, last week, for three-year-olds, which was won by Mr. Schorr's Luke McLuke, with Mr. Belmont's Stromboli second and Mr. Messervey's Charlestonian third, was an event of not little comment, as indicating that the winner is a weight-carrier, having picked up 126 pounds in that event; and that he is also a stake horse, doing the mile in 1:38 4-5. That racing is not such poor sport, financially, nowadays may be judged by the fact that the owner of the winner in this event captured $5,125. Stromboli made a good race of it to the finish. Charlestonian fell back.

The Canarsie Selling Stakes for two-year-olds was won by Mr. R. F. Carman's br. f. Lady Barbary, with Mr. James Butler's Tnker Bell second; but in this event Mr. Carman did not win much more than he would have taken home in old days from the horse show in Madison Square Garden, namely, $675. The horse, Al Reeves, was the favorite, but was practically left at the post after bolting. Mr. Carman's friends were all on Lady Barbary, and she won in fine style.

"Independence Day" witnessed the presence of an old-time throng of nearly 10,000 people, who were principally attracted by the twenty-fifth running of the Brookdale Handicap. This so-called classic is for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and a furlong, and was won by Mr. Cassatt's br. f. Flying Fairy. Mr. Whitney's b. g. Borrow, by Hamburg, was second, and Mr. Carman's Meridian, by Broomstick, was third.

Flying Fairy, by the way, went to the track in a motor van from Belmont Park, and was returned to her stable there in the same manner. Flying Fairy's victory was greeted with much applause, although Borrow was the favorite. Meridian set the pace, but the distance was a little too far. The time, 1:52, equaled the record made by Mr. Keene's four-year-old Gretna Green in 1908, being a better performance, however, as Flying Fairy carried 114 pounds to Gretna Green's 106.

The motor van that took Flying Fairy back and forth bore the well-known name of a member of the Parkway Driving Club, thus showing how the horse and the automobile are now intertwined.

◈ ◈ ◈

The grand steeplechase de Paris for four and one-half miles, and valued at $30,000, run over the Auteuil track, was won by James Hennessy's chestnut horse, Lord Loris. Sydney Platt's bay colt Clitias was second, and L. Frates' Marteau II. was third. Lord Loris won easily by three lengths which is pretty good for three-star Hennessy. He was at four to one in the betting. Clitias was twenty-four to one and Marteau II., twenty-seven to one.

◈ ◈ ◈

H. P. Whitney's three-year-old colt Sandman, by Broomstick, won the Stewards' Plate at Newcastle, June 23d, being the second race falling to his stable in England this year. It has so far been his least successful year since he embarked in racing there.

◈ ◈ ◈

The success of Sunny Lake, owned by His Majesty, in the Triennial Stakes at Ascot, recently, was the signal for a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm. The crowd cheered again and again, the King facing the enthusiastic masses from the royal box, and was evidently delighted, not only with the success of his colt, but also at the wonderful scene which the victory brought about. Polycrates had a slight call over the royal colt in the wagering, but was the runner-up to Sunny Lake in the race—London Sportsman.

THE FARM

THE FIGHT ON GERMS.

It is only within the last fifty years that infectious diseases have been shown to be due to the multiplication of minute organisms, or germs, in the tissues affected, and that by the destruction of the specific germs which produce a disease its spread can be thereby prevented. With this discovery the science of preventive medicine may be said to have originated. The importance of this discovery and the success of its application in preventing disease is shown by the fact that in all the more civilized communities such terribly infectious diseases as the plague, cholera, small pox, and yellow fever are now very effectively held in check, and epidemics which in times past carried off in such a short time so many thousands of people will probably never again make much headway in those countries where the knowledge gained in compating these diseases is put into practice.

Disease germs thrive in the filth of dark, damp places. Sanitary surroundings must therefore be clean, well lighted and dry. Such surroundings tend not only to prevent the spread of disease, but also aid greatly in recovery from disease when once contracted. For the immediate destruction of disease germs in infected surroundings, the two most effective agents are heat and chemical disinfectants. Many chemical preparations have wide application on the farm in destroying not only the germs of disease, but also insects, fungi and vermin. Those best suited for destroying germs are called disinfectants. The most commonly used are carbolic acid, kreso, bichloride of mercury, milk of lime, sulphur and formaldehyde.

Carbolic acid and kreso have similar properties and are largely used in treating wounds. Directions are given on the labels for their use not only in washing woodwork, floors and utensils, but also in disinfecting garbage, sputum and excreta. Bichloride of mercury, called corrosive sublimate, is the most powerful disinfectant known. A single application of a 1 to 500 solution in water is sufficient to kill the most resistant organisms in a few minutes. A solution one-half this strength is the one most commonly used. It is specifically suited for washing the hands after handling infected materials, and is also suited for washing floors and articles of furniture. This is often done in addition to fumigating as an extra precaution. The principal disadvantages in the use of corrosive sublimate are that it is a very dangerous poison; it acts injuriously upon metals; and its power is destroyed by albuminous matter, so that it cannot be used for the disinfection of excreta or sputum.

Lime is used for many purposes on the ranch. It is the cheapest of all disinfectants, and is very useful when applied as whitewash for the disinfection and sweetening of cellars, privies, barns, stables, poultry houses, and other buildings. Unless it can be kept from the air, lime wash should be made up fresh before using. Air-slaked lime is of no value as a disinfectant. Sulphur dioxide, the gas given off from burning sulphur, not only destroys the germs of infection but is fatal to animal life. It quickly kills rats, mice, roaches, fleas, mosquitoes and other vermin. It is for this reason particularly suited for fumigating cellars, vaults, stables, outhouses and similar places.

Formaldehyde, which is such a powerful germ killer, is not poisonous to animal life, and in the strongest concentrations of the gas has no effect on roaches, bugs and other insects. Places infected with such diseases as plague, yellow fever and malaria which are carried by animal forms should therefore be fumigated with sulphur. If the sulphur is only used as an insecticide about two pounds to a room 10x10 feet is usually sufficient, and in this case sulphur candles are suitable providing enough of them are taken to furnish the weight of sulphur specified, for in almost every case the amount of space which they are stated to fumigate is greatly exaggerated.

If disease germs are to be destroyed as well from three to five pounds of sulphur must be taken for the same space, and in this case the ordinary flowers of sulphur will be found more satisfactory. This should be placed in several shallow metal dishes in order that the depth of sulphur in each dish will not exceed one inch. The dishes are in turn placed in a vessel of water and a little alcohol sprinkled over the sulphur which is then ignited. The fumes of sulphur are injurious to cotton and linen fabrics; they bleach substances colored with vegetable dyes, and attack almost all metals, rotting them and destroying their strength. Sulphur fumes have little penetrating power and are therefore not suited for disinfecting mattresses, pillows, quilts, and articles of furniture which need more than a surface fumigation. On account of these serious disadvantages sulphur is not desirable for fumigating furniture or rooms or dwelling houses, and has been largely displaced for this purpose within the last few years by the still more powerful germ killer—formaldehyde.

THE FREE MARKET STANDS.

One of the best features inaugurated by the new commission form of government in Denver is the free municipal markets that have been established around the city. The experiences of other cities in the matter of markets have not always been encouraging, but the thing is working all right in Denver. Heretofore municipal markets have been established, have flourished for a time and have declined to base uses, or have disappeared utterly. It is not always possible to predict what cities will grow great, nor is it possible to predict what markets will thrive. The market problem is not the same as it was years ago, and our mayor is seeking a way to adapt markets to new conditions.

In the old days the housewife went to market with a basket on her arm. The fact that the market was a half-mile or even two miles away from her home did not discourage her. She went patiently about the work and returned home satisfied with her economies. In these days of luxury, however, the housewife has not the patience nor the inclination, especially in the winter months, to patronize municipal markets when she can have her goods delivered at her door without any greater trouble to herself than a call over the telephone. The cost of delivery is the tradesman's chief expense, and necessarily the goods must bring a much higher price than if he sold for cash without delivery.

The municipal markets can be utilized with ease and comfort by those who possess automobiles, but this is not the class they are primarily designed to attract. Housewives living a mile or two from the permanent market stand will not patronize it, especially in bad weather, unless some means is found to make delivery easy, but our people may in time resume the old custom of going to such markets when they understand its many advantages. The city commissioners have considered the problem judicially. They have obtained information from various cities where markets have been established, and they have come to the conclusion that a dozen markets are better than one, and they have already become sufficiently popular to anticipate the further success of the idea.

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2—2:09 class, trotting..... 1000	5—2:15 class, trotting..... 1000
3—2:20 class, pacing..... 1000	6—2:10 class, pacing 1000
THIRD DAY, JULY 28	**FOURTH DAY, JULY 29**
7—Two-year-old pacing division, Futurity Stake No. 12.....$1100	10—2:12 class, trotting.....$1000
8—Three-year-old trotting division, Futurity Stake No. 11... 3300	11—2:07 class, pacing 1000
9—2:14 class, pacing..... 1000	12—2:20 class, trotting 1000

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scoring last 50 straight, which is going "some."

On May 12th, at San Diego tournament, five of the six high guns were as follows:

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MR. FOSTER COUTS,	193 x 200	
MR. GEORGE STAHL,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
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MR. SAM. HUNTLEY,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. RALPH ARNOLD,	187 x 200	Parker Gun

May 12th to 14th, at San Diego tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored high professional average, 467 out of 500 targets.

May 15th to 17th, at Los Angeles tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored 590 x 630 targets, which was high on all targets shot at, including

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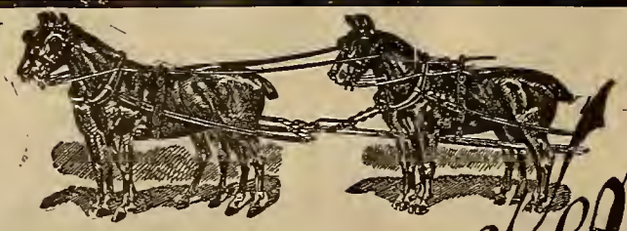

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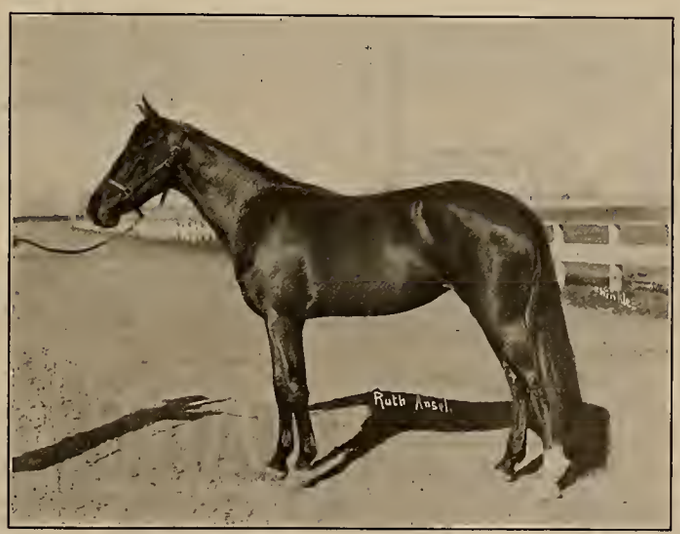

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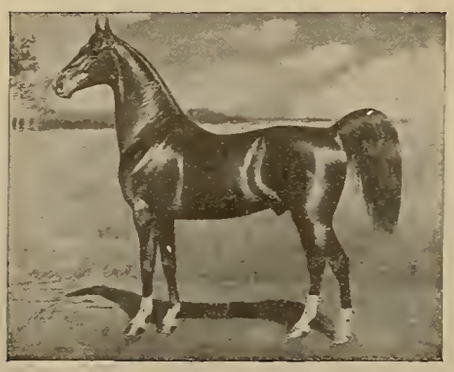

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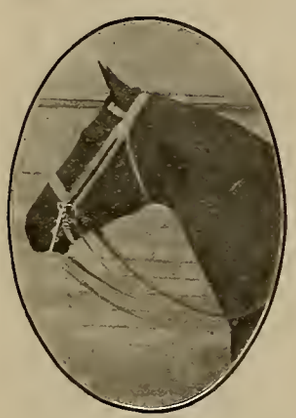

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Breeders' Meeting, Salinas, July 25th to 29th.
Santa Rosa—August 31st to September 5th (inclusive).
Woodland—September 8th to 10th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—September 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 23rd to 25th.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Cleveland, Ohio	July 20-25
Detroit (Blue Ribbon)	July 27—Aug. 1
Grand Rapids	Aug. 3-8
Kalamazoo	Aug 10-15
Fort Erie	Aug. 24-25
N. Y. State Fair	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Hartford (Connecticut Fair)	Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)	Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

THAT there is a very evident division of opinion among union labor workers over the proposed Universal Eight Hour Law is asserted by officers of the Farmers' Protective League of California, which is conducting a vigorous campaign throughout California to defeat this measure. The League, besides organizing branches in all agricultural districts, has been interviewing workingmen engaged in all crafts to ascertain their views on this initiative law, which will appear as third on the ballot to be voted in November.

"Proponents of the Universal Eight Hour bill have sought to create the impression that all workingmen, organized and unorganized, are committed to the measure," said Arthur Dunn, secretary and manager of the League, "and this view was largely adopted by persons who did not stop to consider dow drastically this bill, if adopted, would deal with the man who labors in any capacity. There would be no more overtime, no more bonuses, no more reward for individual effort, no more incentive for industry. Every man would be reduced to a merecog in a mighty mechanism. There would be no humanism left in life, but all would be mere automatons punching time clocks at stated intervals. Scores of members of union labor organizations have assured our League that the proposed law, which has been initiated through the efforts of the Socialist party, will be very vigorously opposed by them on the ground that in reality the cardinal principle of trades unionism is jeopardized by the measure, while the Socialist propaganda is advanced. Many workers have volunteered their services to distribute literature presenting the farmers' side of this vital question.

"In the last few days we received a half-dozen letters from workingmen and each concludes with this significant inquiry: 'What will happen to the cost of living if this measure becomes a law?'

"It has not taken the trades unionist long to find the flaws in this bill. Of course, it is to be expected that Socialists and I. W. W.'s will give the measure active support, since it is entirely in accord with their teachings.

"We have found that many city folk, used to the eight hour day for factories and indoor work not directly dependent upon nature, express the belief that the proposed Universal Eight Hour Law is a good thing, but the moment their attention is called to the very sweeping proposition that would deprive an industrious man of the right to work where and when he pleased they realize the utter impossibility of establishing such an uncompromising rule."

Organization of branches of the League in many countries is being effected and a very thorough canvass will be made of each voting precinct between now and election day.

THE following extract from an article written by A. E. de Ricqles in the Breeders' Gazette, referring to the conditions now prevailing in the labor situation, apply with equal force to the existing state of affairs in California. It looks as if some effort should be made to bring the laborer and the work together, as is done in the Canadian states:

"A few days ago I was traveling in the Panhandle of Texas, and it was amusing to see the efforts made at some of the smaller towns by farmers and ranchmen who are endeavoring to secure help. At one small station where the train stopped a number of intelligent looking farmers were on the platform, and immediately on the arrival of the train began to call at the top of their voices, 'This is the place if you are hunting work. We will pay $2.50 a day to laboring men to harvest. Best 'chuck' in the county. Take you to a picture show Saturday evening and ice water if you have to have it. Don't pass our town.' After such an enthusiastic announcement one would see a few individuals peering out of the windows or going out on the platform to look over the possible employers, and perhaps some very anxious farmer would climb up on the platform and try to coax some likely looking fellow to get off the train and go to work.

"That is a curious situation, and the other side of it is the bunch of bums and tramps that one sees camped at the occasional water stations or railroad junctions—indolent, ignorant and refusing the opportunity to make a few dollars and assist in storing away the crops that we may be urgently in need of before we get through with it. These idlers when work is plenty certainly make bitterness in a man's heart when he wants labor, and perhaps it is only the lack of time that prevents some of them from being hung to a telegraph pole in these communities where so much depends on getting the crops put away."

IN ANOTHER column of this issue of the Breeder and Sportsman will be found a communication from Mr. H. B. Henderson to the "Horseman" relating to the ruling of the Board of Appeals of The American Trotting Association in a case of "ringing" which lately came before that body. Mr. Henderson's criticism of the action of the board in inflicting a small fine as a penalty in the case seems to be well founded, and his remarks as to the precedent established carry much weight. Similar rulings have been made in other cases of that nature at late meetings of the Board of Appeals and in no case has the penalty fitted the offence. If a trainer or owner has been proven guilty of fraudulent practice the only fit punishment for his transgression is absolute expulsion with no chance to plead ignorance as to the identity of the horse as a defense of his action in a case of this kind. Rule 28, Sec. 4 of the rules of the National Trotting Association covers the ground thoroughly in cases of "ringing" and all drivers should be forced to comply with the provisions of this rule.

SUGGESTS A ROGUE'S GALLERY FOR TURF CROOKS.

Columbus, Kan., June 10, 1914.

Editor of The Horseman:

You will find herewith enclosed a letter to The American Trotting Association and its Board of Appeals. I wrote W. H. Knight, secretary, and received a very unsatisfactory reply. I want the public to know the kind of treatment meted out to horsemen by the bunch in control of the American Trotting Association and its Board of Appeals. I will appreciate it very much if you will publish this letter for me.

H. B. HENDERSON.

Columbus, Kans., June 11, 1914.

To the American Trotting Association and its Board of Appeals:

I read with no little interest the report of Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association, which met in Chicago on May 5th, 1914, published by The Horseman and Spirit of the Times.

The first case reported being Case No. 5222, American Trotting Association vs. J. C. Lamar, Leu Stevens and "Electro Hal" alias "Roy L." I am financially interested in this case to the extent of the difference between second money which we received in three $400 purses, and first money received by Len Stevens, difference being $300. The Board of Appeals consists of prominent men, who should be fair-minded men as well. In this case the board made an order expelling J. C. Lamar and the horse "Electro Hal," fining Len Stevens $50, which, when paid, gives him license again to race horses over association tracks.

Is Len Stevens any less guilty, or any better than J. C. Lamar? The answer of every honest man who knows of this case and the facts, must say. No. No fair-minded man will ever believe but this board knew Len Stevens to be guilty as charged before he made his confession. Affidavits of several good men were on file in this case which showed beyond any reasonable doubt that Len Stevens was guilty as charged. W. H. Knight, secretary, knew it long before the affidavits were secured. I quote you from his letter to me of September 19th, 1912, as follows: "I have learned enough to satisfy me that the horse raced as Roy L. in Missouri is none other than the horse Electro Hal." Since the date of his letter he received the affidavits above referred to. I learned some time time before the board met, from an outside source, that Len Stevens was to make a confession to the board, he to receive therefor reinstatement.

I wrote a letter to W. H. Knight, secretary, the latter part of April, protesting against the reinstatement of Len Stevens at the coming board meeting. Why should the American Trotting Association reinstate a man who had robbed his fellow-horsemen out of their money and turn him loose among horsemeu, who race horses according to its rules, for a paltry $50 which goes into a fund for needy drivers and trainers? God bless the needy drivers and trainers. I wish I could help all the honest kind. Who knows, Len Stevens may become needy; if he does he will get it all back, perhaps more. Why does the American Trotting Association want such men in the sulky? Is there any reason why "turf outlaws" should not be expelled for life? At any rate until they pay to their fellow-horsemen the amount in full of their ill-gotten gain with interest and as much more to the association for needy drivers and trainers. Why not establish a precedent of this kind and follow it to the letter. By the decree of the Board of Appeals in this case the injured party received nothing. The arch offender is discharged to go heuce without pay for a paltry $50. Why should Len Stevens not have been expelled along with his co-defendant, J. C. Lamar? I hope one or all of the board will answer why.

I venture the assertion, if either of the men on this board had had the same experience as was mine, with this pair of turf outlaws, Len Stevens could not have been reinstated for $50, no matter if it did go into the fund for needy drivers and trainers, as claimed by Secretary Knight in a recent letter to me concerning this matter. He further stated, "I have no comment to make except that you do not understand the situation or the rules and regulations. The Board of Appeals made the decision with knowledge of all the facts." This in reply to my letter. I will admit that I do not understand the rules and regulations governing the American Trotting Association, although I have read all of them time and again. My opinion is that the fellows who made them do not understand all of them, and until the rules are more simple and less complicated the horsemen will never be able to place the right construction on them.

Now as to my situation in this case, I fully understand it. I know the board left me to hold the bag. It is my ox that has been gored and not the fellows' who tried the outlaws in this case. I trust the bunch who sat in judgment in this case will get a dose of their own medicine some time. It takes two to make a contract. There is no doubt in my mind, neither do I believe there was any doubt in the minds of the members of the Board of Appeals that Len Stevens was just as guilty as J. C. Lamar. Stevens trained and raced the horse for Lamar. He, Stevens, knew the horse was Electro Hal 2:10¼. There can be no doubt but that he entered into an agreement with Lamar to ring this horse in an assumed name, that of Roy L. The entries were made in the name of Len Stevens. His driver and the whole thing was prearranged. Who can believe different? Separate the sheep from the goats; show the horsemen with your rules that you intend to protect them from the outlaws.

No doubt the Board of Appeals believes that in some cases drivers and owners who have been caught ringing horses will not do it again if reinstated. Why not treat them as officers do criminals? Make a rogue's gallery of turf outlaws and their horses and furnish each member of the American Trotting Association with photographs of both horses and men. Have the art gallery on display in some prominent place on or about the track during the race meeting. When this is done it will checkmate the old outlaws. When the new ones are caught administer to them the same dose. In my judgment it will not cost the association as much to do this as it does to send men all over the country to identify horses and men.

Yours very truly,

H. B. HENDERSON.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FAIR.

The programme for the races to be given at the Riverside County Fair is nearly completed and will be soon advertised in the Breeder and Sportsman. The dates for this fair have been set for Oct. 13th to 17th, inclusive, in order not to conflict with any other dates claimed in this State, and will immediately follow the Hanford fair. Thus horsemen racing at Hanford and afterwards at Phoenix will have an opportunity to spend the intervening time at Riverside and take advantage of the opportunity to race their horses at that place.

The management is spending in the neighborhood of $20,000 in getting the track and grounds in shape for this meet, and intends to give the best county fair in the State south of Fresno. The work of grading the track will be completed within ten days, as will also fifty modern stalls for driving horses. The stalls will be fashioned after the most modern idea, and will be 12x12 feet with the roof projecting eight feet over the front, providing ample shade and protection from rain. Work will be begun shortly on the grandstand, and they will have everything completed and ready for the race meeting on the dates advertised.

SAN FRANCISCO DRIVING CLUB.

The homely rat-tail butcher cart horse, Birdeye, showed his heels to another select field of amateur trotters at the Park Stadium last Sunday, romping away with the feature of the San Francisco Driving Club matinee in straight heats. He turned the trick in such decisive fashion that once again the spectators accorded him an ovation.

In the first heat the sensational trotter led all the way, with J. C. Simpson furnishing the competition. The second and final heat was more of a struggle. Birdeye broke shortly after the start and did not seem to be going just right. Hitting the backstretch Birdeye seemed to find his foot and raced head and head with J. C. Simpson. It was a contest between the pair through the stretch and Birdeye got the decision by a scant length. Silver Hunter, the other entry, was outclassed in both heats.

W. J. K., another speedster that has not been rated with the elite, carried off the honors of the free-for-all pace. Hamburg Belle was there in the first heat, but W. J. K. came with his usual burst of speed at the finish to win going away. In the second Jimmy Ryan's Happy Dentist was fighting for the heat, but W. J. K. closed resolutely again and captured the trophy in straight heats. The time of 2:12 was very creditable considering that it was a raw afternoon.

The headliner from an interest standpoint was the fifth, the 2:18 trot. The five starters seemed to be very evenly balanced and it was anybody's race, Ida M. going the three heats with the best standing and thus taking the cup. In the first Hugh Boyle's tiny racer led all the way, with Laddie G. being close up. The second was a fast affair, Nutwood Lou coming gamely in the stretch to win in 2:14½, which was better time than made by the free-for-all performers. Muggins was there in this event, but blew up a couple hundred yards from the wire.

The last heat created all kinds of excitement. Laddie G., with Jimmy Ryan up, went to the front, but broke on the back stretch and ran for a sixteenth of a mile. He caught turning into the stretch and breezed under the wire a winner. Nutwood Lou looked a winner a hundred yards out, but went up in the air, and Soreta finished second. The judges set back Laddie G. for running, and this gave Soreta the heat and placed Ida M. second and Nutwood Lou third. In figuring up the summary, Ida M. stood best and took the honors.

The 2:15 pace brought out some interesting competition. Jack Welsh's Delilah showed a return to old form and annexed two of the three heats in 2:13. George Giannini's Bradmont, R. J. MacKenzie's former pacer, took the second heat in 2:12½ and was fighting it out in the other events.

First race—2:30 mixed:

G. J. P. (R. Consani)	1	1
Steve D. (J. Tassi)	2	2
Emma M. (W. Malougb)	3	3
Baldy Mitchell (H. Campodonico)	4	4

Time—2:28, 2:29.

Second race—2:15 pace:

Delilah (J. C. Welsh)	1	2	1
Bradmont (G. Giannini)	2	1	2
George Ginn (G. Giannini)	3	3	3

Time—2:13, 2:12½, 2:13.

Tbird race—Free-for-all pace:

W. J. K. (W. J. Kenney)	1	1
Hamburg Belle (J. Ginocchio)	2	3
Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)	4	2
Red Pointer (McKinney Stable)	3	4

Time—2:12, 2:12.

Fourtb race—Free-for-all trot:

Birdeye (H. Combatalade)	1	1
J. C. Simpson (A. Ottinger)	2	2
Sliver Hunter (T. P. Sexton)	3	3

Time—2:16½, 2:15¼.

Fiftb race—2:18 trot:

Ida M. (H. Boyle)	1	3	2
Nutwood Lou (A. Ottinger)	4	1	3
Loreta (McKinney Stable)	3	5	1
Laddie G. (J. Holland)	2	4	4
Muggins (F. Burton)	5	2	5

Time—2:17½, 2:14½, 2:20½.

Sixth race—2:20 pace:

William Tell (McKinney Stable)	1	1
Ishmael (F. Lauterwasser)	3	2
Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty)	2	3
Vela A. (Shorty Roberts)	4	4

Time—2:18½, 2:19.

RACING ON THE TWICE AROUNDS.

Given the same class of horses, we would rather witness a race on a half-mile track than on a mile oval. On a mile track one is only a spectator while on the "double-o's" one feels more like a participant.

We are not one who prophesies the mile track is doomed. There will always be mile tracks for the classic contests and for fast trials against the watch, but the feeling of participation in racing over the double laps will never wane, on the contrary, will doubtless increase with the population. Racing is held each year at over 1,200 points in the United States. As there are over 50,000 post offices in our country, it is apparent that if we had enough horses and enough influential sportsmen the number of racing points could be materially increased. In the course of events there will be an increase. Almost all of the new tracks built each year are half-milers, so the sport on the twice arounds has a bright future.

Racing on half-mile tracks early in the season, particularly during the past decade, when so many half-mile track horses have graduated to the Grand Circuit, has appealed to us from another standpoint. It is interesting to study the best performers at such meetings and pick out "future greats." Then one runs across so many horses with histories—plow horses, milk wagon horses, rural-mail-wagon horses, and the like. One sees so many good horses trained by amateurs in opposition to all accepted methods and balanced (?) in a way that would give a farrier heart-failure.—Horseman.

THE LOS ANGELES DRIVING CLUB.

The race matinee of the Los Angeles Driving Club was held on Wednesday, July 15th, and records fell like leaves in autumn. Five trotters and one pacer go down in the books with records of 2:10 or better as a result of this day's exhibition, Carlokin gets credit for a 2:10 performer and Del Coronado for two new ones in the 2:10 list.

The summary:

Exhibition to beat 2:25¼, pacing—Phylis Barnette, b. f. (3) (E. J. Barnette), W. J. Durfee; time, 2:20.

Exhibition to beat 2:18, trotting—Josephine Watts, ch. f. (3), (Durfee and Watts), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:11½.

Exhibition to beat 2:25¼, pacing—Johnny Dugan, b. c. (3), (William Loftus), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:16.

Exhibition to beat 2:28½, trotting—The Lark, b. f. (3), (C. J. Berry), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:18½.

Exhibition to beat 2:15, trotting — Virginia Barnette, b. f. (3), (C. J. Berry), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:10.

Exhibition to beat 2:25, trotting—De Ora, b. f. (3), (C. J. Berry), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:17.

Exhibition to beat 2:30, trotting—Bertba Pointer, br. m. (6), (A. R. Fraser), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:08½.

Exhibition to beat 2:30¼, trotting—Carl, blk. g. (2), (William Loftus), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:19¾.

Exhibition to beat 2:30¼, trotting—Nicola B., b. c. (2), (W. G. Durfee), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:23½.

Exhibition to beat 2:12, pacing—White Sox, b. m. (6), (C. J. Berry), R. A. Smith; time, 2:08, 2:09½.

Exhibition to beat 2:25¼, pacing—Bon Bell, br. c. (3), (Henry Peterson), Henry Peterson; time, 2:17.

Exhibition to beat 2:30¼, trotting—Donna Lee, b. f. (2), (W. R. Murphy), W. R. Murphy; time, 2:19.

Exhibition to beat 2:25¼, pacing—Viola Patch, b. f. (4), (G. H. Benkert), L. G. Baker; time, 2:26¼, 2:26.

Exhibition to beat 2:30¼, trotting—Beirne, b. c. (2), (F. E. Ward), F. E. Ward; time, 2:21.

Exhibition to beat 2:30¼, trotting—Ellen C., b. f. (3), (Mrs. B. F. Thomson), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:29.

Exhibition to beat 2:30½, trotting—Vanria, ch. m. (F. R. Bain), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:26¾.

Exhibition to beat 2:15, trotting—Honey Healey, b. m. (W. G. Durfee), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:12.

Exhibition to beat 2:11¼, trotting—Alerick, b. g. (W. G. Durfee), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:09.

Exhibition to beat 2:15, trotting—F. S. Whitney, b. h. (Sutherland and McKenzie), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:10¼, 2:09¾.

Exhibition to beat 2:26¼, trotting—Ethel D., br. f. (3), (C. J. Berry), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:11.

Exhibition to beat 2:14½, trotting—Esperanza, b. f. (C. J. Berry), W. G. Durfee; time, 2:11, 2:09.

Exhibition to beat 2:30¼, trotting—Johanah R., b. m. (7), (Dr. William Dodge), E. C. Mathews; time, 2:22½.

2:10 class, trotting—Alerick, b. g. (W. G. Durfee), W. G. Durfee (1). Ethel D., br. f. (C. J. Berry), R. A. Smitb; time, 2:30.

2:12 class, trotting—Dr. Wayo, b. h. (A. R. Porter), Harry Barnette (1), (1); Great Northern, br. g. (F. E. Ward), F. E. Ward (2), (2); time, 2:13, 2:14.

MORGANWIND WINS THE GERMAN TROTTING DERBY.

The German Trotting Derby, the premier annual trotting classic of Kaiser Wilhelm's empire, was contested at the Berlin-Ruhleben course on Sunday, June 21st, and resulted, as the "talent" had foreseen, in an easy victory for Morganwind, the all-winter favorite for the event, with his stable companion, Bertha Prince, just as easy a second. The colt and filly both belong to the Klausner stable, which has had wonderful success in the Derby, having previously won it in 1906 with Fidelio; in 1907 with Spinalmont; in 1909 with Gluecksstern; in 1911 with Paprika, and in 1913 with Adbell Toddington. The last-named colt and Morganwind are both out of the same mare, Della Bell, 2, 2:27¼, by Adbell, 1, 2:23, and both were bred in America, Della Bell having been exported to Germany with Adbell Toddington, by Toddington 2:20, at her foot, and in foal to Morgan Axworthy 2:17. The driver of Morganwind in the Derby was R. Grossman, who has also won the other Derbies noted as to the credit of the Klausner stable. The summary of the race is as follows:

Berlin-Rubleben Course, June 21.—German Trotting Derby, for foals of 1911, Honor Prize presented to the winner by His Majesty the Kaiser. Purse, 50,000 marks ($10,333), divided, 35,000 m. to first; 8,000 m. to second; 4,000 m. to third; 2,000 m. to fourth; 1,000 m. to fifth. Dash of 3,200 meters, or about two miles.

Klausner's Stable's Morgenwind, b. c. by Morgan Axworthy 2:17—Della Bell 2:27 (4:53½—rate of 2:27½) G. Grossman	1
Klausner Stable's Bertha Prince, br. f. by Prince McKinney 2:29¼—Petrosia (4:53 9-10), A. Glasgow	2
Germania Stud's Ampfer, br. c. by Franko (son of Moko)—Amiese (4:55), G. Wiltshire	3
Klein-Helle Stud's Schalmei, br. f. by Hurrah—Gutta (5:02 6-10), M. Helmus	4
O. Koch's Erzherzog, bl. c. by Vive Kepi-Eulala B. (5:04 9-10), Ch. Mills	5
Germania Stud's Riparia, br. f. by Franko—Rose; G. Trenherz	6
W. Schulz's Sternscbnuppe, br. f. by Hurrah—Columbia; Dieffenbacher	7

The field was a comparatively small one, considering that the race originally closed with 94 nominations, while the time was also slow. Totalizator paid even money on the winner and for place as well. Bertha Prince, the second filly, was, like Morganwind, bred in America. Her dam Petrosia is also the dam of the two-year-old filly Pech, likewise by Prince McKinney (son of McKinney 2:11¼ and Extasy 2:11½), considered the best trotter of her age in Germany. Pech won the Trial Race, of 5,000 marks, for two-year-old fillies, on June 17th, at Ruhleben, from a field of nine other fillies.—Horse Review.

The young horses in R. J. MacKenzie's stable which are being handled by Bert Webster are in great shape and stepping along fast. A three-year-old filly by The Harvester trotted a quarter in 31 seconds. Another three-year-old miss by Bon Voyage, dam by Zombro, went a mile in 2:20, last half in 1:06, and repeated a mile in 2:19, last half in 1:04½. The Anvelite bay yearling colt by The Anvil, dam Martha Spy, worked a quarter in 36 seconds, and Miss Bond, a yearling filly by The Bondsman—Miss Harris stepped a quarter in 35½. Homer Rutherford's two-year-old colt by On Voyage, dam by R. Ambush, went a mile in 2:17, last half in 1:07.

SANTA ROSA DRIVING CLUB.

Without hitch or break and with but few of the entries scratched, the matinee races of the Sonoma Driving Club were staged at the Fair Grounds Sunday afternoon. The verdict of the public was unanimous and can be put in one word, "More." Close finishes marked a number of the races and the fine time of 2:12 flat was clocked for the third race, which was the free-for-all pace and was won by Potrero Boy with Mannie Reams driving.

The first race was for the 2:20 class and was a mixed mile. George Ramage's little trotter, Clara Wells, won it hands down. In the first heat she got away badly and had a big lead to cover. She came in away ahead, however, and was going easily at the finish. The second heat was won by L. L. Morris' pacer, Sarah C., with Sam Norris up. The time for the three heats was 2:15, 2:17½, 2:14½.

The second race went three heats also. Joe Ryan, driving his pacer, Clara C., lost the first heat and won the next two. Clara C. broke at the start badly and at the quarter pole. The Potrero, with Mannie Reams, broke, leaving Liz Woods running free. She gained too great a lead and Sam Norris brought her in an easy winner. Sarah C. got away perfectly in the second and third heats, however, and won them handily. The time clocked was 2:27, 2:22, 2:21¾.

The free-for-all pace, which was the third event of the day, was won in two heats by Potrero Boy, with Mannie Reams up, in the fine time of 2:12 flat. E. H. Crowell's great pacer, Le Dona, showed fine speed, but the big bay horse was too much for her. Crowell drove her himself in the first heat and got away to a bad start. He finished third with her, and in the second heat the finish was probably the closest of the day. Le Dona was second with Joe Ryan driving. W. A. Stewart's Landis B. was third and the three horses were bunched, a matter of inches separating them. The time, 2:15, 2:12.

Joe Ryan won again in the fourth, which was a mixed mile. He was driving the big Ramatici pacer, Petaluma Girl. He got away bad in the first heat, finishing third, but in the second and third heats won handily. The time, 2:22, 2:22, 2:21½.

The running race was a half-mile dash and King Bright, with Ollie Meisner, won in :48. Meisner rode a splendid race and got just enough speed out of his mount to come in winner. It looked as if the big horse could have done much better at a pinch but there was no need.

The public in general is much pleased with the meet. There was a large crowd in attendance and the races were run off according to schedule. The card was perhaps a little too long, but every race was waited for and greeted with enthusiasm. Talk of another meet is already in the air and this will be doubly well attended, as every one who went to Sunday's matinee will become a loyal booster for the club and will do all in his power to urge another meet in the near future.

Handsome prizes were given as follows:

First race—First, set of harness, by Santa Rosa Bank; second, cooling blanket, Overton Hotel; third, box of cigars, Prindle & Kurlander.

Second race—First, split second stop watch, Jake Luppold; second, cooling blanket, James W. Ramage; third, whip, Belden & Hehir.

Third race—First, set of harness, Joe Ryan; second, cooling blanket, Herbert Slater; third, leather handbag, M. P. Youker.

Fourth race—First, set of harness, L. V. H. Howell; second, cooling blanket, Grace Bros.; third, Baker blanket, Lafferty & Smith.

Fifth race—Buggy robe, J. P. Berry; cooling blanket, Occidental Hotel; blanket, J. K. Smith.

Sixth race—English bridle, R. R. O'Brien; leading halter, Hiram Tripp; set of bandages, F. M. Collins.

NOMINATORS FOR HANFORD, OCTOBER 7 TO 10.

Event No. 8, 2:25 trot, did not fill and was declared off. The other nominators for the Hanford meeting are as follows:

STAKE No. 1—2:11 TROT:

Merry Mac, W. Parsons; Vallejo King, Thos. Smith; Mable Van, Mrs. F. E. Van Tress; Dr. Wayo, Fred E. Ward, Agent; Little Beau, Chas. E. Clark; Albaloma, I. L. Borden.

STATE No. 2—2:23 PACE:

A. B. C., W. B. Alford; McVerde, Henry Delaney; Airlie Demonio and Enchilada, Woodland Stock Farm; Mary W. and Villa, D. W. Wallis; Dolly Varden, P. McCart; Pegasus, A. C. Severance; Clara Mac, W. W. Gallup; Le Dona and Potrero Boy, Mannie Reams and E. H. Crowell; Soumise, L. R. Friend; Dee Sherrill, T. W. Orme; R. W., R. W. Earl; Gold Lily, I. L. Borden; Alton S., A. Sperry.

STAKE No. 3—2:10 PACE.

Leonid and Nat Higgins, D. W. Wallis; Teddy Bear, C. F. Silva; Loch Lomond, I. L. Borden; Vera Hal, Mrs. H. Coben; Zulu Belle, C. A. Durfee.

STAKE No. 4—2:20 TROT.

Copper King, A. C. Severance; Nuristo, Alex Brown; Great Northern, A. R. Porter; Tena G., Hemet Stock Farm; Merry Widow, W. Parsons; Pavana, M. L. Woy; St. Patrick and Fiesta Maid, Woodland Stock Farm; Harold C., Fred Chadbourne.

STAKE No. 5—2:15 TROT.

Merry Mac, W. Parsons; St. Patrick and Fiesta Maid, Woodland Stock Farm; Dr. Wayo, A. R. Porter; Little Beau, C. A. Schweizer; Copper the Ore, G. W. Bonnell; Mable Van, Mrs. F. E. Van Tress; Wesos, Alex. Brown; The Proof, M. C. Keefer; Vallejo King, Thos. Smith.

STAKE No. 6—2:18 PACE.

Star Tilden, George W. Putnam; Zorene, P. J. Chalmers; Zorankin, M. C. Keefer; Gold Lily, I. L. Borden; Dee Sherrill, T. W. Orme; Dolly Varden, P. McCart; Le Dona, Mannie Reams and E. H. Crowell; Soumise, L. R. Friend; McVerde, Henry Delaney; Enchilada and Robert Bingen, Woodland Stock Farm; Mary W. and Villa, D. W. Wallis; Harry Mac, Russell Grey; A. B. C., W. B. Alford.

STAKE No. 7—2:14 PACE.

Della H., H. G. Smith; Robert Bingen, Woodland Stock Farm; Leonid and Nat Higgins, D. W. Wallis; Senator H., C. F. Silva; Loch Lomond, I. L. Borden; Clara Mac, W. W. Gallup; Potrero Boy, Mannie Reams and E. H. Crowell.

ENTRIES FOR BREEDERS MEETING

Salinas, July 25th to 29th

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

1—THREE-YEAR-OLD PACING DIVISION, FUTURITY STAKE No. 11, (Closed 1910).

I. L. Borden—b. g. Alta Barnato—La Belle Altamont.
J. E. Montgomery—b. f. Maxine by Jim Logan—Trilby Maid.
W. G. Durfee—b. c. Chango by Copa de Oro—Lady H.
Woodland Stock Farm—ch. g. Joseph Ansel by Prince Ansel—Josie D.

2.—2:09 CLASS TRDT, $1000.

I. L. Borden—b. g. Albaloma by Almaden D.—Loma B. by Stam B.
Alex. Brown—bl. c. Nuristo by Nushagak—Nosegay by Langton.
Chas. E. Clark—ch. m. Little Beau by Stamboulette—Natalie by Strathway.
W. G. Durfee—b. g. Rags by Del Coronado—Atherine by Patron; b. g. Alerick by Direcho—Alhambra Lily by Geo. W. McKinney.
W. Parsons—ch. g. Merry Mac by G. Albert Mac—Bell Lynn by Diablo.
Jasper W. Paulsen—b. g. Redeem by Directum II.—Muriel P. by Nutwood Wilkes.
F. J. Ruhstaller—b. m. Expedio by Lijero—Mater Expedio by Knight.
J. D. Springer—b. g. Mountain Boy by Seymour Wilkes—Silver Bud by Silver Bow.
Fred E. Ward—b. s. Dr. Wayo by Wilkhurst—Treville by Trevillian.

3.—2:20 CLASS PACE, $1000.

W. B. Alford—bl. g. A. B. C. by Young Monterey—Rosalie by Dudley.
J. S. Bordges—s. m. Mae N. by G. Albert Mac.
G. W. Bonnell—b. m. Dee Sherrill by On Stanley—Ziska by Zolock.
S. H. Cowell—ch. m. Oro Mo by Demonio—Hanora by Oro Wilkes.
J. M. Dunn—b. g. Asa Pointer by Star Pointer—Eva H. by Washington McKinney.
W. G. Durfee—b. m. White Sox by Del Coronado—Subito by Steinway; b. m. Soumise by Billy Dunlap—by Jonesa Basler.
R. W. Earl—br. s. R. W. by Wild Nutling—Miss Thompson by Thompson.
Geo. T. Hennigan—br. s. Teddy by Stanford—Laura Z. by Alex. Button.
M. C. Keefer—b. s. Zorankin by Zombro—Dimetis by Diablo.
John C. Kirkpatrick—bl. g. Black Mack by Charley D. McKinney—by Derby Ash.
J. W. Marshall—s. m. Zoetrix by Zolock—Trix by Nutwood Wilkes.
Mrs. J. M. McKiernan—b. g. Casey Jones by Unknown—Elsie P.
Jas. Redman—b. m. Daisy R. by Welcome.
Homer Rutherford—br. m. Colleen by Charley D. McKinney—Cricket by Steinway.
J. D. Springer—br. g. Adver Direct by Directus J.—Adwilta by Advertiser.
Valencia Stock Farm—b. s. Pegasus by Zombro—La Belle by Sidney.
D. W. Wallis—s. m. Mary W. by Dictatus—Ethel C. by Sidney; bl. g. Villa by Nearest McKinney.
Fred E. Ward—b. s. McVerde by Zolock—Ruinda by Kebir.
Woodland Stock Farm—ch. m. Alice May by Nutwood Wilkes; b. s. Airlie Demonio by Demonio—Potrero Girl by Prince Airlie.

MONDAY, JULY 27.

4.—TWO-YEAR-OLD-TROTTING DIVISION, FUTURITY STAKE No. 12, (Closed 1911).

H. Rutherford—bl. c. Geo. N. Patterson by Bon Voyage—Yu Tu.
O. H. Whitehouse—b. f. May Alto by Alto Express—Maymonio.
C. J. Berry—b. c. Carl by Carlokin—Subito.
F. E. Ward—b. c. Beirne by Beirne Holt—Freckle Bird.
Mrs. W. G. Durfee—b. c. Nicolo B. by Carlokin—My Irene S.
Woodland Stock Farm—b. f. Ruth Ansel by Prince Ansel—Lottie.
Wm. Loftus—bl. g. Byron by Tom Moko—Reta H. by McKinney.

5.—2:15 CLASS TROT, $1000.

G. W. Bonnell—bl. m. Copper the Ore by Direct Heir—May Kinney by Silkwood.
Alex. Brown—b. g. Wesos by Prince Ansel—Everette by Nephew.
S. H. Cowell—b. h. Panama by Kinney Lou—Dione by Eros; b. g. Melrose by Stam B.
W. G. Durfee—b. s. Frank S. Whitney by F. S. Turner; b. m. Bertha Pointer by Del Coronado.
Hemet Stock Farm—ch. m. Miss Gaily by Geo. W. McKinney—Lady Zombro by Zombro.
W. R. Meese—b. m. The Empress by Stilwell—Lady Kohl by La Grande.
W. Parsons—ch. m. Merry Widow by G. Albert Mac—Bell Lynn by Diablo.
J. W. Paulsen—s. Prince Del Monte by Kinney Lou.
L. M. Schenck—ch. m. Loe Blossom by Lepide—Lillian W. by Harry Hontas.
T. D. Sexton—b. g. Silver Hunter by Zombro—Silver Belle by Silver Bow.
F. E. Van Tress—b. m. Mabel Van by On Stanley—Vanity by Eucalyptus.
Fred E. Ward—b. g. Great Northern by Wayland W.—Cecille M. by Robin.
Woodland Stock Farm—b. g. St. Patrick by Direcho—Florence by Zombro; br. m. Fiesta Maid by Zombro—Fiesta by Bob Mason.
M. L. Woy—bl. g. Pavana by Stanford McKinney—Strathalie by Strathway.

6.—2:10 CLASS PACE, $1000.

I. L. Borden—br. g. Loch Lomond by Zolock—Daisy McKinney by McKinney.
W. G. Durfee—b. m. White Sox by Del Coronado—Subito by Steinway; b. m. Soumise by Billy Dunlap—by Jonesa Basler.
G. Ginocchio—b. m. Hamburg Belle by Stilwell.
W. R. Meese—b. s. The Mighty by Stam B.—Lady Kohl by La Grande.
H. G. Smith—bl. m. Della H. by Hal B.—Jessie M. by Del Norte.
D. W. Wallis—br. s. Leonid by Aerolite—Lorna Doone; b. s. Nat Higgins by Palite.
Woodland Stock Farm—cb. m. Alice May by Nutwood Wilkes; b. s. Robert Bingen by Bingen—Episode by Ambassador.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

7.—TWO-YEAR-DLD PACING DIVISION, FUTURITY STAKE No. 12 (Closed 1911).

Valencia Stock Farm—br. c. Direct Heir Jr. by Direct Heir—La Belle.
W. J. Miller—b. c. Bondalean by The Bondsman—Katalina.
I. L. Borden—b. c. Sheldon B. by Barney Barnato—Ramona.
D. W. Wallis—b. c. Bondholder by The Bondsman—Corinne Sidmore.
H. S. Hogoboom—b. f. Little Express by Alto Express—Diawalda.
F. W. Cooper—rn. f. Cal. 1915 by Sir John S.—Jennie L.

8.—THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING DIVISION, FUTURITY STAKE No. 11, (Closed 1910).

W. A. Clark, Jr.—cb. c. Bon Courage by Bon McKinney—Helen Keyes.
Chas. F. Silva—b. f. Columbia T. by Bon Guy—May T.
J. J. Campbell—bl. c. Bon Cres by Bon Voyage—Kate Kopje.
W. G. Durfee—b. f. Esperanza by Carlokin—My Irene S.
W. H. Cooley—b. f. Etbel D. by Carlokin—Roberta Madison.

9—2:14 CLASS PACE, $1000.

W. B. Alford—bl. g. A. B. C. by Young Monterey—Rosalie by Dudley.
I. L. Borden—b. f. Gold Lily by Copa de Oro—Lilly Mc by McKinney.
P. J. Chalmers—ch. m. Zorene by Zolock—Irene S. by Petigru.
J. M. Dunn—b. g. Asa Pointer by Star Pointer—Eva H. by Washington McKinney.
W. G. Durfee—b. m. White Sox by Del Coronado—Subito by Steinway; b. m. Soumise by Billy Dunlap—by Jonesa Basler.
M. C. Keefer—b. s. Zorankin by Zombro—Dimetis by Diablo.
Mrs. C. Mortizia—b. g. Red Pointer by Star Pointer.
J. M. McKiernan—br. s. Welcome Jr. by Welcome—by Adrian.
G. Peirano—bl. g. Alto Genoa Jr. by Alto Genoa.
H. G. Smith—ch. g. Alton S. by Alton—by Silver Bow.
R. E. Sparks—br. g. Far Cracker by Jules Verne—Daisy by Falrose.
J. D. Springer—br. g. Adver Direct by Directus J.—Adwilta by Advertiser.
D. W. Wallis—s. m. Mary W. by Dictatus—Ethel C. by Sydney; bl. s. Villa by Nearest McKinney.
Fred E. Ward—b. s. McVerde by Zolock—Ruinda by Kebir.
Woodland Stock Farm—b. s. Robert Bingen by Bingen—Episode by Ambassador; cb. m. Alice May by Nutwood Wilkes.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

10.—2:12 CLASS TRDT, $1000.

Alex. Brown—b. g. Wesos by Prince Ansel—Everette by Nephew.
Fred Chadbourne—b. g. Harold C. by Bon Voyage—by Silver Bow.
Chas. E. Clark—ch. m. Little Beau by Stamboulette—Natalie by Strathway.
W. G. Durfee—b. g. Rags by Del Coronado—Atberine by Patron; b. g. Alerick by Direcho—Alhambra Lily by Geo. W. McKinney.
A. Ottinger—b. g. J. C. Simpson by San Mateo.
W. Parsons—ch. g. Merry Mac by G. Albert Mac—Bell Lynn by Diablo.
F. J. Ruhstaller—br. h. Moko Hall by Walnut Hall—Daisy Wilkes by Moko.
J. D. Springer—b. g. Mountain Boy by Seymour Wilkes—Silver Bud by Silver Bow.
Fred E. Ward—b. s. Dr. Wayo by Wilkhurst—Treville by Trevillian.

11.—2:07 CLASS PACE, $1000.

Mrs. H. Cohen—b. m. Vera Hal by Expressive Mac—Carmen by Newsboy.
C. A. Durfee—bl. m. Zulu Belle by Petigru—Johanah Treat by Thos. Rysdyk.
Mrs. J. M. McKiernan—b. g. Casey Jones by Unknown—Elsie P.
C. F. Silva—b. h. Teddy Bear by Del Coronado—Queen S. by Sable Wilkes.
B. F. Stone—b. g. Dick W. by Athadon—Thoroughbred.
D. W. Wallis—br. s. Leonid by Aerolite—Lorna Doone; b. s. Nat Higgins by Palite.

12—2:20 CLASS TRDT, $1000.

Alex. Brown—bl. s. Nuristo by Nushagak—Nosegay by Langton.
S. H. Cowell—b. m. Dione II. by Cupid—Dione by Eros; b. g. Melrose by Stam B.
W. G. Durfee—b. s. Frank S. Whitney by F. S. Turner; b. m. Bertha Pointer by Del Coronado.
Hemet Stock Farm—ch. m. Tina G. by Geo. W. McKinney—Bird by Napoleon.
W. Parsons—ch. m. Merry Widow by G. Albert Mac—Bell Lynn by Diablo.
J. W. Paulsen—s. Prince Del Monte by Kinney Lou.
G. Peirano—bl. m. Tripolina by Alto Genoa—by Guy Vernon.
Homer Rutherford—b. m. Killarney by Cupid—Countess by McKinney.
L. M. Schenck—ch. m. Loe Blossom by Lepide—Lillian W. by Harry Hontas.
H. W. Smith—b. m. Ateka by Athasham—Bessie.
Thos. Smith—b. s. Vallejo King by Gen. J. B. Frisbie—Reinette by Dexter Prince.
Valencia Stock Farm—b. g. Copper King by Direct Heir—Rosedrop by Sidney.
Fred E. Ward—b. g. Great Northern by Wayland W.—Cecille M. by Robin.
Woodland Stock Farm—b. g. St. Patrick by Direcho—Florence by Zombro; br. m. Fiesta Maid by Zombro—Fiesta by Bob Mason.
M. L. Woy—bl. g. Pavana by Stanford McKinney—Strathalie by Strathway.

CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Entries in Stanford Stake, 1916, Closed July 15, 1914.

Alesandro, b. g. by Barney Barnato—Ramona by Prince Robert; Cherry B., b. f. by Barney Barnato—Ella G. by Hamburg Wilkes; Alabama, r. f. by Barney Barnato—Directola by Direct. I. L. Borden, San Francisco, Cal.
Mono K., b. f. by Nutwood Demonio—Carino King by Valencia King, Len Brittain, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Princess Flomin, b. f. by Nearest McKinney—Princess Bessum by Egyptian Prince; W. S. Brown, Vancouver, B. C.
Jessie Butters, b. m. by The Bondsman—Lottie Lynwood by Lynwood W.; Cbas. Butters, Oakland, Cal.
Baron C. McGregor, by The Bondsman—Kate Kopje by Cresceus; J. J. Campbell, San Diego, Cal.
Natal Day, b. c. by Wilbur Lou—Ella J. by Bob Mason; ——, b. f. by The Bondsman—Silver Haw by Silver Bow; S. Cbristensen, San Francisco, Cal.
Perfect Bond, b. c. by The Bondsman—Corinne Neilson by Clarence Wilkes; Anvilite, b. c. by Anvil—Martha Spy by The Spy; ——, br. f. by The Bondsman—Ava J. by Zombro; ——, b. c. by The Bondsman—Greggie by Steinway; ——, ro. g. by Tbe Bondsman—May Belle by Neernut; C. L. DeRyder, Pleasanton, Cal.
Miss Bon Guy, ch. f. by Bon Guy—Melba T. by Nutwood Wilkes; Wm. E. Detels, Pleasanton, Cal.
——, b. c. by Carlokin—Miss Queeley by Moko; ——, b. f. by Carlokin—Alexandria by Bon Voyage; ——, b. f. by Carlokin—Atherine by Patron; ——, ch. c. by Copa de Oro—Lucy May by Oakland Baron; ——, ch. c. by Manrico—Pavlowa B. by Petigru; W. G. Durfee, Los Angeles, Cal.
——, b. c. by Copa de Oro—Leonor Mr by McKinney; Wm. Loftus, care W. G. Durfee, Los Angeles, Cal.
——, ch. c. by Manrico—My Irene S. by Petigru; C. J. Berry, care W. G. Durfee, Los Angeles, Cal.
——, br. c. by Manrico—Zephyr by Zombro; E. T. Barnette, care W. G. Durfee, Los Angeles, Cal.
——, blk. f. by Manrico—Subito by Steinway; C. J. Berry, care W. G. Durfee, Los Angeles, Cal.
Cedric Rex, b. c. by Cedric Mac—Molly Rex by Alto Rex; Oro de Lopez, blk. f. by Kinney de Lopez—Ora Viva by Geo. W. McKinney; R. L. English, Chino, Cal.
Miss Axwortby Dillon, b. f. by Axworthy—Cleo Dillon by Sidney Dillon; E. A. Gammon, Hood, Cal.
——, b. f by Escobado—Sona by McKinney; Alex. Grant, Los Angeles, Cal.
Goldsmith Lou, s. f. by Wilbur Lou—Little Louise by Boodle; Gertrude Rives, s. f. by Wilbur Lou—Nealy W. by Geo. W. McKinney; Billie Boyd, ch. c. by Wilbur Lou—Lady Zombro by Zombro; Fiesta Lou, b. f. by Wilbur Lou—Fiesta Queen by On Stanley; Selma Paley, b. f. by Wilbur Lou—Stambia by Stam B.; Don de Lopez, blk. c. by Kinney de Lopez—Eradiate by Geo. W. McKinney; Hemet Stock Farm, Hemet, Cal.
Florence By Guy, gr. f. by Major's By Guy—Helen by Robert Basler; C. D. King, Hanford, Cal.
Stewart S., by Chestnut Tom—Myrtle Ragan by Unknown; Vivien Belle, by Chesthut Tom—Miss Dorothy by Unknown; Yuletide, by Cbestnut Tom—Evelene by Unknown; Mrs. Mabel Lipson, Tulare, Cal.
Apropos, b. s. by Carlokin—Zomzar by Zombro; Marsham, b. s. by Donasham—Eugene B. by Zombro; J. S. Maben, Visalia, Cal.
Miss Bond, b. f. by The Bondsman—Miss Harris by Sidney Dillon; Fresno Bond, b. c. by The Bondsman—Fresno Girl by Seymour Wilkes; Frank Malcolm, Fresno, Cal.
——, b. f. by Lock Logan—Trilby Maid by Black Ralph Jr.; J. E. Montgomery, Davis, Cal.
——, f. by The Bondsman—La Moscovita by Guy Wilkes; W. T. McBride, Los Molinos, Cal.
Lilly of the West, c. f. by Dexter Derby—Daisy B. by Moses S.; Howey Theodore O'Neal, Stockton, Cal.
Pietro Ghisleri, b. c. by The Proof—Bell by Kinney Lou; W. A. Perley, Chico, Cal.
Yuba Girl, b. f. by Monteo—Madeline S. by Maurice S.; John Renatti, Marysville, Cal.
Green Hall, br. g. by Moko Hall—Evergreen by McKinney; F. J. Ruhstaller, Sacramento, Cal.
Lady Bondillon, b. m. by The Bondsman—Weatewater by Sidney Dillon; Rosie Bond, b. m. by Tbe Bondsman—Rosie Woodburn by Easter W.; A. L. Scott, San Francisco, Cal.
Peter Pierre, b. c. by Tbe Bondsman—Burnside by Antrim; T. D. Sexton, San Francisco, Cal.
——, b. c. by Lijero—Blanche T. by Stickles; ——, br. c. by Lijero—Queen S. by Sable Wilkes; Chas. F. Silva, Sacramento, Cal.
——, br. f. by The Bondsman—Rosemary by Raymond; P. H. Smith, Los Angeles, Cal.
Leona Whitney, b. f. by F. S. Whitney—Leonor Pointer by Star Pointer; Mrs. Jas. Stewart, Los Angeles, Cal.
Zom Bain, br. c. by Montbaine—Zombowyette by Zombro; Jett Moko, blk. f. by Moko Hall—Osmuda by Bon Voyage; L. H. Todhunter, Sacramento, Cal.
Alhambra Duke, b. c. by Alhambra Prince—Ezelda W. by Del Coronado; Chas. W. Winter, Alhambra, Cal.
Sadie Ansel, b. f. by Prince Ansel—Lauress by Mendocino; Jim Hardman, b. s. by Directum Spiers—Ila Moko by Moko; Joe Watkins, b. s. by Kentucky Todd—Fair Recluse by Moko; Hazelle Spiers, br. f. by Directum Spiers—Maggie Hall by Moko; Miss Nushagak, br. f. by Nushagak—Gay Princess by Prince Ansel; Woodland Stock Farm, Woodland, Cal.
Lulu B., b. m. by The Bondsman—Loma B. by Stam B.; M. L. Woy, Fresno, Cal.
La Belle Marjorie, blk. f. by Scout—La Belle by Sidney; San Bernardino Belle, br. f. by Scout—Le Belle H. by Sidney; Valencia Stock Farm, San Bernardino, Cal.
Cinderella, b. — by Skido Wilkes—Keno by Prismo; J. C. Short, Lompoc, Cal.
Despatch, b. s. by The Bondsman—Eva H. by Washington McKinney; A. L. McDonald, Pleasanton, Cal.
Lijero's, b. c. by Lijero—Mater Expedio by Knight; E. J. Weldon, Sacramento, Cal.

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CALIFORNIA DRIVING CLUB MATINEE.

Following are the entries for tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon's races at the Stadium, Golden Gate Park. The program will start at 1 o'clock p. m.:

First race—2:25 mixed, mile beats, two in three; cup presented by Judge Barnard J. Flood: Pride of Elmhurst, J. D. Johnstone; Vela A., R. Roberts; Emma M., W. Malough; Effie Maddison, J. Klopperich; Queen Pointer, Jos. Vermet; Ella Wilkes, C. Borromeo; Liberty Song, S. Christenson.

Second race—2:15 pace, mile heats, two in three; cup presented by Judge Van Nostrand: Little Medium, Dr. Allen; Balboa, D. E. Hoffman; Pointer Belle, Kidd & Luce; T. D. W., F. Burton; Tom Murphy, E. T. Ayers; Victor Pointer, D. W. Keating; Little Dick, H. Ohlandt.

Third race—Free-for-all pace, mile heats, two in three; cup presented by C. Leonhardt; Frank W., M. Ford; Hamburg Belle, J. Ginocchio.

Fourth race—Free-for-all trot, mile heats, two in three; cup presented by W. Roeder: Monica McKinney, Hoffman & Sicotte; Birdeye, A. Combatalade.

Fifth race—2:22 mixed, mile heats, two in three; cup presented by Edward J. D. Nolan: Guy Ward, D. E. Hoffman; Bessie Barneto, F. W. Thompson; Golden Buck, W. G. Walkup; Mable Dillon, B. Cobn; Darby Mc, J. W. McTigue; Harold K., J. V. Galindo; Horse Shoe Boy, A. S. Hanks.

Sixth race—2:20 trot, mile heats, two in three; cup presented by Rathjen Mercantile Co.: Ida M., H. Boyle; Strathdon, G. H. Allen; Muggins, F. Burton.

Officers of the Day: Starter—W. Higgenbottom. Judges—R. Nolan, J. V. Galindo, Luke Marisch. Timers—W. J. Senderman, D. Keating and J. O'Shea. Marshal—A. Hoffman. Secretary, F. W. Thompson.

—o—

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

NOTES AND NEWS

Alerick 2:09.

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Sienna 2:08¼.

◈ ◈ ◈

Esperanza 2:09.

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Orlettre 2:09¾.

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Belwin (4), 2:06¾.

◈ ◈ ◈

F. S. Whitney 2:09¾.

◈ ◈ ◈

Bertha Pointer 2:08½.

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King Clansman 2:09¼.

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Virginia Barnette 2:10.

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Lord Brussels (4), 2:09½.

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Are the new 2:10 trotters.

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Last Tuesday Bert Wehster worked a three-year-old pacer by Vernon McKinney 2:01½ a quarter in 31 seconds.

◈ ◈ ◈

Secretary W. H. Gocher, of the National Trotting Association, is mailing out a supplement sheet to the Winrace and Eligibility Book.

◈ ◈ ◈

The winning of four consecutive races in as many weeks stamps Junior Watts 2:12 as one of the best half-mile track trotters ever turned for the word.

◈ ◈ ◈

The four-year-old trotting filly, Astro Harvest, by The Harvester 2:01, that recently trotted a mile at Pleasanton in 2:12, has been a quarter in 30 seconds.

◈ ◈ ◈

At the record meeting held at North Randall on Friday morning, Orlettre, Pastime stable's Ormonde trotter, worked in 2:09¾, and therefore is the fifth trotter to enter the 2:10 list this season.

◈ ◈ ◈

In publishing the entries for the Santa Rosa race meeting, the entry of the bay mare Vera Hal by Expressive Mac, in the 2:07 class pace, owned by Mrs. H. Cohen of San Francisco, was omitted.

◈ ◈ ◈

At the Pleasanton track last Saturday A. B. C., the fast pacer in Millard Sanders' stable, worked a mile in 2:10 with the last half in 1:03. Johnnie Quinn drove the trotter Geo. Hammett a mile in 2:10½, last half in 1:03½.

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A man's interest in and sympathy for his neighbors is a good indication of his character and a fair estimate of his worth as a citizen. We cannot live to ourselves and the man that tries it is too selfish to amount to much as a citizen.

◈ ◈ ◈

In our advertising columns you will find a full description of Star Tilden, now offered for sale. He is now in training and is ready to go to the races; is sold for no fault but business interests of his owner will prevent him from attending the races this season. He will be priced right and is well worth the money asked for him.

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Single G. occupies a like position among the pacers as he has won all of his starts and secured a record of 2:08¼ over a half-mile track and has not as yet met any horse that could really make him pace to his limit. The four-year-old filly Present Queen (4), 2:11¼, has proven herself deserving of her name and has been three times first and once second in her four starts.

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The Matron Stakes of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders has been assigned to the Hartford, Conn., Grand Circuit meeting, and will be raced there on Sept. 10th. The trotting division is worth $7,000, and the pacing end $3,000. Peter Volo is not included in the nominations, as his dam was not named. There are about 30 trotters and 12 pacers eligible to compete.

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Examine the horse's feet when he comes in, and wash them if he does not wear pads. If a horse in the city is not shod in front with pads, tar and oakum, which is the best way, it is absolutely necessary to keep his feet soft by packing them, or draping a wet piece of old hlanket or carpet around the foot, or by applying some hoof dressing, inside and out, at least three times a week.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dr. W. W. Yard, state veterinary surgeon of Colorado, has written J. L. Beaman, secretary of the Santa Fe Racing Circuit, that the State Board of Stock Inspection has made an exception of race horses coming into Colorado, and will not require the Mallein test, but they must have a health certificate from a licensed veterinary of the state from which they are shipped. He also says that he will notify all railroads entering the state to this effect. This will undoubtedly insure a much larger field of horses for the Santa Fe Circuit than was at first expected. This circuit opens at Lamar, Colo., August 13th, and closes with Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 10th.

Fereno 2:05¼ by Moko has been bred to Manrico 2:07¼ hy Moko, and a colt trotter is predicted from this union; and in the near future this close breeding will be followed more closely than ever before. Breeders are gradually becoming educated to the fact that inbreeding greatly increases the possibilities for great improvement and does not necessarily bring imperfections into prominence.

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The 2:10 trotting list has had nine additions thus far this season—Belwin (4) 2:06¾, by McKinney 2:11¼; Sienna (4) 2:08¼, by Peter the Great 2:07¼; King Clansman 2:09;, by The Clansman 2:15; Lord Brussells 2:09½, by Axworthy 2:15½; Virginia Barnette 2:10, by Moko; Bertha Pointer 2:08½, by Del Coronado; Alerick 2:09, by Direcho; Esperanza 2:09, by Carlokin; F. S. Whitney 2:09¾, by F. S. Turner.

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Records against time no longer being a bar to class eligibility, the 2:10 list, that is now generally recognized as the standard of speed, will grow tremendously. That the parent association acted wisely in permitting horses to take time records, thus adding value for foreign sale and putting into the official records these trial performances that are not any more harmful to the performers than workouts became very apparent last week, when two noted stallions went into the 2:10 list at a special meeting that was given at Libertyville, Ill.

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Sparkle Watts, 1, 2:27, and U. Forbes, 1, 2:21½, both worked miles last week in 2:13, which is the fastest for two years this year. The former trotted her sensational mile over the North Randall, O., track, after going in 2:14 earlier in the day. She was driven by Ed. Geers, and is a daughter of General Watts and Twinkle, p. 2:05¼. U. Forbes made his fast mile over the Lexington track on Tuesday, driven by Hunter C. Moody. The last half of the mile was in 2:13 and last quarter in 30¾ seconds, and he finished easily and without distress.

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The Detroit track has been the scene of many miles of the sensational kind the past week, the most sparkling performance being the three miles reeled off by the Peter the Great 2:07¼ pacer, Peter Stevens 2:09¼. He worked in 2:03½, came back and paced in 2:04 and then topped it off in fine style by pacing the third mile in 2:02½, the last half of this mile being in 1:00½. Sellers D. worked in 2:04, 2:04 and 2:04½; Eel Direct, Dan McEwen's C. of C. candidate, worked in 2:06¼ and back in 2:06¾, while Earl Jr. paced in 2:06, 2:05¾ and 2:05¼.

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A friendly wager was made last week, that more two-year-olds from the Lexington track start in the futurity stakes this season than has ever before started, and that their standing in the summary will be nearer the top. "However," writes an observer on the ground, "I can see no particular one that stands out from the rest, but as a whole I think they are the best mannered, best gaited lot of colts I have ever seen trained here. When the fact is considered that very few of these colts were strenuously trained as yearlings, their manner and gait may be accounted for."

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One may raise a large number of trotting-bred foals and fail to produce a single stake winner. A trainer may have a score of horses in his stable and not be able to show up at the races with a single high-class trotter or pacer; a man may serve in the judges' stand year after year and still prove but a bump on a log. Almost anyone may claim to own the greatest sire of trotters, the greatest broodmare, the fastest green prospect, the next 2:00 performer and a lot of other things, and fall down when asked to produce the goods. As Carlyle once wrote: "You may paint with a very big brush and yet not be a great painter."—Horse Review.

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Junior Watts 2:12¼ is probably the kingpin trotter of the year up to date, having won a race a week since the opening of the Michigan Short Ship Circuit, including two five-heat races. His record was made in a third heat in which he beat such trotters as King Brook 2:07¼ and Strafford 2:12¼. King Brook was the best trotter in California a few seasons back and is eligible to this class by reason of the new allowance rule for horses that have not won races to have a second for each year that they fail to reduce their record or win a race. Strafford was one of the best of last season's half-mile track trotters and is one of the eligihles to the M. & M.

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C. A. Harrison, the man who purchased the Woodland Stock Farm from Alex. Brown and later transferred it to J. W. Considine and his associates, has sold his interest in the Sullivan and Considine theatrical corporations and will retire from the vaudeville business. Before going into the show business Mr. Harrison was one of the best and best known first-class hotel men on the Pacific Coast. He successfully operated some of California's best hotels. His many friends in California will be glad to know that he is again to become manager of the great big, elegant $750,000 New Richmond Hotel of Seattle, Washington, on August 1st. The New Richmond is one of the latest and finest fireproof hotels in the West. We congratulate Bro. Harrison on his new hotel and wish him success. We believe that every western horseman who knows Mr. Harrison will be glad to greet him at the New Richmond when he visits Seattle.

Stony Ford, the famous trotting-horse stud farm at Goshen, N. Y., has been sold for the estate of J. Howard Ford hy Worthington Whitehouse to Louis Titus, of San Francisco. The property consists of approximately 900 acres, with the late owner's residence and eight other dwellings, breeding barns, stables, etc. The sale includes all the furnishings of the residence and other personal property of the late owner, and also 65 thoroughbred trotters, including the three stallions, Justo, Lord Allen and Airdale. It is the new owner's intention to continue the breeding of trotting horses on this famous estate, which has been famous for the last sixty years as the home of great trotters. On a hill beyond the stables stands a granite shaft to the memory of Green Mountain Maid.

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In an article by Frank C. Cooke in the Horse Journal, referring to the candidates for honors in the M. & M. Stake, to be decided at the Detroit track next week, he writes as follows about two Western horses which seem to have shown form enough to warrant their being considered as contenders: "The California trotter Major By By, the sensation of the Coast last season, is being prepared at Cleveland and he did a mile in 2:11¼, last half in 1:02¼ and the final quarter in 31 seconds, so that he is putting the stamp of dependability upon the scribes who have lauded him to the skies. Frank Childs, who raced Leata J. last season, has this fleet chestnut gelding. Apparently the Colorado trotter Pass All is very well named. He beat a lot of good horses last year and trialed so fast that everybody in the West was talking about him. He has been trained at the Overland Park track in Denver which is anything but fast, and a recent workout was caught in 2:12, the last quarter being in 28¾ seconds according to reports. This is the fastest quarter any of the M. & M. horses have been this season and if he reaches here in good shape he may spoil the calculations of the Clevelanders."

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PASSING OF THE HIGH WHEEL SULKY.

I well recall a June day in 1892 when I was reporting the Worcester, Mass., trots for the American Horse Breeder and when I saw the pioneer low wheel sulky run its first race. I have before me what I wrote of it, after having interviewed several trainers of that era as to its possibilities.

"Jack" Bowen said: "I will continue to use the old sulky. The new one doesn't seem practical to me."

Others thought it would "slew" too much on the turn, yet it entirely did away with "slewing" and vibration on the turns of half-mile tracks; while "ironing" out, as it does, all ruts or irregularities of surface, it was a very great improvement over steel-tire wheel vehicles.

The Lou Dillon sulky was stamped "40 lbs.," but most of the sulkies made prior to the advent of the present was, I think, of 48 pounds. Few remarked, I presume, such trifles, yet in that day a few pounds meant, possibly, golden results.

Never shall I forget seeing Johnston pace Cleveland to old sulky in 2:06½, Mr. Doble up, and Mr. Splan, who, in 1884, marked him 2:06¼, driving the pacemaker. The first quarter was slow—:33 I think, and it proved suicidal to a grand ending, for old Johnston that afternoon really was right on top of his most sensational form, and perhaps might have reached 2:05¾ or 2:06 had he been taken away faster—and, too, perhaps he would have tired to nothing.

I remember seeing W. J. Andrews step Belle Hamlin, at Charter Oak in 1891, a morning trial; flagged, the last quarter in :30½, and that was some sprinting—even is today, as a matter of fact. I think, too, Maud S. once brushed a quarter at Chicago's West Side track in :30½, and I am very sure I caught her, at Providence, a half in 1:03, although the mile was a failure—around 2:13.

Any man who has seen an old-time sulky will enjoy examining the graceful lines of the Caffrey sulkies Mr. Weston of Goshen, N. Y., owns. That veteran builder certainly was a born genius as went wood shaping and delicate bracing of parts. His clips are all finished with the precision of a watchmaker, while the narrowest of steel tires are fastened by the very lightest possihle screws to felloes that defy criticism because of their finish. Well did Mr. Caffrey earn the $150 those sulkies cost the owner.

A Toomey of the 80's shows the beginning, presumably, of truss-work in speed vehicle construction and is interesting as a study even today. Both the John R. Gentry and Lou Dillon sulkies of 1897 and 1904 are fashioned without whiffletrees. All really old ones had them as a part of their equipment.

It will be insisted on that conditions resemble those on the occasion Nelson and Jay Eye See trotted their memorable miles on half-mile tracks, when the competition is staged on the historic track in August for honors. No frictionless axle vehicle will be tolerated. It is the first genuine attempt at practically (by comparison) solving the question of the low and frictionless bearing sulkies over their predecessors, and thousands will be gratified if there be a new record established; doubtless countless thousands are secretly hoping the old heroes and queens of the high wheel era may rule the roost when all is over. The track—no doubt as to that—surely is "an hour" faster now than it was back in 1892 and prior to that date.—Percy, in The Horseman.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT OPENING.

Cleveland, July 20.—Peter Stevens won the $3000 pacing purse, the Edwards, today at the opening of the Grand Circuit races at North Randall. Peter Stevens won in straight heats, the only close contest being in the first heat, when Little Bernice got out in front and led nearly all the way. Just before the wire, however, Little Bernice broke badly and the favorite won easily in 2:05¼.

Omar won the first heat of the 2:07 trot in 2:08¼, outhrushing Grand Marshal and Newzel, the latter the favorite, in the stretch. Grand Marshal won the second and third heats and the race, however.

Belwin captured the 2:24 class trotting event in three straight heats. The race was for the hest three heats in five. Belwin was the favorite and led all the way in the first heat, as in the second and third.

Farmer Spears was also a straight heat winner in the last event, the 2:11 trotting class. He never was headed.

About 5,000 persons asw the opening day's races. The track was fast and nothing occurred to mar the day's sport. Summary:

2:07 class, trotting, purse $1000:
Grand Marshal, blk. h. by Ess H. Kay (Snow)...2 1 3
Omar, b. g. by Noblesse (Floyd)................1 2 2
Robert Milroi, b. g. by Milroi (Cox)..............4 3 3
Newzel, b. g. (Owen); Bob Zolock, b. g. (Garrison), also started.
Time—2:08¼, 2:09¼, 2:09¼.

"The Edwards," value $3,000, 2:10 class, pacing:
Peter Stevens, b. h. by Peter the Great (Garrison) 1 1 1
Walnut Grove, blk. h. by Constantine (Ruthven) 2 2 2
Eel Direct, g. h. by The Eel (McEwen)........10 3 3
Baron Alcyone, b. g. by Baron H. (Ernest)......4 4 5
Rastus, br. h. by Liberty Boy (McDonald)......5 14 4
Dwight Logan, b. h. by Bert Logan (Tyrell).....8 5 7
Miss Newsure, b. m. by By Be Sure (Nickols)...4 6 6
The Assessor, ch. g. by Walter Direct (Geers)...6 9 8
Bon Patch, br. g. by Bon Patch (Janison).......7 7 10
Little Bernice, b. m. by Del Coronado (Frost)...9 10 13
Grand Opera, b. h. by Forester (James).......11 12 9
Cleo B., ch. m. by Orange S. (Slate)...........13 11 11
Gilbert M., b. g. by Tommy Harrison (Winslow)12 13 12
Camelia, b. m. by Cummer (Cox) ....3 8 dis
Ruby K., b. m. by Wilkie O'Neil (McDevitt)....15 dis
Fractional time, first heat—0:31¼, 1:04, 1:35¼, 2:05¼.
Second heat—0:30¼. 1:02, 1:34, 2:04¼.
Third heat—0:30¼. 1:03, 1:34½, 2:05¼.

2:24 class, trot, purse $1000:
Belwin, br. h. by McKinney (Gerrity)...........1 1 1
Barhara Overton, br. m. by Sahib (Murphy)...2 2 2
Fair Virginia, blk m. by Zombro (Cox)..........4 3 3
Also started—Tommy de Forrest, br. h. (Osborn); Lou Lewey, br. m. (Dickerson); Parcliffe, br. g. (McCarthy).
Time—2:09¾, 2:11¾, 2:12¼.

2:11 class, trot, purse $1000:
Farmer Spears, b. h., by Jay McGregor (Murphy)..1 1
Peter Billiken, ch. h. by Peter the Great (Nickols)..3 2
Silk Hat, blk. h. by Silk Weaver (Dodge)..........
Also started—Florence Vincent, b. m. (Andrews); Derby Boy, b. g. (McCarthy).
Time—2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:10¼.

Second Day.

Records fell right and left at the second day of the Grand Circuit harness races at North Randall track on Tuesday afternoon. In the first heat of the 2:05 pace, Dr. Burns Jr. forced William, champion three-year-old pacer of 1913, to a mark of 2:02. William did the second heat in 2:02¾. The two heats are the fastest ever paced hy a four-year-old or hy a stallion.

In the third and final heat of the Ohio stake, the day's classic, Star Winter estahlished a new mark of 2:05 for the event and also trotted the fastest mile of the year on any track.

Aside from the setting of new marks, the chief excitement of the day came with the first race, 2:15 trotters. The other events were all captured in straight heats. But in the first race, after Sterling Hall had won the first heat, Duchess finishing fourth, Duchess took the next three with little trouhle. Summary:

2:15 class trotting; purse $1000:
Duchess, rn. m., breeding unknown (McDonald) 4 1 1 1
Sterling Hall, m. h. (Murphy)...............1 2 4 3
Alto Coast, b. m. (Dempsey) 2 3 6 5
Peter Pearl, br. h. (Nuckolls); Lulu Worthy, b. m. (Cox); Teddy Brooks, b. h. (Wilson); Miss Johnson, b. m. (Ruthven); Senator S., b. g. (Geers), dis., also started.
Time—2:12, 2:09¼, 2:08¾, 2:09.

The Fasig, 3-year-old trot; 2:12 class; value $1000 added:
Lee Axworthy, b .c. by Guy Axworthy (Andrews)..1 1
Miss Perfection, br. f. (DeRyder) 2 2
Ortolan Axworthy, b. c. (McDonald) 3 3
Holyrood Ben, b. c. (Dodge) 5 4
W. J. Leyburn, br. c. (McCarthy); Truesdale, b. f. (Cox); St. Frisco, b. c. (Geers); A. D. Bella Watts, b. f. (McDonald), also started.
Time—2:08¾, 2:08.

The Ohio, value $3000; 2:10 class trot:
Star Winter, b. g. by Ed. Winter (McDonald)..1 1 1
Lulu Lumine, b. m. (Murphy) 2 2 2
Marta Bellinia, b. m. (Dickerson)...............5 3 3
Judson Girl, b. m. (Cox); Harry J. S., blk. h. (Andrews); Moella, b. m. (McGrath); John Ruskin, b. g. (Shanks); King Brook, blk. g. (McCarthy); Echamore, blk. h. (Wilson); Henrietta C., b. m. (Hall), also started. Dago, ch. g. (Grady), distanced.
Time—2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:05.

2:05 class, pacing; purse $1000:
William, b. h. by Abe J. (Marvin)...................1 1
Dr. Burns Jr., b. h. (Whitney) 2 5
Strathstorm, b. g. (Murphy) 6 2
Del Rey, b. h. (Cox); King Daphne, blk. h. (Frost); Leonwanda, blk. h. (Valentine), also started. Harry the Ghost, g. g. (Slaight), distanced.
Time—2:02, 2:04.

Third Day.

In a special event Wednesday afternoon at the third day's Grand Circuit races at North Randall, Etawah III., owned by Frank G. Jones of Memphis, trotting a mile in 2:04, estahlished a world's record for a four-year-old trotter of either sex. The old record, 2:05¼, was made in 1893 by Directum. Geers drove Etawah and was paced by a runner. In the morning Geers Drove Anvil, another Jones horse, a mile in 2:02¾, the fastest mile trotted this season. Anvil also became the fastest record trotter in training.

Geers also drove Napoleon Direct to victory in the best race of the meet so far, the last event of the day. Six heats were required to pick this winner in the 2:12 pacing class. After Shadeline had captured the first, Napoleon Direct took the second and third. Then Coastless Mobel came to the front and won the next two heats. Napoleon Direct, however, outsprinted Coastless Mobel in a thrilling hrush down the stretch and took the last heat and the race.

The second event of the afternoon, the North Randall stake for 2:20 class trotters, also furnished several surprises. Margaret Druien, the favorite, captured the first two heats without much trouhle. Simon, who had placed third and second respectively in the first two heats, came back strong and captured the next three and the race. In the second heat Geers drove The Guide in third, being the first time Geers has shown this season.

Oakdale won the first event for 2:09 class trotters in two straight heats.

Summary:

2:09 class trotting; purse $1000:
Oakdale, gr. g. hy Normander (McDonald)..........1 1
Maymack, b. m. (DeRyder) 2 2
Lady Grattan, ch. m. (Cox) 3 3
Time—2:07¼, 2:07¼.
Will Go, b. h. (Marvin), Brighton B., b. g. (Murphy) and M. L. J., b. g. (Lutz), also started.

The North Randall, 2:20 trot; value $3000:
Sienna, b. m. by Peter the Great (Gerrity)..3 2 1 1 1
Margaret Druien, b. m. (Cox) 1 1 3 3 2
The Guide, b. h. (Geers) 5 3 2 2 3
Time—2:07¼. 2:08¼, 2:07¼, 2:08, 2:08¼.
Rhythmell, blk m. (Shanks), Lena River, blk. m. (Murphy) and Brook King, blk. h. (McCarthy), also started.

2:12 class pacing; purse $1000:
Napoleon Direct, ch. h. by Walter Direct (Geers) 4 1 1 2 4 1
Coastless Mobel, b. m. (Cox) 6 4 3 1 1 2
Shadeline, ch. h. (Owen) ....1 2 4 3 2 ro
Time—2:07¼, 2:11¼ 2:10¼. 2:07½, 2:13, 2:13¾.
Nellie Temple, b. m. (Murphy), Wiley Custer, b. m. (Myers), and Sidney Dillon Jr., b. h. (McDonald), also started.

Fourth Day.

The "dopesters" received a severe upsetting in Thursday's feature event at North Randall on the Grand Circuit. King Clansman, a rank outsider, won the $5,000 Tavern Steak hy easily capturing the second, third and fourth heats, after finishing a poor fourth to McCloskey in the opening heat. His best time was 2:08¼, equal to the event's hest time, although the track was heavy owing to rain in the morning, which delayed the opening of the day's racing. Later in the afternoon, however, the track dried off a little.

Four races were run on the fourth day of the North Randall racing. The heaviness of the track prevented the repetition of the fast time that has characterized the meet this year.

Beth Clark, in the first event for 2:09 class pacers, after finishing seventh in the first heat, emerged from the bunch on the stretch in the second and nosed out the field. Beth Clark secured the pole in the third heat and was never headed, capturing the heat and the event.

Summary:

2:09 class pacing, purse $1000:
Beth Clark, blk. m. by Joe Patchen (Valentine) 6 1 1
Fay Richmond, g. g. (Lane) 1 2 2
Dr. M., ch. h. (Sweeney) 2 4 4
Also started—Frank Patch, br. h. (Cox); Sellers D., b. g. (Garrison); John D., b. g. (Lutz); Lilly Tipton, b. m. (Murphy); Miss Newsure, b. a. (Nuckols); Homer Baughman, b. h. (Snow).
Time—2:05¼. 2:07¼, 2:06¾.

The Tavern "Steak," value $5000, 2:14 class trotting:
King Clansman, br. h. by Clansman (McMahon) 4 1 1 1
McCloskey, br. g. (McDonald) 1 2 2 2
Lassie McGregor, br. m. (Murphy)..........3 3 3 4
Hazel Laing, ch. m. (Andrews)..............5 5 4 3
Mont Ferris, b. h. (Jackson) ....2 4 5 dis
Time—2:09¼, 2:08¼, 2:09¼, 2:08½.

2:18 class trotting, purse $1000:
Mahomet Watts, b. h. by Gen. Watts (Snow)...1 1 1
Barney Gibbs, br. g. (Geers)....................2 2 2
The Comet, ch. m. (Myers) 4 3 3
Also started—Lottie Simmonds, br. m. (Todd); Donna B., blk m. (Reidy); The Temptress, b. m. (Murphy).
Time—2:08¼, 2:09¾, 2:11¾.

2:14 class pacing, purse $1000 (unfinished):
R. H. Breat, b. g. by Wapanee (Grady).........1 1 3
Fred De Forrest, br. h. (Osborn)................7 7 1
Ella MacKay, blk. m. (Cox) 2 2 0
Also started—Laura Patch, b. m. (Nickerson); View Pointer, b. h. (Slaight); Little Director, br. g. (Valentine); Major Ong, b. g. (Murphy); Rodney W., b. g. (McDonald); Tom King, b. g. (Boyle).
Time—2:06¼. 2:08¼, 2:09¼.

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PACIFIC AND AMERICAN SADDLE HORSES.

[By R. D. Bohannon, Columbus, Ohio.]

The chief constituency of the American Saddle Horse Association is in Kentucky and Missouri. Tbe breeders of these two States control the Registration rules. It is as easily apparent to an outsider as to an insider that there is in this association a sad lack of uniformity of opinion as to what is desirahle in conditions of registration. Previous to July 1, 1914, there was one set of rules entirely different from those in force and entirely different from those of the year previous. It all seems to depend upon which faction can get together in Louisville, at the annual meeting, the most voters. To one with no axe to grind and who is merely a student of the breeding problem, it is a rather unattractive picture.

Consider, for a moment, the rule first hecome extinct, namely, that there might be registered the female progeny of a registered saddle stallion in case the dam traced to registered stock. That was merely a bid and a hait for the patronage for registered stallions, of those owning unregistered saddle mares; it was so used, whether or not so intended in the making. It is self-evident tbat for hreeding purposes, the female progeny of a registered saddle mare by a stallion tracing to registered stock would he just as good as that of a registered stallion with the "trace" on the dam's side; hut there wouldn't be any stud fee in that sort for the voters. No hreeding association can afford to expose itself to a broadside shot of this character.

It is also self-evident that registration rules should apply to the year of foaling and not to the time of registration. If all horses foaled in any year were suhject to the same conditions of registration there could he, so far as I can see, no just cause of complaint. But the Association rules have all the time had to do with the time of registration and not to the time of foaling, so that even in the case of twin colts, one might be in the register while it was impossible for the other to get in. One second hefore midnight of June 30th, 1914, one of these twins might have gone in; one second after that same midnight it was July 1, 1914, and the owner of the other of the twins might have fallen hreathless on the floor of Mr. Lillard's office crying, "Oh, register my filly," and Brother Lillard would have had to cry, "Too late, too late." To any sensible man that is veriest nonsense. It is a very strong hreeding association that can afford to appear foolish even to a simpleton.

So long as two horses bred the same way the same season have not equal rights, as to registration, registration rules will appear to the outsider unjust and arhitrary. And the evil effect upon the mental status of the "ins" is even worse than upon the "outs."

A comparison of the registration rules of the Pacific Coast Gaited Horse Association with those of the American Saddle Horse Association will, it seems to me, show that the Pacific breeders have caught the spirit of the times hetter than their Kentucky and Missouri contemporaries.

The American rules now, since July 1, in force are:

I. There may he registered the joint progeny of a registered saddle stallion and a registered saddle mare.

II. There may be registered the progeny of a registered saddle stallion if the dam is hy a registered saddle stallion and the second dam is a registered thoroughhred mare.

The Pacific Coast rules are: There may he registered:—

I. Any five-gaited gelding.

II. Any five-gaited mare whose sire is a registered standard bred stallion (trotter).

III. Any five-gaited mare whose dam is a standard bred mare (trotter).

IV. Any mare hy a registered saddle stallion and out of a standard bred mare (trotter).

V. Any foal by a registered saddle stallion out of a thoroughhred mare.

VI. Any animal registered, or registerahle in the American Saddle Horse Association Register.

There are two ideas in these rules very worthy of note:

First, the importance of gaits, in the first three rules, where the hreeding is without saddle horse requirements. Rules 4 and 5 would be greatly improved hy making the same requirement as to gaits, as do 1, 2, 3.

Second, the recognition that, for the present and in the future more even than now, the trot in the saddle horse is to he an all-important demand.

In fact, I do not see at all what the saddle horse needs now from the thoroughbred. I know thoroughhreds thoroughly. I was hred and reared in Virginia and have all my life ridden thoroughhred horses and saddle horses strong in thoroughhred hlood. The thoroughbred will not walk in company; he can't trot with any style anywhere and he will not trot at all in company; he can lope, but he will not canter. Alone he is often as good a saddle horse as one could wish. In company, it is pull, pull, faster, faster all the time. I know them from hoof to ear-tip.

I recommend to Kentuckians and Missourians to make a note of the word "trotter" in the Pacific registration rules.

"No trot now no saddle horse," is the verdict of a distinguished Kentucky horseman. You can see that saying verified in any ring you go to. The five-gaited horse with the hest trot is hardest to heat. With a good trot goes generally a good walk; a walk and a trot are virtually the same gait, differing in speed. A leaping walk is a fine trot. A trotter is easily made a racker. With a good trot you have the heginniug of a good saddle horse at four gaits—walk, trot, running walk, rack.

A saddle horse, with the trotting strains called for in the Pacific Coast rules, is a far better prospect than if he went to a "second dam thoroughhred."

Watch out, Easterners, when you tackle the trotting bred saddle horse.—Missouri Stockman.

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The illumination of tbe Exposition will be a triumph of American engineering. For the first time in the bistory of exposition huilding, tbe "flood lightiug system" will be used for outdoor illuminations. By the use of thousand of nitrogenous arcs, of a type never hefore perfected, not to be used elsewhere until the close of the exposition, the chief zone of illumination throughout the 635 acres of the grounds will he maintained at night to a height of 125 feet, with a variation of hut five per cent throughout this height.

A WORD FOR THE TRACK MANAGER.

[Tedd. H. Kline in the Breeders' Journal.]

For reasons that I am unable to understand, after a close analytical study of the situation, the race track managers of the United States have been the target for a rapid fire bombardment from certain turf writers and turf publications for a considerable period. They have been accused of every heinous crime in the calendar from poisoning a well to uring an orphan asylum and in all the reams that have been written about them and their efforts I have as yet failed to find a single word of kindness or encouragement.

Just what has brought about this peculiar state of affairs? What have the track managers done or what have they left undone? Have they been active or inactive, progressive or retrogressive, builders or destroyers? If the word of some iconoclasts who write on harness horse topics is to be believed, Jesse James and Captain Kidd in their palmiest days never had anything on the race track manager of today.

However, in view of the fact that the writers of which I speak never had any practical experience managing race meetings and do not know the real inside facts regarding the conduct of harness racing, especially in Grand Circuit cities, I suppose one should be charitable and try and overlook their ramblings. But whenever I find an article like the following, which appeared recently in a prominent daily, I feel like rising up and smiting the writer where the smite will be most effective:

"In the —— race, and others of like character, the horse owners carry the load all the time. They furnish the horses, cart them from one town to another, pay for training and care, and then furnish the big end of the money for which they compete, in many instances putting down on the layout the entire amount and then adding some small change for the benefit of the track and to demonstrate what a liberal lot of enthusiasts they are.

"In no other sport where gate money is charged are the people who provide the entertainment asked to also pay most of the bills, but there is an unfailing fountain of easy money bubbling from the bank accounts of men who own trotters and pacers of class, horse bugs in all parts of the land apparently being willing and anxious to put up most of the cash in advance."

Now if this writer had been absolutely fair he would have gone on and presented the other side of the picture. He would have shown the track managers as consistent law breakers, for the sake of these men whom he claims put up all the money.

He would have said that the daily press, of which he is a member, does not take the sport of racing the light harness horse very seriously and therefore the editors of the sporting pages are not prone to give it much publicity, thus working a hardship on the track managers who do their best each year to get a corporal's guard out to witness the races.

He would have said that owing to the adverse conditions under which harness races are conducted everywhere, it is no more than equitable that horsemen should be willing to bear at least a small part of the expense and figured in actual dollars and cents, "small" is the correct word.

He would have said that the greater portion of the turf press has fought for fifty years every piece of high class legislation that has been suggested to lighten the burdens of the horsemen.

He would have said that it is impossible to conduct betless meetings, unless they are in connection with some big fair, instead of slapping the track managers in this wise:

"I suggested in an entirely friendly spirit, that considerable could be saved if the track would cease trying to locate an unfriendly sheriff and an equally hostile district attorney financially."

He would have said that if it were not for the never-say-die spirit that is so characteristic of our track managers of today, not a single horse owner in the United States would have the opportunity to spend a nickel in entry fees, let alone any more than that amount.

He would have said that the track managers are a crowd of loyal, faithful fellows, doing the very best they can under the most adverse conditions, endeavoring at all times to help the owners, by light entrance fees, easy payments, concessions of all sorts (which he certainly knows are made each year) and other things too numerous to mention.

He would have said that this year particularly, after the horsemen got the particular concessions that they wanted in the matter of 3% entrance and all the time allowances, they were no more liberal in their support of the track managers than they have been in the past.

But of course this writer was not trying to be fair, so he conveniently forgot to mention the things I have mentioned. However, I have not forgotten them and hasten to get them into print to give the track managers the square deal they are entitled to, for they never will get it at the hands of a certain coterie of pencil pushers, who follow the ponies for a livelihood.

It is high time that these barnacles on the good ship Harness Horse were scraped off and thrown back into the ocean. It is this kind of anarchistic literature that has kept the pot boiling so fiercely that the horsemen are made to believe they have grievances, which as a matter of fact they have not. The game is not so rotten and so one-sided as certain members of the "press gang" would have you believe it is. And to prove that statement let me quote again the words of the writer who furnishes the topics for this article:

"But there is an unfailing fountain of easy money bubbling from the bank accounts of the men who own trotters and pacers and who are not only willing but anxious to pay for the sport."

If these same men were being imposed upon or were being played for suckers as this writer claims would they come back year after year in loyal support of the sport they love? Not so that you would notice it. Because I have looked over the books of several associations in years gone by and know something about the inside facts of the dealings between track managers and horsemen, let me say right here and without fear of successful contradiction, that the campaigning horseman is only a party of the second part.

ENGLAND'S TREATMENT OF WORN-OUT HORSES.

[By Prof. W. S. Anderson.]

There is on my desk a copy of the May, 1914, "The Nineteenth Century and After," published in London, England. It is one of the seven high grade magazines ranking with Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, The Quarterly Review and others of like character.

There is in the above mentioned copy an article on "The Traffic in Worn-Out Horses and the Board of Agriculture." The facts stated in this article are so astounding that it may be of interest to the readers of The Horseman.

It seems that commercial organizations buy the worn-out horses of England and export them to Belgium, there to be driven inland, slaughtered and fed to "the starving poor of Belgium." This traffic is known as "The Trade in Worn-Out Horses, or the Decrepit Horse Traffic."

The author of the article, E. G. Fairholme, makes the statement that in eight years, from 1904 to 1912, 362,830 horses were exported for the use as stated above. He also explains that all these were decrepit for the reason that their value was 10 pounds or under. That is, horses that can be bought in England for $50 and down to zero are exported for food purposes. The humane societies of England object to the traffic, but the author explains that under the present laws of England they cannot prohibit the exportation of the old derelicts.

In 1908 activity on the part of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals secured 97 convictions of dealers for leading to the docks unfit horses, and had 67 old horses, destined for the traffic, destroyed. It will be noted here that the convictions were for moving horses so decrepit that it came under the ban as cruelty to animals just to move them.

Under an Act of 1910 there must be a veterinary examination. During 1912 and 1913 there were 32,951 examinations, 557 were rejected and 135 slaughtered.

The thing which seems to be uppermost in the mind of the writer from whom I am quoting, is the cruelty to decrepit horses in transit, the walking to dock, standing on ship enroute, and the march inland. That the "starving poor" of Holland and Belgium must be fed on the "derelicts" does not so strongly appeal to his sympathies as the sufferings of the old horse.

To an American horseman the mere facts must cause a shudder. That men will engage in Decrepit Horse Traffic is past understanding. But even this is not so bad as the knowledge that there is a market for the traffic. What must be the condition of the inland population of any country when such meat can be consumed for food?—The Horseman.

TWO FAST TROTTERS.

Although we are just beginning the month of July and the racing circuits are only nicely getting under way, two very fast trotters have been uncovered. The pair we refer to are Grattan Boy and Dean Swift that are racing in the slow trots through the Western Canada Fair and Racing Circuit.

At the recent Moose Jaw, Sask., meeting they met in the 2:35 trot and in the second heat Grattan Boy, closely pressed by Dean Swift, trotted a mile in 2:12¼. The third heat they renewed the battle and in a head and head finish Grattan Boy again gained the decision in 2:13¼. The time of the second heat constitutes a new trotting record for the Moose Jaw track, and we believe is the fastest mile trotted to date this season in a race over a half-mile track.

A mile in 2:12¼ over a half-mile track is a very clever performance for a trotter under ideal conditions, and when it is known that the Moose Jaw track is slow and the day on which the race was decided was cold, Grattan Boy and Dean Swift must be rated a very high class pair of trotters. Under perfect weather and track conditions either one of the pair would, no doubt, trot a good half-mile track at 2:10 and that means 2:06 or better over the best tracks in the Grand Circuit.

Grattan Boy was raced without success on the Western Canada Fair and Racing Circuit in 1913, and was brought East to race on the ice last winter. He made seven starts and won four races, one second and two fourths, and was the largest money winning trotter with almost $2,000 to his credit. He is a large, plain looking bay gelding by Montana Grattan, a son of Grattan 2:13. Dean Swift is also a bay gelding and is by Almaden D.

IN NEW YORK STATE.

In the columns of The Horse World a few weeks ago was reproduced an editorial from a prominent Buffalo daily regarding the outrageous conduct of the criminally careless drivers of automobiles on the public roads, making also some suggestions as to the measures that should be taken to mete out such punishment as conduct of that kind deserves. The Rider and Driver of New York in its last issue refers to the same subject as follows: "A whole page of accidents due to the reckless driving of automobiles on Sunday appeared in each of the daily newspapers last Monday. Several of the outlying roads were specified as the scenes of frightful speeding by apparently intoxicated drivers with their loads of hilarious passengers. How to prevent these disasters is a question that should be considered seriously, not by the police alone, but by all decent users of the road and the makers and dealers in motor carriages. It was this ruthless disregard of the rights of others, not only by intoxicated drivers, but as well by those who were drunk with the lust for speed, that swept pleasure horses from the highways. Now the same element, almost like a retribution, threatens to exclude all cautious and timid persons from going out in the more modern form of conveyance. This last effect would be a calamity to the automobile industry, a privation to the law and order-loving population and in no sense a benefit to any part of the community, being even a destruction of the roads." This arraignment of a certain element of the automobile-owning class is followed up by this: "The necessity for a mounted State constabulary, which The Rider and Driver has been urging for some years, grows more apparent every week with the increase of crime and the frightful carnage reaped by reckless drivers of automobiles. The mere existence of such a force of policemen on the country roads, with their immediate intercommunication by telegraph, telephone and other signal devices, would be a deterrent influence of incalculable value." Probably there could not be any other reason advanced to make people look kindly upon the proposition to see a system of State constabulary adopted in this State except this one, which makes it probable that such a system would extend to the decent users of the road protection from the criminally reckless actions of the persons who daily cause injury and death in all parts of the State. There has not been a very strong demand for State constabulary in this State until recently, but the indications now are that the actions of these "Apaches of the Road" will eventually force such a system of State policing.

THE BLUE RIBBON MEETING.

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—Trotters and pacers in training never have shown as much vitality during the waning days of this long and trying preparation as they are at this time. Generally the last part of June brings from all of the big tracks, where the famous drivers are engaged, reports of ailing horses. This year the physical conditions of the campaigners is excellent, few are on the hospital list from lameness and all seem to have unusual vigor and speed.

This condition foretells large fields and exceptional contests for Detroit's annual midsummer carnival of speed, the Blue Ribbon races, which this year will be held from July 27th to 31st. The entry in the stakes was the largest in the history of the club and the percentage of horses on which third payments have been made also is the greatest, so the racing of these and other events on the programme should produce sport of the sparkling sort.

While the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Chamber of Commerce Stakes are the centers of attractions, for they stand unrivaled on the light harness turf, the programme for the Blue Ribbon meeting is such that every day may be spoken of as a big day. There are from two to three star races for each of the five afternoons, therefore, if a person is unable to be in Detroit on one day he will see just as good racing on another. This is a convenience to the people in the state who make an annual pilgrimage to the Detroit meeting and from the hotel reservations the number of visitors will be unusual.

Signs of the times point to this as the banner year for the sport of the sulky and the Detroit Driving Club may be relied upon to maintain the standard which has made the Blue Ribbon races world famous. The rebuilt mile track is the fastest race course Detroit has ever known and this, with the earliness of the meeting and the freshness of the horses, probably will result in lowering all speed averages for the Blue Ribbon trots.

Another matinee racing program is scheduled for the Riverside, Hollister, track Sunday afternoon. The card is not entirely made up, but the successful racing of last Sunday aroused much interest and several events that should draw many spectators are on the card. It is also settled that Rex, winner of the opening Class B pace, will go against Ed. Wright's Salla, and there is talk of matching Billy Bounce against Wilson's Teddy B. These last named horses are supposed on account of the uncertain disposition of both to have an equal chance of winning and should make things interesting for the grandstand. Prince Alto, Ben Alto and Oro Guy are available for a trotting race and entries can be secured for a free-for-all, so there is no reason, according to Hollister Driving Club officials, why next Sunday's racing should be less interesting than the opening program.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

July 20, 21 and 22.—Portland, Ore. The Interstate Association's ninth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament, under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club; $1,000 added money. Winner of first place in the Pacific Coast Handicap guaranteed $100 and a trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $75 and a trophy; winner of third place guaranteed $50 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be awarded. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 27, 28, 29—Martinez, Cal. Alhambra Gun Club, Fred M. Burnham, President.

Sept. 7.—Eureka, Cal. Eureka Blue Rock Club. Warren E. Innes, Secretary.

Sept. 7—Tacoma, Wash. Tacoma Gun Club, E. W. Cooper, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $500 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 9—San Francisco, Cal. Golden Gate Gun Club, T. D. Riley, President.

September 19 and 20.—Sacramento. Capital City Blue Rock Club. B. H. Worthen, Manager.

Sept. 20—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Arlz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 4,5—Vancouver Exhibition Association, Vancouver, B. C. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

CALIFORNIA'S FISH AND GAME VARIETY.

The rapid increase of the population of California, coupled with the wonderful progress made in the development of the resources of the State, and particularly the conversion of the timbered sections of the foothills into orchards and farms, has undoubtedly exercised a potent influence in driving the wild game into the more mountainous and less accessible sections.

Nevertheless, Superior California still offers an inviting field for the sportsman. The fact that the game is now to be found, not in the broad valleys and the undulating foothills but in the higher reaches of the mountains, serves a two-fold purpose. It is more difficult to take and, therefore, to exterminate game, and it compels the sportsman who seeks it to visit the rugged but most picturesque part of the State.

It may be safely said that the resident of the valley who goes in search of a vacation outing and a hunt in the mountains, even if unsuccessful in capturing one single piece of game, is richly rewarded; because California's mountains present the grandest scenery of the world, and in the summer season in the high altitudes are recognized health resorts. It is true that the game is not over-plentiful in the immediate vicinity of the summit of the Sierra Nevada, where the same is traversed by the overland railroad, and yet in that section an experienced hunter has no trouble in finding deer and bear and grouse and quail, not to mention the native rainbow trout, the Eastern spotted brook trout and other varieties of the trout family introduced from the East and abroad.

The trained sportsman in this section of the State, without the aid of dogs and by quietly walking through the forests or climbing the rocky and almost inaccessible summits where the deer find greater safety, may easily capture the law's limit of two deer in a short vacation period visit to the mountains. The deer in this section are superior to those of the Coast Range, being a larger and more desirable species.

Bear hunting in this section of the State is an attractive feature, and some sportsmen maintain large kennels solely for the purpose of hunting bear.

Being comparatively easy of access from the large centers of population, this section of the State has been hunted more closely and therefore the game is less plentiful than in other parts farther away. Immediately north of it, in Nevada and Plumas counties, there is still a deal of good deer shooting and magnificent fishing.

All along the line of the summit of the Sierra Nevada are to be found innumerable lakes, most of them not large, but many of them large bodies of water, offering unexampled trout fishing. One, situated about twelve miles north of Summit Station, known as White Rock lake, covers more than 200 acres and is a most beautiful and attractive spot. The altitude is so great that the ice does not leave the lake until after midsummer and the mountain peaks which surround it are covered with perpetual snow. It was indeed interesting to note that as nature removed the blanket of snow from the hills, she garnished the earth with beautiful wild flowers, only a few yards intervening between the disappearing snow line and the approaching bed of flowers.

In the counties of Lassen and Modoc deer are far more abundant than in any other counties of the Sierra Nevada. It requires much time and a deal of laborious traveling to reach this section of the State, but the labor is well rewarded in the abundance of game found and of the choice varieties above mentioned. This country, while not so scenic as the portions last spoken of, is nevertheless very beautiful in the summer and fall seasons, and will doubtless for years remain the hunter's paradise.

Many sportsmen spend their vacations and outing time in the counties of Mendocino, Humboldt and Trinity, approaching them through the Russian river valley. While it is true that the Coast Range mountains are not near so high as the Sierra Nevada, they are indeed mountains and the country is very attractive, not only for its timber productions, but for other natural resources. One of the features of hunting in this locality which first demands the attention of the sportsman is the great difference in the water supply of the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. In the latter the water is ever present, and the coldest and sweetest in the world, because it is melting snow; while in the Coast Range the supply is limited and not cold.

The game in the Coast region, however, is so abundant that the sportsman forgets all else. It is nothing uncommon, in a day's walk or ride through the timber, to see from forty to sixty deer, and often they will be found in droves of eight or ten, feeding together. There are a few bear in the same country, but the absence of this kind of large game is fully compensated by the abundance of smaller game. The mountain gray squirrel is very plentiful, the mountain and valley quail both abundant, and occasionally the hunter is rewarded by finding a covey of grouse.

To illustrate the attractiveness of hunting along the Eel river, in Trinity county, may be mentioned a day spent on foot in climbing the hills and threading the ravines. The country is densely wooded with various species of oak, fir and madrone, not to mention a superabundance of undergrowth. It was in the latter part of the month of August, a beautiful day and not too warm to be pleasant walking. The only firearm carried was a modern high power rifle, with an ample supply of heavy and miniature cartridges. The fruit of this day's hunting included a three-point buck, a wild hog, several gray squirrels, twice as many mountail quail, three cotton-tail rabbits and a lost opportunity to kill a coyote.

The trout fishing is very good, though scarcely equal to that of the Sierra Nevada. In northern Humboldt and Del Norte counties the deer are scarcely so plentiful as in Trinity and southern Humboldt, and yet they are abundant and the country even more attractive, because of the higher altitude of the Coast Range. The timber conditions change and redwood forests abound, than which nothing is more beautiful. This section of the State will soon be thrown open to the tourist by the completion of the connecting link between the California and Northwestern road, extending north from San Francisco, and the same company's lines extending south from Eureka.

The opening of the dove season attracts our attention to that sport. Many people consider that it is wrong to shoot doves, but it may be said safely that the objector is unfamiliar with either the sport of taking this bird or its rare and dainty character as a food morsel. The dove is most abundant in California, and is usually found nearer the centers of population than any other recognized game bird, unless it be quail.

It is true that at the opening of the dove season, which occurs in the middle of the month of July, the birds are easily taken; but later in the year, when they are fully grown and stronger, there is no rarer sport for the marksman than shooting doves on "a pass." In the opinion of many sportsmen it would be wise to close the season for doves until the middle of August, to the end that it would be more difficult to take them, and the birds are more edible than prior to that time.

The sport is not confined to the great agricultural valleys of the State, but is to be had in the small valleys of both chains of mountains. The habit of the dove in flying a long distance from the feeding ground to its place of watering makes it possible for the sportsman to select a point in the course of its flight, and it requires a marksman of a high degree of skill to secure his bird under these conditions; for admittedly the dove is one of the most difficult targets of all game birds. An interesting characteristic of the dove is that, differing from wild ducks and wild geese, its course of flight is governed by objects on the earth. Ducks and geese are said to fly by the compass.

By far the most attractive sport in this State is wild duck shooting. California is unexcelled not only in the opportunity to take wild ducks but in the variety and character of the birds. These birds, generally speaking, rear their young in the British Northwest, and with the approach of the winter season come to California to avoid the cold weather of the north. Whenever the rainfall in California is not so great as to create vast bodies of overflow waters in the valleys prior to the coming of the Northern bird, duck hunting is simply ideal. It may sound extravagant, but often when the limit was fifty, the hunter could kill his limit in as many minutes. If the sportsman is esthetically choice in the character of his birds, it is not difficult to kill the limit of one variety. At the proper season of the year, the mallard and canvasback are abundant, while sprig and teal, and the most plentiful of all, the widgeon or "baldy" and spoonbills, can always be found in the feeding grounds of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and the bay counties marsh stretches.

It is conceded by sportsmen that next in point of attractiveness to wild duck shooting is quail shooting, and California is abundantly supplied with this rare bird. The two species commonly known as the mountain and valley quail are both abundant. They are to be found principally in the foothills or lower reaches of the mountains, and are not diminishing because of the conversion of this portion of the State into orchards and farms.

The California quail is a more difficult quail to kill than any of the Eastern species, and offers a rare field for the true lover of the gun. At a convention of California sportsmen, held a decade ago, a San Francisco dealer, speaking of the abundance of quail, said that his house had handled, during that season, 100,000 dozen birds. The law-making power of the State, however, has prohibited the sale of quail, since which time the supply has gradually increased.

Wild goose shooting is another one of the attractive sports to be found in this State; in fact, many people journey from Eastern States in order to participate in the sport of shooting geese. This bird is very wary, and is bagged in considerable quantities by the adept only. It has been found profitable by some men to fully prepare themselves with decoys and other paraphernalia for goose shooting and to entertain those less educated in the art. It will be remembered that when President Harrison visited visited California he spent a day indulging in this sport, and was rewarded with a generous bag.

It is now fortunate that California has statistics as to the value to the State of her game supply. It is safe to say that many hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually expended with the tradespeople by those loving the sport of taking game. Which all is of vastly more benefit, as a general asset for the community at large, than giving the rapacious and unscrupulous market hunter full swing, or in fact any consideration whatever.

DOINGS IN DOGDOM.

Salinas Kennel Club will hold a two day show, July 30 and 31, during the "Big Week Carnival" at Salinas, Monterey county. The officers of the club are: A. J. Molera, president; Albert Joseph, vice-president; H. P. Rosenberg, secretary. Bench show committee: A. J. Molera (chairman), Albert Joseph, Julius A. Tresconi, Edw. Breen, B. F. Sargent, Albert J. Zabala, Cheri Z. Albert, N. Doherty. Judges—Anton Korbel, of San Francisco, English and French bulldogs. W. B. Fechheimer, of Portland, Ore., all sporting terriers. George A. Nieborger, of San Francisco, all hounds, pointers, setters, sporting spaniels and Boston terriers. Chris Chuttleworth, all other breeds.

The Del Monte Kennel Club show will follow, a one day open air exhibit, at Hotel Del Monte, Saturday, August 1. The officers of the club are: A. J. Molera, president; Anton Korbel, vice-president; H. P. Rosenberg, secretary. Bench show committee: Miss Alice Hagar, Timothy Hopkins, Miss Edith Cheeseborough, Mrs. C. Frederick Kohl, Mrs. Malcolm Whitman.

Both of these shows will be held under A. K. C. rules.

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It has been reported that the San Mateo Kennel Club's annual one day open air show, heretofore held September 9, will not come off this year. The show was not held last year.

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The recent show of the San Jose Kennel Club, under National Dog Breeders' Association rules, drew an entry of 128 dogs, and that in face of the fact that no premium lists were printed and mailed nor was there any particular amount of preliminary advertising. The show was a ribbon bench show pure and simple.

Contrasted to the above we note that the one day show—and on a Sunday, at that, when everybody could get away—held by the Marin County Kennel Club, at Woodacre, June 14, only drew an entry of 110 dogs. The show was promoted by a wealthy realty company, was well advertised in the daily press, premium lists were printed and mailed ad lib. This was an A. K. C. show.

GRASS VALLEY CAMP STEW.

There are camp stews and goose stews and fish fries galore in California these latter days, but the parent event of them all, the annual entertainment of the Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club, will easily retain first honors. This was again demonstrated at the thirtieth annual stew Thursday, July 16, to which hundreds from all parts of northern California journeyed long distances to attend. Automobiles by the score, completely filling the large grove, betokened the changing order, for the guests of the first stew, and many thereafter, employed a much slower mode of travel.

New faces, old faces and some just remembered, mingled in the most striking amusement event of the Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club since they first commenced to spread the fame of their dove stews thirty years ago.

Amusement may have been rightly said, but while the dove hunt, the blue rock shoot, the entertainment furnished by the Grass Valley Concert band and entertainers from the bay city and the divers other-side features was the focal point for the eyes of the guests, numbering 518 all told, the more sustained interest was in the breakfast—that inimitable meal which attracts for hundreds of miles those who have once partaken of it—and the following stew prepared in accordance with the only one recipe in existence—that held by the Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club.

Truly it was a delightful day, and it would be hard to imagine the wants of one whose wish and expectation was not fully met and justified at the Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club's thirtieth annual offering. It is in no sense picking up a stereotyped phrase for convenience to say that each member of the Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club is a star performer in the entertaining art.

Much of the credit for the unqualified success of last week's outing redounds to the efforts of Will Maher, president of the club, who had worked unstintedly for the past several weeks arranging and planning, and when the curtain rang up Thursday morning just as the sun was peeping over the hills everything had been attended to even to the minutest detail. In this work Mr. Maher had the hearty cooperation of every member of the club. Never did any aggregation have a more entbusiastic committee on arrangements.

The big jolly hunch of men as they spread out underneath the pines represented a huge family, and judging from the spirit of joviality which at times ran rampant every man on the ground was a host.

Just as daylikbt was breaking the first machine threaded its way out of the city by the western outlet, making its way to the Dikeman droves in Penn valley, and all morning up to almost noon there was a veritable caravan of machines and rigs, the occupants all bent on one purpose—arriving as soon as possible at the grounds, for the most of them—granting they had been there before, on such an occasion—knew just what was "coming to them."

The committee on arrangements had spent the night on the grounds and everyone was astir so as to be in readiness to greet the van of the guests. They accomplished their purpose, for when the first machine load arrived the chefs were the personification of daintiness in their white linens with caps to match, all in readiness to serve the first arrivals.

And what a breakfast it was—a menu that proved irresistible even to the dyspeptics who forgot for the time the foods that were banished from their bill of fare in the regulation of their diet. Steaks, chops, eggs, salad, corn on cob, nutmeg cantaloupes and many other breakfast dishes and dainties all cooked to a turn, were served in liberal quantities to cope with the voracious appetites which had been augmented by the early morning ride, and everything pleased, right down to the gravy. The coffee, too, which was deliciously prepared, was a most acceptable addition to the morning menu. Richard Wedlock supervised complete the breakfast plans and he was assisted in the culinary department by Joseph Ahraham and J. D. Tupper, who presided over the grill where the steaks and chops were cooked in appetizing assortment; C. Temby, Jr., who looked after those dishes which were prepared on the stove, and Ed Paynter who was the chief of the salad department.

The army of hunters which left Grass Valley Wednesday afternoon, to which reinforcements were added early Thursday morning, returned to the grounds during the forenoon, bringing the tootbsome dove in plentitude for the stew. While several of the hunters expressed the opinion that doves were not so plentiful as in former years there were many who experienced little difficulty in bagging the limit.

From the time of the arrival of the guests to their departure, not a moment was permitted to lag. The breakfast over, entertainment in liberal measure and various assortment kept the festivity to the buhbling stage until the time for serving the stew. Four professional entertainers from San Francisco were exceptionally clever and their late song hits were well received. One of them was a wizard on the piano and his playing brougbt forth round after round of applause. The presence of the Grass Valley Concert band was a valuable acquisition to the entertainment. Al C. Joy, on of the San Francisco Examiner's star sporting writers, pulled off some good stuff, and his original wit, such as naturally arises from an alert mind, was much in demand. Then "Teddy" Hall, of camp stew fame, was on band to give vent to some of his natural comedy. Bill Brown, an old-time opera singer with a deep bass voice, was heard in many selections. Others among the visitors contributed to the entertainment. Trap shooting, bird picking and various games also filled in the afternoon until the "big feed" was ready.

Although sufficiently appeased for many long hours to come the appetites may have seemed at the conclusion of the morning meal, the savory odors from the kettles during the afternoon again aroused Mr. "Inner Man" to such an extent that the big feast of the morning was entirely obviated by the desire to taste the delicious camp stew. When it was finally announced that the stew was ready, about 4 o'clock, greetings of satisfaction were vouchsafed by everyone and there was a merry scramble for the seats. The feast was all that was promised and "then some." Seasoned perfectly, and with plenty of game and chicken, its deliciousness was attested by the numerous calls for a second helping. While "Uncle Ed" Morgan, who has cooked the stews for many a year, was in charge of this all-predominating feature of the festivities, he acted only as general overseer and gave all desired information. John Frank, who has been Mr. Morgan's assistant for years, was chief cook this year and he was ably assisted by George Bennetts and George Trotter.

The chairmen of the committees in charge of the outing follow:

Refreshments, Charles Howard; badges, Dr. I. W. Hays; entertainment, Martin Maher; picking birds, Harry Rowe; vegetables, C. J. Miller; serving the stew, Charles E. Brockington; table seating, Dr. W. G. Thomas; grounds, C. M. Peek; trap shooting, Henry Williams; auto parking, Fred Roehnert; salads, Ed Paynter.

Prior to the serving of the stew, while the guests were seated around the table, William Maher, president of the club, welcomed the guests and introduced Mayor Thomas Ingram as master of ceremonies. Remarks were made by Frank Newbert, president of the State Fish and Game Commission, who reviewed the activities of the Commission; by Attorney Duke, of the Commission; Al C. Joy, District Attorney F. L. Arbogast, M. A. Nurse, vice-president of the Golden Center of Grass Valley Mining Co.; Ray Hays, president of the Nevada City Hunting and Fishing Club, Ex-Mayor George W. Hall of Marysville and George G. Gauld, publicity manager for Samuel M. Shortridge. District Attorney Arbogast paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of the late John Rector, who was one of the club's most entbusiastic members.

Politicians were very much in evidence, although there was no active evidence of politics being "done" on the grounds. Auburn, Marysville and Sacramento sent large delegations. San Francisco and Oakland were also well represented.

President William Maber was congratulated upon his success in arranging such a magnificent outing for the guests and members of the club, and was frequently reminded that in no past year was there anything that excelled it in any way.

GOLDEN TROUT FOR SIERRA STREAMS.

With the departure from Fresno of E. W. Smalley, Deputy State Fish and Game Commissioner, recently, en route for the Sierras, for a three months' stay, the work of transplanting golden trout from the upper reaches of Volcano creek and the smaller streams in the Mt. Whitney region, into all of the streams and tributaries that put out from the range into the San Joaquin valley, began.

Sportsmen and naturalists who have seen this fish have disputed as to the origin of its color, many holding that it is the direct result of volcanic or mineral matter in the streams, and that were they transplanted they would not bold their beautiful sheen. The golden trout are natural habitues of Volcano creek and never have been found in any other stream in the world.

"This contention has been proven erroneous," stated Smalley, "as we have found them even more brilliant in transplanted waters, and have found that many have reached a much larger size than in their native stream."

Several years ago some of the fish were placed in the Cottonwood lakes and recently one was caugbt that was twenty-three inches in length and three and a quarter pounds in weight. As far as is known this has been the largest fish ever caught of this variety, though others report catches of fish measuring eighteen and nineteen inches.

In 1909 a number of three-inch "fry" were deposited in the lakes at Crabtree Meadows, and last season S. N. Ellis, one of the deputies from Fresno, found them grown to twelve and fifteen inches.

When captured the fish resembles nothing so much as a huge gold piece, being many times more beautiful than the small red-hued Japanese gold-fish so proudly displayed in small glass jars. They have two pure golden stripes running the full length of the back and a brassy stripe running the full length of the belly, the three stripes converging near the tail. When on the hook they glisten like new gold just out of the mint, and fishermen say they are the gamiest and hardiest of all of the trout family.

Smalley has a crew under his charge consisting of Jack Brownlow and J. M. Tully of Madera county, and the three men have ten pack mules and three saddle borses on the trip. A second crew will have as its captain S. N. Ellis of Fresno, who will take his son Ray and A. F. Bullard of Dunlop. They will also have ten pack mules and three saddle horses.

They outfitted at Three Rivers, Tulare county, and left there July 7, going to Lewis' camp on the Big Kern river, ascending that stream to Whitney Meadows, where they will capture the fish in their native streams.

The method of capture is by draining the streams wherever it is possible, the wardens building dams above and below and either confining the waters or diverting them, then capturing the stranded fish or dipping them out of the pools that are left. Where it is not possihle to use this method they use the ordinary fly.

As soon as they have captured enough to load seven mules in each outfit, they will leave. They will not try to take fish any larger than three inches, but may have to take a few larger. The ordinary load for each mule is between 200 and 500 fish, and when they obtain their load they are ready to transplant the fish in other waters. The young fish are kept alive by aerating the water, the temperature of which is maintained evenly with ice.

On the first trip out after making their catch the parties will go to the Owens river valley, coming in near Bear creek, and thence to Lone Pine. They will carry the fish in water bags and make stops occasionally to give them fresh water.

From Lone Pine they will go north by night to opposite Piute pass and thence over the pass to northern Madera county, moving as rapidly as possible with their live cargo. Here the trains will separate and they will plant nearby streams.

As soon as they have disposed of their loads the wardens will return to Whitney Meadows and replenish their supply, assembling for the second trip at Piute pass, one train going north to Yosemite, where they will turn over some of their fish to the United States troops for planting in the park, and from there will go to the Wawona batchery and complete the season planting the other fry hatched there.

The other crew, after the second parting, when they pass over Piute pass, will plant the upper reaches of Kern river, that were left undone last season on account of the weather. They will continue to plant the golden trout for the remainder of the season, returning to the Whitney Meadows and working in the vicinity of Yosemite valley and on the upper Kings river.

In the latter part of September Smalley and his men will get another load which they will take up the Big Kern river to Mineral King and thence over Elizahetb pass and down Dead Man's canyon to Scaffold Meadows on Roaring river, where they will place the fish in the tributaries of Roaring river and the higher waters of the Kings river, the lakes about Mt. Brewer and Mt. Sillman, and will complete their work in the latter part of September.

Always in this work the wardens will endeavor to keep at least three years in advance of the average tourist travel, and the counties will co-operate by passing laws forbidding fishing in the transplanted waters for a three-year period.

THE FORGOTTEN THING.

Recent experiences have led me to believe that few circumstances are more annoying to the average fisherman than to discover, on arriving at the waterside, that some useful, even if not quite necessary, thing has been forgotten, writes "Iron Blue" in the New Zealand Express, a clever angling contributor who proves conclusively that good fishing in the antipodes is not a myth. Though I am glad to say that not all of them happened to myself, these are "modern instances," and I take leave to chronicle the misfortunes of a few, by way of aiding the fortunes of many. The forgotten thing may be the reel, the fly-box, the cast-book, or the landing net; and in these most serious cases, a lack of care may mean the loss of a day, when, seemingly, as a matter of course, the water was "just right." Apparently, on such occasions, the angler would be wisest if he went straight home and helped to do the washing; but there are clever people who are seldom at a loss, and can contrive a substitute to fit the need.

One can imagine that the lack of a reel would prevent all chance of sport, but I have seen a makeshift line manufactured from ten or a dozen traces and casts. The spare length was wound around the hand which held the rod, and as we happened to be fishing in a fly-stream, where the trout rarely exceeded a pound in weight, very many were landed without a smash. The wise man says: "Of course, the proper way to make sure that everything is ready to hand is to leave the tackle always in the basket, and never take anything out." I did not stay to inquire how it was he "never took anything out"; it seemed unnecessary to display my ignorance of such a useful method, so I merely replied, "That only proves your basket is never full of trout." He did not advise me further, but another proved sufficiently kind: "You should write all the necessary things on a card, and fasten it under the basket-lid, and see that they are all there before you start." On the whole ,this way seems the best—at least the most simple—of the two; and I commend it to those of my friends who may suffer from forgetfulness.

Of things not absolutely necessary, there are many which, by their absence, may detract from the pleasure of a day; the spring balance, a knife or scissors, tobacco—especially tobacco—the materials for tying exactly "that fly," which evidently is required. Even the ill-treated handkerchief, which "the particular man" insists on carrying in the basket, for the purpose of wiping his hands after dealing with a capture. Frequently, it appears, that some favorite big and comfortable handkerchief was captured by domestic powers, and sent most callously to the wash, when it was wanted elsewhere; "and I could only

cure them of the habit by wiring it to the lid." One thing recalls another. On a day more recent than that on which the "cure" came to pass, I witnessed the sanguinary and slimy killing of a big eel; and never were hands in a more horrifying state than those of his enthusiastic captor. Turning away, I suggested: "Your hands will want a bit of water after that." Then replied "The Nut," indignantly, it seemed: "Whatever for? I've wiped 'em on my pants." That certainly was a way out of a difficulty —the most natural way.

All considered, I find that the absence of a net, more than most portions of his tackle, may inconvenience the angler; and two instances occur, the first—for an exception—of an earlier date. When I was staying at a house which overlooked a weedy willowy creek, my schemes to escape from a garden party, at which my hostess and host were due, had gained me the unqualified approval of a twelve-year-old daughter; and as a reward, she said she would take me out fishing. Then we had afternoon tea, and having stored several slices of cake for future use, in a pinned up fold of her frock, my guide showed me the stream. Among the branches and watercress, there were few openings for a dry fly; and the alternative was to "dap" with a brown beetle at the end of a foot or so of line. At last she said: "That's where the fellow that is engaged to Laura"—her sister—"lost a big fish," and, with infinite care, I managed to lower the beetle into that spot. Twice the bait passed over the place, without result; then I gave her the rod. "I think it's best to wake up the old beetle," said my instructress, and, suiting her action to the word, she dragged it violently against the current, what time I lighted a pipe. Instantly, from the weeds, rose the father of all trout, and in a flash he had the beetle; and we had no net. I shall always regret that fish—but kindly she strove to console me by talking of other things, on our way back to the house. She asked me questions, which called for the best of my inventive powers. "Have you a favorite horse?" I had. "What do you call it?" "Westford Priory." "What a funny name; why do you call it that?" I explained that I had a system of my own, and did not invariably call it that, but altered the name to that of the residence of the lady with whom I was in the throes of love. After a brief pause, doubtless to consider my morals and the merits of this arrangement, she began again: "And has she a favorite horse?" She had, several, a hunter, a racer, a fast-trotting mare, a pony, and the rest. "And does she call any of them 'Iron Blue?'" "I am afraid she does not."

In the latest instance, where a net was not waiting, I was not able to aid an angleress. She stood on a stream bank, and for token of her skill had hooked a fish. It was not a very large fish, but a net was necessary to land it, and, unfortunately, this had been left at home. She had played her capture "until it wouldn't move any more," and then reeled it short up to the point of her rod, which was in the water. The difficulty was, what to do next, but at the moment of my arrival that was decided for her by the trout.

PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

Advance reports state that the ninth Pacific Coast Handicap of the Interstate Association, Elmer E. Shaner, tournament manager, opened last Monday at the Portland Gun Club grounds most auspiciously. The Oregon sportsmen had everything nicely arranged and proved to be most hospitable to the visiting shooters.

Dr. H. H. Ott, of Portland and Pete O'Brien of Walla Walla tied with 93 out of 100 in the Pacific Coast Handicap, the feature event of the tournament Wednesday. Ott broke 16 out of 20 in the shoot-off; O'Brien closed with 14 and lost out for the trophy, but won second money in the handicap purse. C. Collins, of San Diego and C. G. Gregory, of Vancouver, Wash., tied for third money with 91 kills each. Gilmore won third place with 20 straight in the shoot-off, Gregory broke 16. E. C. Cooper, of Tacoma, and L. Rayburn, of La Grande, tied for next moneys with 89 and divided.

Over 100 shooters, representing seven different States, and British Columbia points as well, were on the firing line when the big shoot started. The California delegation numbered fifteen, including Mrs. C. E. Groat, of Los Angeles, who generally holds her own in competition at the traps with the men folks.

The scores Monday were somewhat below the averages expected, but two of the shooters going over the 140 mark, in a card of 150 targets for the day. Les H. Deid and E. J. Morgan, both of Seattle and trade representatives, led with 146 and 141 respectively.

The high amateurs were: E. E. Ellis, of Seattle, and L. Rayburn, of La Grande, Ore., 135 each .

Frank C. Van Atta, of Vancouver, Wash., won the Preliminary Handicap, Tuesday; he broke 90 out of 100 singles at 18 yards rise. Harry Quick, of Chehallis, Wash, second with 89. Les Reid broke 97 in this event.

In the forenoon program, five 20 bird events, Frank M. Troeh, of Vancouver, Wash., was high amateur with 95 breaks. C. Gillmore, of the Pastime Gun Club, San Diego, and J. L. D. Morrison, of Portland, each broke 94.

J. L. D. Morrison, of Portland, won high amateur average, 325 out of 350 birds shot at.

H. F. Wihlon (Preliminary Handicap winner at Sacramento last year, 99 out of 100) won the Chingren trophy, 48 out of 50.

Lester H. Reid, professional, was high gun over all, 342 out of 350, and also scored the longest run —122,

A special report and the scores will appear in next week's issue.

AT THE TRAPS.

"Pull"—The Exposition City Gun Club July trap shoot is the regular smokeless powder function for tomorrow for the local trigger pullers.

The Golden Gate Gun Club initial registered tournament is dated for Admission Day, September 9. The program calls for ten 15 bird races, entrance for targets only, 45 cents—$4.50 for 150 targets. Optional purse entrance $1.00 each event—$10 for the day. Added to the purse, $15.00 in each event—$150 cash for the day. Purses divided Rose system 5—4—3—2.

The main event of the day will be the Golden Gate Club Handicap, 16 to 23 yards rise, entrance $1.50, targets only. Optional purse entrance $350. Added purse $50.00. Money division—30—25—20—15—10.

Trophies contributed by the Interstate Association will be awarded to amateurs making first, second and third high averages at 150 birds. Amateurs may shoot for birds only and be eligible for trophy wins. This program should draw a crowd.

The Eureka Blue Rock Club members are banking on a large attendance at a registered shoot on September 9. Warren E. Innes is the club's secretary, and with H. A. Hine, George Coleman, Dr. H. T. Hinman, Harry Kelly, H. H. Buehne, J. M. Carson, S. Sumner and other enthusiastic members have made the recently organized club a leading Humboldt county sportsman's organization.

The San Jose Blue Rock fall registered tournament is set for September 22 and 23. The value of trophies, cups and added moneys will amount to $500.

Watsonville trigger pullers propose to get together and organize a blue rock club. A local paper encourages the movement with the following piece of good and seasonable advice:

"It is high time that the marksmen and sportsmen of this city perfected an association to encourage this enjoyable sport and enter into competitive contests with the clubs of neighboring towns. San Jose, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Hollister and Gilroy all have such clubs and find in them much genuine pleasure. All interested, all who enjoy practice with fire arms are earnestly solicited to be present and lend their encouragement to the new idea."

* * *

Golden Gaters.—Good scores were shot July 19 at the Golden Gate Gun Club blue rock trap grounds near West Alameda station. Tony Prior and Fred Webster each smashed 45 out of 50 birds in the opening club medal match.

Three shooters tied in the second race, a bird handicap trophy shoot. J. Clark, H. P. Jacobsen and F. Webster each scored the full quota of 50 birds. H. D. Swales and F. K. Burnham of Martinez made the only straight scores in the 10 bird shoot. Lon Hawxhurst and Jacobsen each won a club gold bar for straight runs of 15 or more in the fourth event. W. H. Price, Prior, C. D. Lancaster and H. D. Swales won silver bars for straight runs in the same event.

The scores of the shoot follow:

Events—	1	2	3	4
Birds—	50	50	10	20
Tony Prior	45	40	8	18
F. Webster	45	50	9	..
J. Clark	42	50	8	12
F. K. Burnham	42	..	10	17
L. Hawxhurst	41	47	9	20
H. D. Swales	38	46	10	17
W. H. Price	36	..	..	..
C. D. Lancaster	36	36	8	18
H. P. Jacobsen	38	50	8	19
P. Putzar	37	..	8	..
Hewett	34	..	5	..
L. Steinfeld	30	44	6	9
E. Klevesahl	30	..	..	..
Holbrook	29	39	4	11
H. C. Peet	29	43	9	11
Best	25	..	5	..
J. H. Jones	28	46	7	16
H. Haight	28	44	5	15
J. W. F. Moore	28	..	6	10
Miss Meyers	21	..	4	..
E. S. Straessler	20	..	4	13
Jones	21	..	4	..
Durring	..	..	4	..
P. Ashcroft	..	..	4	..
Bechtell	..	..	..	13
E. Hoelle	..	..	..	14
Chichester	..	..	..	15

Double event, 12 pairs—Lancaster 19, Prior 19, Clark 17, Hawxhurst 16, Swales 14, Jacobsen 14, Best 12, Jones 12, Putzar 10, Chichester 10, Burnham 6.

* * *

Martinez Tournament.—The Alhambra Gun Club registered tournament will start Monday morning. The grounds will be open tomorrow for practice.

With $1600 in purses and trophies hung up there is no occasion for doubting that the attendance will be large.

From this city, across the bay and San Jose there will be a strong representation of powder burners. Sacramento, Stockton, Antioch and southern valley points will send big delegations. Returning shooters from Portland will also swell the roll. The outlook therefore for a rousing shoot and a pleasant time in the "Wildflower City" seems well assured.

* * *

Smelter Smoke.—The members of the Butte Rod and Gun Club entertained a number of out-of-town visitors at the traps July 19, and some excellent scores were made.

The Twohy medal at 25 targets resulted in a tie between Tippett and Weatherwax, which was won by the former in the shoot-off, 14 to 13. Otto Schultz of Twin Bridges was high in the doubles, getting 22 out of a possible 24.

The scores in four 25 bird events and one at 12 doubles follow:

Schulz	24	24	22	25	23	22
D. Bushnell	18	..	..	..	..	..
Van Gould	17	17	21	22	..	..
Morrow	19	20	20	23	..	14
R. Bushnell	22	23	20	23	..	15
M. S. Gould	16	18	18	15	..	..
Powell	14	20	24	21	..	..
Dale	15	18	..	21	..	..
Weatherwax	24	24	22	24	24	18
Smith	22	21	19	21	22	19
Willoughby	24	19	17	18	..	..
Owens	17	14	17	17	16	14
Tippett	22	24	24	24	24	18
Rochester	21	21	20	20	23	16
Mathewson	20	23	24	22	22	17
Goddard	24	22	24	21	..	14

* * *

Citrus Belt Puffs.—Los Angeles Gun Club members enjoyed a "sane" 4th of July through the medium of a merchandise shoot. Ten 15 target events were participated in by 26 shooters. The side play was an optional pool, $1.50 entrance.

C. D. Hagerman139, H. Pfirmann and Dr. Packard 137 each; F. Mellus and Stanton A. Bruner 134, were the high amateurs. Guy Holohan copped out 146—the final 100 being straight breaks.

After the regular shoot was over, the tower was called into play with results as follows: Dr. Packard, 25 straight; Hunter 20, Packmeyer 19, Mellus 18, Hedderly 16, Groat 15, A. W. Bruner 12, Mrs. Groat 10, Blanchard 7.

Ted Riley, of this city, took part in the day's festivities. The scores for the regular schedule, 150 birds, were: Guy Holohan* 146, Hagerman 139, Pfirmann 137, Packard 137, Mellus 134, S. A. Bruner 134, Blanchard 132, T. D. Riley 130, Llewellyn 127, Griffiths 126, *Bull 126, Groat 125, Hansen 124, Adams 123, Rosebach 122, Melford 119, Mrs. Groat 119, J. Nelson 115, Moist 114, Grewell 113, Garrison 110, O. Nelson 109, *Oliver 106, Pachmayer 106, *A. W. Bruner 105, Towne 21x45. (*Professionals.)

The following day the attendance was smaller but some good scores were recorded:

Added target handicap, 100 birds—

	Hdp.	Ttl.		Hdp.	Ttl.
Dr. Packard	4	95	Mellus	6	90
Teeple	6	94	*Bruner		67
Adams	12	94	Fullerton		25
Mrs. Groat	13	94	Millard		25
Groat	13	94	Peters		25

Tower shooting, 25 birds—Mrs. Groat 15, Groat 12, Adams 10.

* * *

Garden City Traps.—Excellent scores marked the one-day tournament and annual trophy shoot of the San Jose Blue Rock club held July 19. The tournament was held in preparation for the big three-day shoot to be held at Martinez, July 27, 28 and 29.

The highest amateur average was made by O. N. Ford who made 187 out of a possible 200. The 100-bird handicap was won by Ada Shilling. The miss and out was won by Billy Varien of Pacific Grove on 23 out of 24; runner up, Ada Schilling, 22 out of 24. The long run trophy was won by Ray Hogg on 44 straight and the double match was won by Ray Hogg, Ada Schilling, second.

The shoot was a splendid success throughout and the day was thoroughly enjoyed by those in attendance. Shooting started promptly at 9 o'clock and luncheon was served on the grounds.

Following is a list of the scores for the high amateur average out of a possible 200:

O. N. Ford 187, C. H. Nash 185, J. T. Downs 183, Ada Schilling 178, Tom Baumgartner 177, Ray Hogg 173, W. H. Varien 171, A. Caldwell 169, Fred Schnider 168, H. H. Clark 165, Len Allen 164, *Carl Schilling 180.

100-bird handicap scores:

Ada Schilling 100, C. H. Nash 98, J. T. Downs 97, O. N. Ford 96, W. J. McKagney 93, A. Caldwell 93, W. H. Varien 91, Ray Hogg 88, H. Clark 86.

* * *

Salinas Traps.—The Rodeo Gun Club proposes to provide something out of the ordinary for visiting shooters at the Salinas "Big Week" celebration. At a meeting held it was decided that the club give a big shoot on Sunday, July 26, at the conclusion of which there will be a barbecue. A feature of the day will be the first shoot of a series of four for the two trophies offered by the Dupont and Hercules powder companies.

A committee comprising A. H. Rich, Grover Tholcke and L. Beevers will arrange the details of the shoot, and C. W. Ayer, Clarence Tyman, W. Larkin, R. D. Logan and E. Jacks were appointed a reception committee.

The present season has been the most successful one the various State fish hatcheries have ever known. Millions of trout eggs have been taken and successfully hatched and the distribution into the waters of the State is being done as rapidly as possible, with orders for trout pouring in from every direction.

Alameda county has received 275,000 fish, San Luis Obispo 275,000, Monterey 150,000, Santa Clara 135,000, San Mateo 288,000, and thousands in smaller lots have been distributed in other localities. The Sisson hatchery has on hand over six million young trout for distribution and they are being scattered over the State as rapidly as possible.

Salmon are still running in Monterey bay, on the Monterey side. A week ago the bay was pretty rough and only a few fish were taken, the largest a 27-pounder, caught by C. L. Olive of Hollister.

THE FARM

A DAY AT THE HORSE SALE.

[J. S. Hoy.]

"Now, gentlemen, come inside, I have something to tell you," the auctioneer said after selling a horse, buggy and harness in the corral. Surrounded by the crowd of two hundred men or more they hurried inside the sales auditorium, a building 30x60 feet divided by a railing—one-half for the crowd, the other half for the sales ring where the horses were led in and ridden, run or driven back and forth before the auctioneers' stand eight feet above the ground. I observed that the spectators were nearly all city men. A 1200 pound chunk of a sorrel with white spots was in the ring.

"Now, boys, I will open the meeting," cried the auctioneer, with a voice like a caliope, "by offering this fine hoss—a pacer that can pace. Ten Spot is his name. He can pace as fast as you can ride. A woman or child can ride, drive, lead or follow him. How much am I offered for him? how much? how much? Come, fellows. I can not sell him unless you bid. Start him; $25, 25, 25, 25, 25, who'll make it $30? 25-25, 25-5, 5, 5,5 30? All right, thank you, 30-30, 30, 35, good, who'll make it 40? 40-40-40 5? 5 5 5 45. Say boys, this same hoss was jut bought a few days since and brought $135, and he is worth that sum—45-45 45, who'll make it 50? Take him away," he orders the ring man, "we can't sell hosses like him for $45." The horse was led back to the corral where sixty more were waiting their turn. This particular horse appeared to be all right and if looks counted for anything he was worth $135.

Before the day's sales were over, I concluded that the mysterious thing President Wilson says is at work in business, and that Senator Root says rules our finances, had invaded the stables, corrals and sales-room of the Denver horse rooms. This thing or animal is named psychology, a phenomenon. This particular room was full of it, or the crowd was. Psychology turned its back on the horse auctioneer and the spectators — nothing doing. Then dashed in a professional cow-puncher on saddle horse No. 35. "Here is a hoss, fellers, that you want," said the auctioneer. "We have been keeping him for you, how much am I offered? Start him, seven years old, sound, gentle, $50? Thank you, who'll make the 5 5 5 55 55 60; 60 60 60? If he isn't just as we say your money back; 65, the 5, the 5, 65 and sold to that fellow over yonder."

Another took his place in a second. "No. 40, a pinto shetland pony. Anybody can ride him, children drive him, and am offered, offered, offered $40, who'll give $50? Say boys, it isn't right to sell this circus pony for $40. The owner paid $350 a short time ago. You'd not see another like him in a year. You can make more money off of him than off the biggest hoss here. We sold another like him, only not so good, for $85 a few days ago. How much? $50 did you say? Who'll give the 5 5-5 5-55 55 and sold." The ringmaster was barely second to the auctioneer in the fluency of speech. The two made a pair. He introduced No. 50. "Now, boys, pay attention," said the salesman. "Here's a hoss that is a hoss, city broke, nothing nor anything can't scare her, roadster, single, double, ride or drive. How much'll ye give? Start her; $60, the 5, the 5, make it 5, 65, $70! Now say, I'll tell you. This hoss belongs to a widow woman, who is also an orphan with five children. We want to help her out. She is not one of them suffrage sides that can live without eating, nor is she trying to blow the city off the map. Now look at this hoss, perfect lady! takes her feet up in the prittiest, look at her, whoa! Now boys, ain't she a beautiful girl, an' she's just as good and sweet as she looks, 70, 70, make it 75, oil right, 75 and sold to that gentleman over there."

No. 55 was a common plug, showing the effects of last summer's drouth and last winter's big snow. He was also a psychology, a phenomenon in horse flesh. "Now boys, here is a poor poor man's hoss. How much? Start him!" A city rube off in a corner, as a joke said, "$5." The auctioneer looked first sad, then straightened up indignant. "Say, boys, this is no time nor place for jokes and irreverence. And you—" pointing a deadly forefinger where the frivolous culprit had been. "Five dollars I am offered, make it ten? Come, come, this hoss is worth $25 to the butcher, make it 10, yes, thank you, 10, the 15, 10 the 15, all right 15, twenty did you say? Who'll give the 21, 21 21, yes, 22, 22, and sold for twenty-two dollars." This is the way they sell horses. There are two stables in Denver and one at the Stockyards where on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week horses are sold. There are horses to suit everybody—from a $5 plug to a $250 driver or draft horse. All stock is warranted to be as represented or you need not take it. Charges for feed and selling are reasonable but the buyer has to bring his own halter. One can buy at these sales mules, cows, goats, second-hand saddles, hearses, coupes, grocery wagons and vehicles of every description —a psychological clearing house.

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THE SUMMER CHICK.

It is a very common belief that it does not pay to raise late chicks, but my experience has been that, properly handled, a chick hatched in June or July can be brought to full size just as well as a chick hatched in April or May. It is a well-known fact that June is the month in which a good share of the winners at the winter shows are hatched, because they are in the bloom of maturity when the shows come on. At the last Boston show four of my cockerels and all my winning pullets were hatched after the first of June.

To hatch out a lot of chicks in June and let them run with the larger chicks will not do, as the larger ones knock them around and prevent growth.

I always use hens to hatch the late chicks and they must be kept well dusted with insect powder. When they hatch, dust both hen and chicks with insect powder again and repeat this every four or five days until the chicks are three weeks old or out of danger. As a double precaution it is a good plan to grease the head of the chick with a drop of lard. This should be done at night when the chicks are under the hen.

Place them off by themselves where they will not be bothered by older chicks and feed them on bread soaked in sweet milk and squeezed dry. For variety feed boiled wheat at noon and at night after a couple of weeks try wheat, cracked white corn and hulled oats. Two or three feeds a week of boiled liver will keep them growing fast. Remember, the late chick must be kept growing and have no setbacks. After the chicks are two or three weeks old give the hen her liberty to take them where she will. She may lose some of them, but the ones left will get their growth and make valuable birds.

The past few years my egg trade has been so heavy that by the end of June I have not nearly had my required number of chicks, so I have been hatching about 400 July chicks. These chicks have grown rapidly and when cold weather comes they are well feathered out and weigh about two or three pounds each. We house them in curtain front colony houses in flocks of 25. Mornings they are fed mixed grain scattered in the litter, also a little more at noon to keep them busy through the day. At night they are given a mash consisting of cooked vegetables, mashed up and mixed with bran, oat chop, corn meal and fine wheat middlings. Under this treatment they grow and develop into fine large birds. I admit they need a little better care and cost a little more to raise than chicks hatched earlier in the season, but on the other hand the eggs hatch better and the chicks have no setbacks and make rapid growth.—John S. Martin, in Rural Life.

THE WAY TO RAISE DUCKS.

[Eva Walker.]

I have only raised ducks one year but have had fine "luck" with them. I had 19 Indian Runner ducks, hatched 13 white ones and six penciled and raised every one of them.

They were never sick. Sometimes they would play in the water and get weak in their legs, but they did not quit eating or growing for that. I will first give my method of caring for the eggs during incubation, as some people do not get good hatches.

I made good warm nests and set the hens as near the ground as possible. I gave each hen 10 or 12 eggs. The fiarst week I did not disturb them. The second and third weeks I sprinkled them once each day with warm water. The fourth week I put them in a pan of warm water for a minute or two each day, until they began to pip, and then if the shell seemed dry I would put them in water, taking care that the pipped place did not get under the water. The eggs might not require so much moisture in a lower altitude, but in this climate they do.

As soon as the ducklings are dry I take them from the hens and put them in a box in the sunshine. I keep them in the box until they are strong enough to run around. Then I put them in a small pen where they can be in the sun or shade, as they wish. Mine were kept in a box in a warm room at night. There was a piece of blanket in this box and another over the box. This was pressed down on their backs to "hover" them.

I fed them as soon as they began to pick around. I curded milk and mixed wheat bran and a little corn meal with this. I sometimes mixed a hard-boiled egg with their feed for a change. I fed them four or five times each day until they were ten days or two weeks old. Then only three times until they were 12 or 14 weeks old. Now they are fed night and morning. I kept green feed (radish and onion tops) in their pen most of the day.

Some of them had grit mixed with their feed and others had only what they picked up. I did not see any difference in their growth.

They should not be allowed to play in the water. I tried to keep mine out of the water, but they would get in the irrigating ditch sometimes, and then be crippled for a day or so.

FARM BOYS AND DAIRYING.

The most serious side of the poor cow question after all is not the money she loses but the drudgery she causes through waste of energy bestowed upon her which not only discourages and disheartens farm boys but drives them from the farm. The only way a man with a poor herd of dairy cows can hold the business together is by having his children do a large amount of the milking and other work for which they receive no compensation whatever. Add to this poor crops, which naturally follow this sort of dairying, and then go still farther and think of the millions of needless steps taken in caring for the herd and its products, due to barns poorly erected for doing the work conveniently, and you have the picture of life sad in the extreme. The desolate home, no paint on the house, no honeysuckle over the door and no comforts within which go to make a house a home, make conditions hard in effect, especially on the children. No amount of schooling can dim the memory or change the effect on a boy of such a home, for the picture that is burned in the boy's brain lives forever. Is it any wonder that a boy raised under these conditions hates the sight of a cow and even the farm itself, and is going to get away from it at the earliest opportunity?

Fortunately, in direct contrast to this, there are other farm homes and dairy homes paying large profits, where the enthusiasm of the father has spread to the children. Neatly mowed lawns surround the carefully kept, well-painted house, where money is spent for comfort. There the question of how to keep the boy on the farm never arises.—Better Farming.

RICHNESS IN CREAM.

The most important factor controlling the richness in cream is the cream screw in the separator, but even when it is adjusted properly there will be some variations in the percentage of fat in the cream. Ordinarily in winter and when cows are more nearly dry they are likely to give richer milk than fresh and on June pasture. Accordingly cream for the winter will at times show a variation of about 7 per cent. over that produced during the summer months.

Not running a separator at a uniform speed will also affect the cream because the slower the separator bowl rotates it will effect the cream.

If too much milk or water is used in flushing out the bowl after each time the separator is used, the cream will be thinner. Use no more than just necessary to free the bowl from cream.

Sometimes the skim milk or the cream becomes clogged, interfering with the free passage of either cream or the skim milk through their respective openings. These two outlets should be examined frequently.—Better Farming.

The teats should always be observed by the milker, and when they get hard and rough should be anointed with vaseline.

The wise dairy farmer has provided himself with a bunch of shoats and will make 9 or 10-cent pork out of cheap skim milk this winter.

Utensils should be periodically placed in the seun, but wooden vessels should be removed before the heat is sufficient to crack or warp them.

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1—Three-year-old pacing division, Futurity Stake No. 11.....$1300	4—Two-year-old trotting division, Futurity Stake No. 12.....$1350
2—2:09 class, trotting..... 1000	5—2:15 class, trotting..... 1000
3—2:20 class, pacing..... 1000	6—2:10 class, pacing 1000
THIRD DAY, JULY 28	**FOURTH DAY, JULY 29**
7—Two-year-old pacing division, Futurity Stake No. 12.....$1100	10—2:12 class, trotting.....$1000
8—Three-year-old trotting division, Futurity Stake No. 11... 3300	11—2:07 class, pacing 1000
9—2:14 class, pacing..... 1000	12—2:20 class, trotting 1000

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A liberal supply of straw or leaves should be put in the wagon and thoroughly wet before the hogs are loaded. The wet straw not only serves to keep the hogs cool, but it also protects them against the jolting of the wagon. Be sure that the wagon frames are open down far enough for the hogs to get plenty of fresh air. A great many hogs die on the way to market because the wagon frames are so close that the hogs can get no air except from the top. The heat from their bodies creates a steam and the wagon bed becomes almost a furnace.

Another mistake that a great many people make is to begin whipping up the team when the hogs begin to pant, for that is the worst thing that could possibly be done. The jolting of the wagon driven in a trot worries the hogs still more. When you see the hogs are getting overheated on the way to market, drive the wagon to the shade, if any shade is near by, and if water is handy cool the hogs off gradually by sprinkling them, but never dash the water on by the bucketful. It is always the best plan to carry a tin bucket along with you. If the weather is extremely hot and your market is a good many miles away it is safest to start with the hogs some time during the night, so that most of the distance will be covered before the sun comes up.

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THE CALIFORNIA-NEVADA HANDICAP,

scoring last 50 straight, which is going "some."

On May 12th, at San Diego tournament, five of the six high guns were as follows:

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MR. SAM. HUNTLEY,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. RALPH ARNOLD,	187 x 200	Parker Gun

May 12th to 14th, at San Diego tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored high professional average, 467 out of 500 targets.

May 15th to 17th, at Los Angeles tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored 590 x 630 targets, which was high on all targets shot at, including

A RUN OF 135 STRAIGHT.

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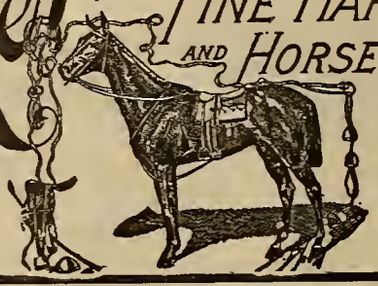

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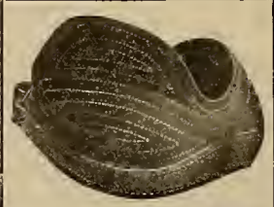

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Santa Rosa—August 31st to September 5th (inclusive).
Woodland—September 8th to 10th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—September 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 23rd to 26th.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Grand Rapids	Aug. 3-8
Kalamazoo	Aug 10-15
Fort Erie	Aug. 24-26
N. Y. State Fair	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Hartford (Connecticut Fair)	Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)	Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

NOTWITHSTANDING all efforts made to have secretaries of racing associations throughout the United States and Canada insist upon owners of heat winners giving the pedigrees of the winners, namely: the name of sire and dam, and name of sire of dam, this, one of the most important features of the trotting horse industry, is omitted. It is such a simple matter for secretaries to ask owners of heat winners to get this information when the amounts won are divided among them that one can hardly find a plausible excuse for this negligence. Surely it cannot he that every secretary is too timid to ask this information. When race summaries are published the correspondents who send them are ofttimes criticised for not giving credit where it is due and forth, with some interested follower of the sport (who has been watching the progress of some favorite stallion) learns that one of the daughters of this sire is the dam of a heat winner, and immediately writes to the editor and wants to know why the pedigree on the dam's side of that performer was not puhlished. Every year the journals devoted to this industry puhlish articles upon the importance of knowing how all horses entering the standard list are bred. The Year Book is issued and it is always full of errors; the turf journals then assume the task of correcting these and giving each sire of the dam of the winner as well as the dam credit. A few of these corrections appear after the Year Book is issued, and so far as heing valuahle as references they are nil.

There are hundreds of race meetings held throughout America yearly and if there was some advice given to owners and trainers on every entry hlank issued hefore these meetings are started, urging them to give the pedigrees as far hack as possihle (allowing space in these hlanks for that purpose), in a few years the followers of those interested in the development of the light harness horse industry would become educated and know as much ahout the hreeding of heat winners as those who follow the histories and performances of thoroughbreds. It will take only a good hlack line of type printed on these blanks to call the attention of all making entries. Secretaries could then fill out the pages of their judges' hooks so completely that there would he no necessity to call upon owners of heat winners to aid them in getting the hreeding straight, except in some cases where the trainer in filling the hlank was ignorant of the hloodlines of the horse that was making money for him. There are scores of cases like this on record, he it said to their shame, where trainers do not know the hreeding of the horses they are handling every day. Such men should ask how every horse they have is hred and write it down in a hook. When they have nothing else to do they should learn this information so that they can give it if the question is ever asked, "How is this horse bred?"

PAYMENTS in the stakes of the State Agricultural Society are due as follows: On August 1st ten dollars, second payment in the 2:14 Trot, 2:15 Pace and 2:09 Trot. Five dollars, second payment in the 2:20 Pace and 2:20 Trot for amateurs. The amateur stakes for cups for the 2:20 trotters and 2:20 pacers will also close on that day. Nominators failing to make payments when due will be declared out.

WHILE the $2.50 a day minimum wage measure has not yet been placed upon the hallot by initiative petition, Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan has heen informed by representatives of the Socialist party, who drafted the hill, that the proposition will he on file before August 3d, the last date upon which it may be received. The qualifying signatures, he has been informed, will come from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Alameda counties.

The proposed statute fixes the compensation of all working persons over eighteen years of age at $2.50 a day, and $1.50 a day for all under eighteen years of age.

"The Farmers' Protective League of California will fight the minimum wage bill along with its twin, the Universal Eight Hour Law, and its little hrother, the $5,000,000 state factory, with its free hoard, free lodging and free clothing provision," declared Arthur Dunn, secretary and manager of the League at Sacramento. "We realize that the proponents of these measures are organized and an organized minority has the advantage of an indifferent majority. However, farmers are organizing everywhere. This League will have fifty branches in fifty of the fifty-eight counties of the State.

"The gravest danger California faces is the numher of propositions to he voted upon. Secretary of State Jordan informs me ahout fifty measures must be decided by the people, and he is preparing booklets containing ninety-six pages, or ahout 120,000 words printed in small type, the text heing descriptive and argumentative of the amendments. It will he almost an impossihility for a voter to read this understandingly inside of one month. These hooklets will reach electors ahout the 1st of Octoher. The shortest measure descrihed in the hook is the Universal Eight Hour Law which contains 108 words, eleven commas and one semi-colon. This amendment will be third on the hallot, the one authorizing a call for a constitutional convention heing No. 1, and the prohihition amendment heing No. 2. All of this extra printing and postage will cost the State and County governments approximately $200,000, and there will he a charge of $50,000 for printing the hallots. The hallots will be more than two feet long and nearly three feet wide, or 26 x 32 inches.

"It must he understood that initiative measures once adopted hy the people cannot he amended by the Legislature, vetoed hy the Governor or altered in any manner except hy another petition duly initiated and receiving a majority vote at a suhsequent election. That is one more reason why the Universal Eight Hour Law must he defeated."

A WORLD'S RECORD.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:

In several of the latest trotting horse journals I have seen a report of the record meeting held at Los Angeles on the 15th of the present month, but in none of them was there any comment made upon the remarkahle work of W. G. Durfee that afternoon when he gained several world's records for himself. By giving new records to fifteen trotters and one pacer he accomplished what constitutes a world's record by a very great margin. No other driver ever approached that showing in one day's work; ahout half that numher of horses have heen marked hy one driver on two or three different occasions, which is the nearest approach anyone has ever made to this record of Mr. Durfee's. A more enviahle record made hy Mr. Durfee that afternoon, however, is the one he made when he put five trotters in the 2:10 list. There are hundreds of trainers older in years and in the husiness than Will Durfee that in their whole career never rode five miles in 2:10, let alone giving records to five horses in that fast time. And most certain it is that no other man ever gave records of 2:10 or hetter to five horses in one afternoon. Of these five horses two of them were three-year-olds and no other driver ever gave records of 2:10 or hetter to two three-year-old trotters in one afternoon; and that is another world's record to the credit of Mr. Durfee. Of the sixteen that Mr. Durfee worked that afternoon, nine of them were three-year-olds and all but one entered the 2:20 list. Two of the number were two-year-olds and one of them trotted in 2:19¾ and the other in 2:23½. White Sox, another memher of his stable, got a pacing record of 2:08, but was driven by "Boh" Smith of Santa Maria (2:02) fame.

It was truly a great day's work for William G. Durfee, and few men can duplicate it with horses from their own training stahle. C. C. C.

WORKING OF THE WINRACE RECORD RULE.

Some time since we commented on the fact that the lists of entries in the early closing events indicated that the adoption of the winrace rule had the effect of bringing out for competition many horses that otherwise possihly would not start, thus increasing the fields in these events.

Since the opening of the racing season in this section we have observed that this rule has had the effect of hettering the fields in the class events also, and we know of several races in which good fields started and furnished good contests that would have failed to fill hut for the adoption of the winrace rule. Thus far we have had the pleasure of being present at four race meetings and have seen another effect of the rule that is worthy of comment.

Ever since we have followed the harness horse we have noted what a small number of drivers seem to desire to win at the early race meetings and have on many occasions at hetless meetings, where no other mouey than the purse was in sight, heen certain that the winner could have heen defeated hy several of the field that failed to show in front. There heing no possihle hetting comhination, such results looked very odd and naturally we have quietly investigated on some such occasions.

Almost invariahly the trainer would state that he would have tried, hut was afraid that he would get his horse a record and then fail to win the necessary heats to get the hig end of the purse, as he did not think him up to a race; that if he had heen sure he could have won he would have driven for the race without any regard for the record he might take. Such an explanation ceases to he a valid one under the new winrace rule and thus one of the old and time-honored excuses goes to the discard.

Relieved of the fear of securing a record with no money in return we have seen a numher of drivers try for races this year who frankly told us that they did not believe they were ready, hut since under the new rule a losing heat would not be a har, they were going to do their hest. The result has heen that events have been split heat affairs in many cases and the public have been treated to interesting and thrilling contests, while in several instances drivers who thought their horses were not ready, have been ahle to pull down first money. It never looked good in the past to see so many drivers sitting quiet with their charges and making no effort to win, yet it must he confessed that it appeared as if the trainer was hest aware of his horse's condition, and on many occasions judges have heen lenienient in such instances, but they are now in the position of knowing that if they suhstitute a new driver and mark the horse without winning the race no harm has heen done, and at the same time the jublic has heen treated to a hetter contest.

With the honest drivers relieved of the fear of a record in the losing race and driving to win, and with judges enforcing the rules against those drivers who will still persist in driving the hest horse in the ruck, we can see a much improved condition in harness racing.—American Sportsman.

DEATH OF ASHLAND WILKES 2:17¼.

Ashland Wilkes 2:17¼ died July 16th at the ripe old age of thirty-two. He was the leading living sire after August 25, 1910, when Gamhetta Wilkes died, until McKinney 2:11¼, the present holder of the title, achieved that distinction some time in 1913.

Ashland Wilkes was foaled in 1882, was sired hy Red Wilkes 1749; dam Daisy B., hy Administrator 357; second dam by imported Knight of St. George; third dam hy Pilot Jr., and fourth dam was hy Woodpecker, the thoroughbred grandson of Sir Archy.

Ashland Wilkes was bred hy H. E. and W. H. Boswell, Lexington, Ky. At a W. W. Adams auction sale in Lexington, Jan. 30, 1884, he was sold as a two-year-old for $705, to the late M. Beamer of Blackburn, Mo. Beamer sold him for $5,000 to H. G. Toler, Wichita, Kan. Toler sold him for $8,000 in 1896. W. Harry Orr. his last owner, hought him for $3,350.

SAN FRANCISCO DRIVING CLUB.

Six races have heen scheduled for Sunday afternoon by the San Francisco Driving Cluh in the Stadium in Golden Gate Park. The first race is due to start at 1 o'clock. The horses entered follow:

First race, 2:25 mixed—Emma M., W. Malough; King Pointer, H. Campodonico; Baldy Mitchell, H. Campodonico; Wild Rose, J. Hayes; Springtime, G. Clotere; Steve D., J. Tassi.

Second race, 2:15 pace—Delilah, J. C. Welsh; Bradmont, G. Giannini; Red Pointer, McKinney stable; Tom Murphy, E. T. Ayres.

Third race, free-for-all pace — Happy Dentist, J. J. Ryan; W. J. K., W. J. Kenney; Frank N., M. Ford; Hamburg Belle, J. Ginnochio.

Fourth race, free-for-all trot—Birdeye, A. Combatalade; J. C. Simpson, A. Ottinger; Silver Hunter, T. D. Sexton; Ida M., H. Boyle; Nutwood Lou, A. Ottinger.

Firth race, 2:20 mixed—G. J. P., R. Consani; J. K., P. F. Kane; Roman Boy, W. A. Dougherty; Ishmael, F. Lauterwasser; Muggins, F. Burton; Laddie G., J. Holland; Soreta, McKinney stables.

Sixth race, 2:18 pace—Dictum, McKinney stable; George Gin, G. Giannini; William Tell, McKinney stable; Little Dick, O. Ohlandt Jr.

Fiesta Lou, yearling filly by Wilbur Lou, paced a half in 1:15, last quarter in 36¼ seconds, last week at Hemet. Goldsmith Lou worked a half-mile in 1:08, last quarter in 37½ seconds. Selma Paley, a quarter in :39, and Gertrude Rives a quarter in :38.

P. C. T. H. B. A. MEETING AT SALINAS.

This was the curtain-raising meeting of the Pacific Coast Circuit and great credit is due the management for tbe admirahle manner in whicb it was conducted. The neat appearance of tbe new grandstands and the comfortahle cbairs which replaced the henches formerly in use, tbe presence of a hand of music, the excellent starts and the apparent desire of tbe drivers to do their very hest and drive their horses for every heat, all helped to make this a most enjoyahle occasion. The condition of the track was not all tbat could he desired, tbe course being very slow and cuppy, and consequently no fast time was made. Tbe two-year-old colt stakes furnished some good material and while the time made in the tbree-year-old stakes was very slow considering the calihre of the contestants, the races were close and the finishes of a hair-raising order. On a fast track the three-year-old trotters would undoubtedly have trotted three beats in 2:10 or hetter. The weather was unfavorahle and tbe attendance very light, prohahly owing to the fact that it was harvest time in the Salinas valley and the farmers were unahle to lose the time to attend the races. Much regret was expressed locally that the meeting could not have heen held later in the season so tbat everyone would have had an opportunity to attend. The California Rodeo will prohahly suffer for the same reason. The management of the California Rodeo very kindly offered the services of some of their most celehrated performers to assist in tbe entertainment of the spectators hetween heats of the races and their efforts, which were of high class, were much appreciated and enjoyed.

Salinas, July 25th.—The opening of the California Circuit at Salinas was a success financially and also from a racing staudpoint. When tbe borses were called for the first race of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' meeting a large and entbusiastic crowd was in attendance.

The races were all interesting events and tbe time made was very fast, considering the condition of tbe track. The stake race for three-year-old pacers was hotly contested, and tbe full five heats were necessary before the winner was returned.

Tbe filly Maxine, which won the event, was bred hy J. E. Montgomery of Davis, and was sired by tbe well-known pacer Jim Logan.

The first beat of the three-year-old pacing division of Breeders Futurity No. 11, proved to he an easy thing for the Woodland Stock Farm entry, Joseph Ansel. He led tbrougbout and won in the fast time of 2:12¼. Maxine loomed up dangerously close at tbe eigbth pole, hut hroke and finisbed second.

Both horses ran under the wire. Chango was tbird and Barney Barnato fourth.

Thc second heat of the stake was won hy Alta Barnato. Josepb Ansel went away in the lead and held his position into the hack stretch, where he broke and fell hack into last position. Maxine here took the lead and held it well down the stretch, altbougb closely pressed hy Chango and Alto Barnato. At the finish the filly tired and Alto Barnato won, with Cbango in second place.

In the tbird heat they went away at a fast clip, down to tbe half in 1:06½, with Josepb Ansel in the lead and Alto Barnato second. Rounding the far turn tbe pace commenced to tell on the leaders and Joseph Ansel broke and fell out of it in the stretch. Alto Barnato was passed hy hotb Maxine and Chango.

Driver Durfee made a strong hid for the fourth heat. At the start he took Chango right to the front and held her lead until passing the eighth pole, hut was heaten hy Maxine. Alto Barnato was third and Joseph Ansel fourth.

Tbe fiftb and deciding heat was an easy thing for Maxine. Her driver indulged Joseph Ansel witb the lead until tbe stretcb was reached and then came on and won easily. Joseph Ansel finisbed second, hut was set back to third place for running in the stretch.

Tbe first heat of the 2:09 class was won hy I. L. Borden's horse, Alhaloma, in 2:10 flat. After some tedious scoring Dr. Wayo got away in tbe lead, closely pressed hy Nuristo, and the two raced together for tbree-quarters of a mile, where Nuristo fell hack heaten. Alhaloma, which had lain in a good position tbroughout, came fast on tbe outside and won going away.

The second heat of the 2:09 trot was won hy Albaloma, who held the lead from wire to wire. Dr. Wayo was the contender to the head of the stretch, hut hroke, and Nuristo finisbed in second place. Time, 2:11.

In tbe third heat Dr. Wayo and Nuristo raced heads apart for most of tbe distance, Albaloma drawing away in the stretch and winning rather handily from Dr. Wayo, with hoth horses under urging hy their drivers.

Nine horses started in the 2:20 class pace, rather a large field for the narrow track, hut tbe starter finally got them away in fairly good shape. McVerde and Oro Mo were in the lead round the turn and down the hack stretch, where Oro Mo drew away and had no difficulty in winning from White Sox.

In thc second heat the field was away to a good start, and tbere was some crowding around the first turn. When the mix-up was straightened out Airlie Demonio took the lead and beld it to the finish. A. B. C. was second.

Airlie Demonio rushed into the lead in the third heat and held it throughout. Oro Mo gave the winner a race for three-quarters of a mile, hut broke on the turn and fell out of it. A. B. C. came fast and finished second. Summary:

Three-year-old pace, $1000:

Maxine (Montgomery)	2	3	1	1	1
Alto Barnato (Quinn)	4	1	3	3	2
Joseph Ansel (Dowling)	1	4	4	4	3
Chango (Durfee)	3	2	2	2	ro

Time—2:12¾, 2:12½, 2:15, 2:15½, 2:15¼.

2:09 class trotting, $1000:

Albaloma (Quinn)	1	1	1
Dr. Wayo (Ward)	2	4	2
Nuristo (Spencer)	4	2	3
Alerick (Durfee)	3	3	4
Merry Mc (Parsons)	5	5	5
Redeem (Sanders)	6	dis	

Time—2:10, 2:11, 2:13.

2:20 class pacing, $1000:

Airlie Demonio (Dowling)	8	1	1
Oro Mo (Tryon)	1	8	7
A. B. C. (Schwartz)	5	2	2
White Sox (Durfee)	2	5	5
McVerde (Ward)	3	3	4
Zoetrix (Chadbourne)	6	6	3
R. W. (Trainor)	4	4	8
Pegasus (Miller)	9	9	6
Mary W. (Allen)	7	7	9

Time—2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:09¼.

Second Day—Monday, July 27th.

The second day of tbe Breeders' meeting furnished first-class racing to a poor attendance. The feature of the day was the two-year-old trotting stake futurity No. 12, which was won hy Byron, a colt owned by William Lafton of Fullerton, Cal. The winner bad no difficulty in disposing of his field. He is a hlack gelding sired hy Tom Moko, dam Reta A. by McKinney. Tbe track was soft and not very fast miles were made, although Rohert Bingen, owned by the Woodland Stock Farm, reduced his record to 2:11¼.

In tbe two-year-old trotting division of the Futurity five colts started. After several scores they were away to a good start and George R. Patterson immediately took the lead, closely followed hy Nicolo B. and Byron. Patterson held his advantage until well down the stretch, where he hroke and was heaten out hy Byron and Nicolo B. Beirne was fourth and Ruth Ansel fiftb.

Tbe second beat was also won hy Byron, which held a good position througbout and won as he pleased at the end. Beirnė was second and Nicolo B. third.

The 2:15 trot hrougbt out a field of eight and after some tedious scoring they were sent away, with Copper tbe Ore in the lead. Loe Blossom was second until well down tbe hack stretch. In the drive through the stretch there was a gradual closing up and the finisb was a close thing hetween the first four. Great Northern won the heat, F. S. Whitney was second, Copper the Ore third and Pavarnia fourtb. Time, 2:12½.

In the second heat they were away promptly, and the field was closely hunched for the full mile, witb Great Northern in the lead. There was a sbifting of position at the head of the stretch, and F. S. Whitney took the lead, wbich he maintained to the wire. Great Northeru finished in tbe place.

Tbe tbird beat was a duel between F. S. Whitney and Great Northern for first money. F. S. Whitney won by two lengths, with Great Northern second, St. Patrick third and Copper the Ore fourth.

The first heat of the 2:10 pace furnished a close and exciting contest. The field was closely hunched throughout and the finish was very close, the leaders heing lapped on one another. Loch Lomond, which had come from behind, was the winner, with Rohert Bingen second.

Soumise held the lead during the second heat, with Loch Lomond a contender until well down the stretcb, when Rohert Bingen drew out and won handily from Della H. Loch Lomond was third and Soumise fourth.

Rohert Bingen, Loch Lomond and Soumise raced heads apart for three-quarters of a mile in the third heat, hut Rohert Bingen outclassed his field and bad no difficulty in winning. Summary:

Two-year-old trot, purse $1250:

Byron (R. Smith)	1	1
Nicolo B. (Durfee)	2	3
Beirne (Ward)	4	2
George N. Patterson (Rutherford)	3	4
Ruth Ansel (Dowling)	5	5

Time, 2:20½, 2:20½.

2:15 trot, $1000:

F. S. Whitney (Durfee)	2	1	1
Great Northern (Ward)	1	2	2
Copper the Ore (Bonnell)	3	3	4
St. Patrick (Dowling)	6	6	3
Loe Blossom (Clark)	5	4	5
Pavarnia (Clark)	4	8	8
Merry Widow (Parsons)	7	5	6
Mabel Van (Best)	8	7	7

2:12½, 2:14¼, 2:13¼.

2:10 pace, $1000:

Robert Bingen (Dowling)	2	1	1
Loch Lomond (Quinn)	1	3	3
Della H. (Smith)	4	2	2
Soumise (Friend)	3	4	dis
Leonid (Allen)			dis
Hamburg Belle (Schwartz)			dis

Time—2:11, 2:11¼, 2:12.

Third Day—Tuesday, July 28th.

Esperanza took the classic colt stake of the West today, the Breeders' three-year-old futurity trot. A champion as a two-year-old, tbe Carlokin—My Irene S. filly came rigbt back tbis afternoon in sucb spectacular style that she must be crowned queen of the younger racers.

The futurity easily brought out the hest racing of tbe season The stake was a rattling exhihition of trotting and Esperanza, to gain her crown, was forced to circle her field in the final heat in a way that only an honest game filly could do.

A quarter of a mile from tbe finish Esperanza appeared hopelessly beaten. A hreak a moment after the field was given the word had left her ten lengths to the had.

Theu started the overhauling. At first it appeared as though the task was too much for the little filly and that Driver Willie Durfee would save her for another heat. But Durfee must have known how good she really was, as he let her go. At the half Esperanza had cut the ten lengths in two. The three-quarter pole found her on tbe outside and enough to the rear to make her chances appear hopeless. Tben Durfee let her down. Tbe other horses looked as if they were hohhled. Slowly she passed her field one at a time, and in a lashing finish the little filly necked herself in front for the most historic stake in the country.

Despite the fact that Esperanza proved herself the superior of any animal in the race, tbere were nevertheless some other excellent trotters trying. Columhia T., Cbarlie Silva's Bon Guy filly, showed remarkahle speed. In the opening heat she looked to have too much foot for the field, but she cracked and Esperanza came along and nipped her at the finish.

Bon Courage, the Bon McKinney colt, which gave so much promise last year, failed to come up to expectations. Last year there were tbose who predicted tbat tbe game colt would take the Breeders' futurity. Today Ted Hayes had all sorts of trouhle in keeping him straigbtened out and in the position of a contender.

Bon Cress, a hlack colt hy the former coast champion trotter, Bon Voyage, showed nice racing qualities, and it was Cbadhourne who was doing all the forcing with him in the final heat.

By heing the runner-up Bon Cress took third money.

In the opening heat Columhia T. led the way to the quarter; Esperanza laid in the second hole. In this position they passed the half-mile pole. At the three-quarters Columhia T. had increased her lead to a lengtb. Then the pair settled down for the drive in the stretch. Esperanza was gaining slightly, hut a hundred yards from the wire Columbia T. was still a balf-length to the good. She broke at tbis point and Esperanza raced home in front. Columhia T. again showed her great speed by taking the pole away from Esperanza in the second heat. At the half she was a couple of lengths in front. At the three-quarters Esperanza started cutting down the lead and hurst in front fifty yards from home to win hy a neck.

The times of 2:17¼, 2:16¾ and 2:17 are somewhat helow the standard set in tbe futurities of the past, hut the Salinas track must he several seconds slow, for tbese same horses were ahle to do as well, or even hetter, when two-year-olds.

Clarence Berry won a douhle victory when White Sox took the 2:14 pace and Esperanza the futurity. White Sox is pacing for the first time this year, having raced as a trotter on the wheel last season. She was a sweet-going mare today and never left the issue in douht. In the opening heat White Sox, A. B. C. and Asa Pointer set such a dazzling pace for tbe early part of the journey that Zorene, Alto S. and McVerde hroke under the speed and fell hack so far that they never recovered to he within the distance flag. White Sox raced to the front each time, and the only real fight was for second money hetween Asa Pointer and A. B. C., Asa Pointer winning when the judges set A. B. C. back for swerving in tbe stretch in the final heat. A. B. C. would have had second money only for this hreak.

Tbe two-year-old futurity pace went to Little Express, the Alto-Express filly, after three heats. Elmo Montgomery's Bondwean gave a remarkahle show of gameness for a youngster when, after taking the opening heat, he went lame. Parading for the final heat Bondwean limped pitifully, hut he was forced to finish the race in order to get second money, which was surely his if he beat the distance flag. This he did handily. The summary:

Two-year-old futurity pace, $1,000:

Little Express, b. f. by Alto—Express—Diwalda (Hogoboom)	4	1	1
Bondwean (Montgomery)	1	2	4
Sheldon (Quinn)	2	4	2
Direct Heir Jr. (Miller)	3	5	3
Bondholder (Allen)	6	3	d
Cal. 1915 (Renatti)	5	d	

Time—2:21¾, 2:20, 2:22.

Three-year-old trot, Breeders' futurity, $3,000; mile heats, 3 in 5:

Esperanza, b. f. by Carlokin — My Irene S. (Durfe)	1	1	1
Columbia T. (W. Smith)	2	2	3
Bon Cress (Chadbourne)	5	3	2
Bon Courage (Hayes)	3	4	4
Ethel D. (R. Smith)	4	5	5

Time—2:17¼, 2:16¾, 2:17.

2:14 pace, purse $1,000:

White Sox, b. m. by Del Coronado—Subite (Durfee)	1	1	1
Asa Pointer (McDonald)	3	2	2
A. B. C. (Sanders)	2	3	3
Zorene (Chadbourne)	d		
Alton S. (H. Smith)	d		
McVerde (Ward)	d		

Time—2:09¼, 2:10, 2:10.

A. B. C. set back to third for swerving after finishing second in third heat.

Fourth Day—Wednesday, July 29th.

This was the fourth and closing day of the Breeders' meeting and the track was in hetter condition for fast time and tbe attendance much improved. The 2:07 pacers went within a second of their records, and the 2:12 trot was a closely contested affair.

Five horses started in tbe 2:12 class trot. J. C. Simpson led to the hack stretch hut blew up, and was passed by Dr. Wayo and Alerick, who finished in that order, with Harold C. third. The second heat was a repetition of the first, and they finished in the order named.

The first beat of the 2:07 class pace was a close thing between Dick W. and Teddy Bear. The former won hy a head in 2:08¼. Vera Hal made the pace

throughout, but stopped in the stretch.

In the second heat Dick W. had no difficulty in winning from Teddy Bear, with Zulu Belle third and Vera Hal fourth. Teddy Bear took the lead in the third heat and held it from wire to wire, although he was forced to a hard drive to beat Dick W., who came fast from behind. Vera Hal was third.

A large field started in the 2:20 trot and, after several scores, they were sent away in fairly good order. Nuristo won the heat, Tina G. was second, Great Northern third and F. S. Whitney fourth. The second heat was also won hy Nuristo with Great Northern second and F. S. Whitney third. Merry Widow was fourth. The third heat was Nuristo's all the way, with F. S. Whitney second, Tina G. third and Great Northern fourth. Summary:

2:12 class trot, purse $1000:

Dr. Wayo (Ward)	1	1	1
Alerick (Durfee)	2	2	3
Harold C. (Chadbourne)	3	3	2
J. C. Simpson (Schwartz)	4	4	4

Time—2:13¾, 2:14½, 2:14½.

2:07 class pace, purse $1000:

Dick W. (Walton)	1	1	2
Teddy Bear (Smith)	2	2	1
Vera Hal (Cohen)	3	4	3
Zulu Belle (Durfee)	4	3	4

Time—2:08¼, 2:09¼, 2:09¼.

2:20 trot, purse $1000:

Nuristo (Spencer)	1	1	1
Great Northern (Ward)	3	2	4
F. S. Whitney (Durfee)	4	3	2
Tina G. (Blackwell)	2	7	3
Merry Widow (Parsons)	7	4	5
Dione (Tryon)	5	6	9
Pavana (Clark)	9	5	7
Fiesta Maid (Dowling)	6	9	6
Copper King (Miller)	8	8	8
Killarney (Rutherford)	10	dis	
Vallejo King (Chadbourne)	dis		

Time—2:12¾, 2:13¾, 2:12¼.

THE PROGRESS OF STALLION ENROLLMENT IN ONTARIO.

The second year of stallion enrollment in this Province is drawing to a close, and as was to be expected, the enrollment is much more complete than in 1913.

Last year, at the close of the season, July 31, there had heen enrolled 2760 stallions, up to June 18; this year 2,224 of these had renewed their certificates and 780 which were not enrolled last year had received certificates, making total enrolled to date of 3,004. From this it will be seen that 536 horses which were enrolled last year either are not doing business in the Province this year, or are hreaking the law. The greater numher of these have heen sold to leave the Province, while a smaller numher have died and a number of owners of grades have reported that business was so poor that they had taken their horses off the road and castrated them, which is a very good sign for the future of the horse-breeding industry. There are, no douht, a few horse owners who have not renewed their certificates, thinking that enrollment, like registration in the stud book, was for life. As it is only good for one year, the re-enrollment should be made at once.

What is needed at this time, more than anything else, is an appreciation of the henefits of the Act by the owners of mares throughout the Province. In the past, many stallions have been misrepresented as pure-hred, by owners and grooms when it was impossihle to have them recorded in the stud-book of the hreed to which they were said to belong. To satisfy himself as to whether such representatons are correct, all that is necessary for the mare owner to do is to ask the stallion owner to produce his Certificate of Enrollment, if his horse is really a pure-hred it will be stated on the certificate in plain type; if he cannot he recorded as a pure-bred, it will he stated on the certificate that he is a grade, in prominent type. This information will not be of great value to the owner of pure-bred mares as he is acquainted with matters connected with registration. The man who will receive real benefit from this is the one who is endeavoring to have his horses registered hy the grading up process which is permitted with several breeds, as he can in this way assure himself that every cross he makes will count.

The man who is starting in the husiness of hreeding will also find it to his advantage to note whether the horse he intends breeding to has been inspected or not, and breed only to those horses which have been inspected and approved, as those who did not have their horses inspected were in many cases afraid that if they had submitted them for inspection that they would have been rejected for some of the diseases or malformations mentioned in the Act. It would, therefore, be wisdom on his part to insist on a stallion having a form 1 certificate hefore deciding to breed to him.

Frank Starr, the well known American reinsman, who formerly trained the trotters belonging to Leopold Wanko, of Vienna, has left this position, and has accepted a position with a big stable as trainer and driver. Worganwind, by Morgan Axworthy 2:17, out of Della Bell, has won the German Trotting Derhy from his stable mate, Bertha Prince, a daughter of Prince McKinney. Ampfer, by Franko, was third. The Derhy was trotted at Berlin-Ruhlehen, June 21st. The victor was driven by Robert Grossman. Pierrot 2:13½ (dash record), who was timed at the recent Trieste meeting in 2:10½ in a heat race, in which he captured third money, has been sold by Leopold Wanko to the Italian horsemen Emo Centanin and Alfredo Bolge, for the reported price of 50,000 crowns ($10,000).—The Horse Review.

CALIFORNIA DRIVING CLUB.

Frank N., the speedy pacer, was the sensation of last Sunday's programme of harness racing held on the Stadium track in Golden Gate Park under the auspices of the California Driving Cluh. Frank N. won the feature event, the free-for-all pace, in straight heats from Monica McKinney, and in each race the winner was far in the lead when the finish mark was passed.

Hamburg Belle was the original entry in the free-for-all pace against Frank N., but Hamburg Belle is racing at Salinas. Monica McKinney was to race in a special event against the Butchertown favorite, Birdeye, but this race was called off. So rather than have the free-for-all pace scratched from the card the committee substituted Monica McKinney.

Monica McKinney is a trotter and Frank N. is a pacer. Each heat was practically decided at the quarter-mark, for at this point Frank N. had a commanding lead. Frank N.'s times were the same. He finished in 2:17 in both heats.

A peculiar feature of the matinee was that each race was decided in two heats, a condition that seldom occurs with as many as five events on a programme.

Emma M., the favorite in the 2:25 mixed, won hoth heats, hut the margins were exceptionally close. In the second heat it looked as though Emma M. and Ella Wilkes had finished in a dead heat, but the judges saw Emma M. pass the finish line a head in front.

Tom Murphy had a little trouble in winning the 2:15 pace in straight heats.

The summary:

First race—2:25 class mixed:

Emma M. (W. Malough)	1	1
Pride of Elmhurst (J. I. Johnston)	2	3
Ella Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	3	2
Queen Pointer (J. Vermet)	4	4

Time—2:26½, 2:29.

Second race—2:15 pace:

Tom Murphy (E. T. Ayers)	1	1
Little Medium (Dr. Allen)	2	3
Victor Pointer (D. W. Keating)	3	2
Little Dick (H. Ohlandt)	4	4
Balboa (Dr. E. Hoffman)	5	6
Pointer Belle (Kidd and Luce)	6	5

Time—2:19½, 2:19½.

Third race—free-for-all pace:

Frank N. (M. Ford)	1	1
Monica McKinney (Hoffman and Sicotte)	2	2

Time—2:17, 2:17.

Fourth race—2:22 class, mixed:

Horse Shoe Boy (A. S. Hanks)	1	1
Bessie Barnato (F. W. Thompson)	2	4
Harold K. (J. V. Galindo)	3	3
Mable Dillon (B. Cohn)	4	2

Time—2:20½, 2:28.

Fifth race—2:30 trot:

Ida M. (H. Boyle)	1	1
Strathdon (G. H. Allen)	2	2
Muggins (F. Burton)	3	3

RACING AT HOLLISTER.

The matinee meeting at Riverside Park was largely attended. Five races were carded for the afternoon and were run off in good shape. The match race hetween Rex and Fred Branch was easily the feature of the afternoon's sport. No little amusement was furnished by Billy Bounce and Teddy B., who went two heats, in the intervals of balking, in the snail-like time of 3:21 for the first heat and 2:59 for the second.

There were thirteen entries in the different classes and heyond the usual fortune that attends racing, no bad result seemed to befall the ill-omened number. There were prizes for everybody.

Results:

Class E, buggy horses, half-mile, 3 in 5:

Duke A., Neison (Neilson)	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
Sunday, A. Nunez (Nunez)	1	1	3	3	2	2	2
Dan Patch, George Cagney (Cagney)	2	2	1	1	3	3	3
Regenaldo, German (German)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Time—1:28, 1:23½, 1:21, 1:21, 1:23, 1:24, 1:22½.

Class B, trot; mile, 2 in 3:

Ben Alto, Kydd (Kydd)	1	1
Prince Alto, Ware (Ware)	3	2
Oro Guy, H. Snibley (Snibley)	2	3

Time—2:36, 2:30.

Class C, pace; mile, 2 in 3:

Billy Bounce, Wright (Sanchez)	2	1
Teddy B., Wilson (Wilson)	1	2

Both withdrawn.

Class D, mixed; half-mile, 2 in 3:

Josephine, Kydd (Kydd)	1	2	1
Dolly Johnson, Ladd (Ladd)	2	1	2

Time—1:21, 1:23½, 1:22.

Class A, pace; mile, 2 in 3:

Rex, Overstreet (Overstreet)	1	2	1
F. Branch, Zahner (Zahner)	2	1	2

Time—2:21, 2:34, 2:25.

RACING AT HONOLULU

At Spreckels Park, on July 4th, the free-for-all pace between Welcome Boy and Denervo was the feature of the programme; the following account of the race was taken from "Tropic Topics":

In the first heat Denervo outfooted Welcome Boy who lost ground at the turns but gained in the straight. The first half was paced in 1:04 1-5. It was a corking mile and the fastest ever paced on the track. Denervo , away flying in the second heat, was unable to keep on terms with Welcome Boy who paced round the Maui champion and won the heat handily. The first half of the third heat saw the pacers in close attendance but passing the stand the second time Welcome Boy broke and lost considerahle ground. Gihson got him on his feet in workmanlike shape and set sail after the leader. The superiority of the Honolulu pacer was evidenced by the way in which he closed the gap and assumed command, winning the heat in unequivocal style.

The fourth heat quickly revealed the fact that Denervo had shot his bolt and Welcome Boy won as he liked from his eased-up opponent. Welcome Boy was in perfect shape and could have put in seven heats had that heen necessary. Denervo was not given a searching preparation, probably on account of his connections underestimating the ahility of the Honolulu horse. This cost him the race.

Trotting and pacing, free-for-all, mile heats, 2 in 3; purse, $500:

Thos. Hollinger's b. g. Welcome Boy, a., Welcome—Alta (J. H. Gibson)	2	1	1	1	1
A. McPhee's Denervo (D. Carey)	2	1	2	2	dis

Time—2:13 3-5, 2:14 3-5, 2:16 3-5, 2:18 3-5.

SALINAS DRIVING CLUB.

While the "hig time" horses were resting up for the final three days, the Salinas Driving Club staged a matinee for the amusement of the crowds, last Sunday. Three races being carded, and furnished quite a good afternoon's sport. The summary:

First race—Class C, mixed:

Berta Lou (Parsons)	1	3	1
Alma Jay (Helman)	3	1	2
Nita Be (Stirling)	2	2	3

Time—2:32¼, 2:32¼, 2:33¼.

Second race—Class B, mixed:

Star Lou (Nissen)	1	1
Silver Tail (Spencer)	2	2
Philip P. (Storm)	3	3

Time—2:22, 2:23¼.

Third race—Class A trot:

Eloise Dell (Cornett)	1	3	1
Salinas Star (Iverson)	2	1	2
Welcome Dan (Helman)	3	2	3

Time—2:18, 2:17½, 2:18.

GREAT SADDLE HORSE SIRE DEAD.

From the Missouri Stockman we learn of the death of the great sire of saddle horses, Grand McDonald 2228. The State of Missouri has been particularly unfortunate during the last six months in losing no less than three great saddle stallions. Grand McDonald was one of the finest representatives of the breed to he found in the country. He was an exceptionally good and strong breeder, transmitting to his colts his own excellent characteristics with unfailing regularity. At the Sedalia show last fall the Grand McDonald colts of various ages were very much in evidence, winning a large share of ribhons and premiums. The following paragraphs concerning him we give our readers through the courtesy of the Stockman:

Wednesday morning a dray bearing the cold and lifeless form of a horse passed slowly out of the little town of Holliday and pulled in at the gate of W. C. McCann. There in a blue grass pasture, beneath a spreading elm, were interred all that was earthly of the illustrious Grand McDonald. Around the edge of his grave and helping in whatever way they could were some half-score of the old horse's friends; people who looked after and cared for him in life and were none the less thoughtful of him in death. After a bale of straw had been put in the grave and his last hed made down and the last spade full of earth put over him these friends turned away in silence.

Mr. McCann hlew his nose and Curt Hill, the old horse's caretaker for the past several seasons, who has shown a great number of winning colts, kicked his dog for following him. Henry Cartwright, manager of the Monroe County Horse Company, tried to light his pipe and hurned his finger, cursed the match and put the pipe away; the breeze hlowing through the leaves bowed the branches of the stately elm in silent sympathy, for it was in the presence of grief—real and sincere—these men who best knew and loved the horse in life and they were real mourners—not a group of the usual idle curious that may he noted on most such occasions.

Grand McDonald was foaled the property of Robertson Bros., of Roanoke, Mo., and to them helongs the credit of breeding this this most wonderful horse. They showed him successfully for the first two years of his life and then sold him to the Monroe County Saddle Horse Co., in whose possession he remained until death.

On Tuesday, June 24th, Grand McDonald was taken violently ill and Dr. Yohe, of Madison, was called. He pronounced it impaction and worked constantly, but fruitlessly, over the horse until the end came ahout two o'clock Wednesday morning.

The death of this horse is more than a blow to the breeding interests of the entire state and a veritahle calamity to this immediate vicinity. As a sire he had few equals and no superiors. As a sire of sucklings it is doubtful if any horse ever lived that sired as many colts as Grand McDonald.

Though only eleven years of age he was a winner for seven successive years and immediately on his retirement that brilliant performer, Senator Stone, sired by him, made his initial bow to the show horse public and that fall hoth the national futurity for sucklings and the aged championship at the Missouri State Fair were won by the get of Grand McDonald, Virginia Rose and Senator Stone respectively annexing this event.

It is safe to say that the record achieved by this hrilliant son of Rex McDonald is unequaled hy any other horse of his age that ever lived, and his untimely death leaves a gap in the breeding ranks of this State that will long go unfilled.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

NOTES AND NEWS

Santa Rosa next.

◈ ◈ ◈

Fifty-three new performers for the present racing season.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Grand Circuit starts off with real record smashing.

◈ ◈ ◈

Grand Rapids on the Grand Circuit followed by Kalamazoo.

◈ ◈ ◈

Work is progressing rapidly on the Panama-Pacific Exposition race track.

◈ ◈ ◈

In our advertising columns will be found an ad of Star Tilden, who can be bought at a good price.

◈ ◈ ◈

The first yearling to beat 2:30 in Kentucky this season is a filly by Cochato that has been the distance in 2:26.

◈ ◈ ◈

It is reported that Cliff Todd was offered $10,000 for Martin C. after he worked in 2:07 at North Randall recently.

◈ ◈ ◈

Eighty-seven thousand persons were in attendance at the recent five-day meeting at Calgary, Alberta, This is an average of almost eighteen thousand a day.

◈ ◈ ◈

California Track Harrows keep a race track in fine condition and some of the best courses in the country are using them, and these tracks are a pleasure to owner and trainer to work and race over.

◈ ◈ ◈

Our readers will be glad to learn that Wm. G. Layng, editor of the "Breeder and Sportsman," is on a fair road to recovery. He has had a long siege of it and it is gratifying to hear he is convalescing.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Biggs Percheron Horse Company filed articles of partnership at Sacramento last week. The stockholders in the company are: T. P. Cooper, C. F. Leonard, M. H. Cottrell, C. W. Stone, A. J. Gibbon and G. J. Schell.

◈ ◈ ◈

The first sale of yearlings took place at the Newmarket, England, recently. In all 142 horses were sold for an aggregate of $261,435. The largest sum paid was for a bay colt, by Bayardo—Dame d'Or; Sir. W. Cooke—$15,600.

◈ ◈ ◈

Manager Merrill of the Portland track, in a letter from Fred Ward, learns that Mr. Ward will ship direct to Portland after the Salinas meeting with Dr. Wayo 2:12¼ and a couple of others which will he raced on the North Pacific Circuit.

◈ ◈ ◈

Maurice S. is rounding to in shape at the Portland track and looks well. Mr. Todd thinks well of the speedy gelding, and the care he has received from Tom Gorman has heen of great benefit. Tom is one of the best conditioners in the profession.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Rose City Speedway track that was oiled for the auto meet is being placed in first-class shape for the harness horses. The management say it will be lightning fast for the August meet. There is room for several hundred horses at the Portland track.

◈ ◈ ◈

Chas. L. DeRyder and his string are going good in the East. At the Cleveland races he was first once with Lucy Patchen 2:15¼, second twice on the second day in The Fasig with Miss Perfection and on the third day in the 2:09 trot with Maymack 2:08½.

◈ ◈ ◈

"Beach Day" was a grand success, witnessing one of the largest crowds ever assembled in San Francisco. The horse was there in all his glory. Broncho busting, trotting races, and the display of the Riding and Driving Club being one of the features of the day.

◈ ◈ ◈

McEwen 2:18¼, a famous sire of speed, died June 22d at Ewell Farm, Spring Hill, Tenn. In the Year Book he is credited with having sired 18 trotters and 24 pacers. Five of his sons sired five and sixteen of his daughters produced twenty-seven standard performers.

◈ ◈ ◈

What do you think of this for an aged outfit? Jacob Medsher, of Marietta, Ind., 93 years old, rides in a buggy that has seen forty-five winters and is drawn by a horse thirty-nine years old. If you can beat it, come forward and claim the prize.—Spirit of the West.

◈ ◈ ◈

J. David West, of 1265 Golden Gate avenue, is agent for Sells' celebrated Turf goods, Tuttle & Clark's electric stallion shield, and carries a full line of harness, blankets and veterinary medicines and liniments. If in need of anything in that line, give him a call.

◈ ◈ ◈

Densmore 2:10, the big bay horse raced by Geo. Loomis on the California Circuit two years ago, won the International Handicap at Vienna, Austria, on June 18th. The son of Vyzant won at a 2:14 clip from six opponents including Tenara 2:05½, which mare landed sixth.

Margot Hal 2:04¼, the fast little pacing mare by Argot Hal 2:07½, which raced so well for Lon McDonald last season and was nominated in a number of Grand Circuit events this season, broke a hone in her hip just recently and has been shipped to her home in sunny Tennessee.

◈ ◈ ◈

New York July 21.—News has reached here from Paris that Rock Sand, the famous stallion bred in England, for which August Belmont paid $125,000 in 1906, died there yesterday. He was fourteen years old. Mr. Belmont sold Rock Sand to a syndicate of Frenchmen and Americans two years ago for $150,000.

◈ ◈ ◈

The "N. Y. Herald" horse department is responsible for a controversy that may result in an interesting $500 match. The question is, If a runner and trotter started out together to go twenty miles, which would finish first? Several horsemen favor trotters, others thoroughbreds, some western bronchos. We would have to take a chance on our friend the "bronch."

◈ ◈ ◈

Brozone, a six-year-old trotting horse valued at $5,000 and owned by Lem Ketcham, died last week of heart disease at Ketcham's racing stables in Red Bank, N. J. The horse, which had a mark of 2:19¼, was out of Kate Bradley and from the well-known stallion Ozone. Mr. Ketcham bought the horse when it was a yearling, six years ago, at Madison Square Garden.

◈ ◈ ◈

Frank S. Turner has received word from Los Angeles that F. S. Whitney, sired by the well known stallion F. S. Turner, dam by Guy Wilkes, second dam By By, has been given a time record on the Los Angeles track of 2:09¾, with promise of becoming more speedy as his training proceeds. Mr. Turner is very proud of the fact that another of the horses he raised at the Santa Rosa Farm has gone into the 2:10 class.

◈ ◈ ◈

What a trotting-bred mare may sometimes do to earn her oats is shown by the racing record of the American pacer, Beaut Kennedy 2:08¼, recently retired at fourteen years of age, and bred to Sidney Pointer 2:07¼. Foaled in 1900, this mare came out as a five-year-old, and in ten consecutive seasons paced 116 races, of more than 400 heats, winning fifty-four races. When a breed produces game racers like Beaut Kennedy it is no wonder army men are waking up to the merits of American trotting stallions as sires of cavalry horses—London Trotting World.

◈ ◈ ◈

Countess Mobel, the six-year-old matinee trotter owned by H. V. Franks, showed on last Saturday that she is a young mare with a terrific flight of natural speed, by pulling a wagon in 2:13½, last half in 1:03½ and final quarter in 31¼ seconds. All together this mare has not been trained to exceed four months, and after the conclusion of her winning performance, Charley Prue, who is not addicted to making any rash predictions, stated that he was satisfied that by the time of the Lexington meeting this daughter of Mobel 2:10¼ would trot a public mile in 2:06.

◈ ◈ ◈

The powers that be in Sydney have decided that on and after the 1st of August, 1914, owners of hoppled pacers that have taken records of 2:30 or better, and who wish to race same at Epping or Victoria Park, must have the lengths of their hopples registered, and, further, that any owner or trainer altering the registered lengths without permission of the stewards, is liable to punishment by fine or disqualification. To the most casual reader, or, to put it into plain words, the Sydney officials are of the opinion that the horsemen are regulating the form of their pacers by altering the lengths of their hopples.

◈ ◈ ◈

Cleveland, July 17.—Miss Direct, owned by Capt. B. Shaw, Cleveland, today won the Gold Cup 2:12 trot, the feature event of the annual Intercity Matinee of the League of Amateur Driving Clubs. The cup is now the permanent property of the Cleveland Gentlemen's Driving Club, the win today being the third for that club. Pittsburgh won it twice and Syracuse once. There were two heats in today's race. The best time was 2:10½. In addition to winning the league cup, the Cleveland Matinee Club won the most points in the first day's racing, the points standing: Cleveland, 29; Pittsburgh, 10; Syracuse, 1, and Goshen, 1.

◈ ◈ ◈

A strike last Monday by the grooms at the Butte race track delayed the first race half an hour and won for the strikers the privilege of entering the paddock and hetting ring. A temporary place for the grooms was made to the east end of the grand stand. Here a permanent stand will be placed for them. Tbe strike started at 2 o'clock and at 2:30 the grooms had won their point. The grooms presented their petition in the morning to H. I. Wilson. Wilson asked them to wait a day, when he would settle their grievance. They refused. As the horses began to file into the grounds for the first race the grooms, or "swipes," as they are known, prevented them. Some owners interfered. The grooms took the horse "Miss Fissy" away from the owner, J. H. McCarren and turned him loose. McCarren grabbed him before he could escape. At 10 minutes after the starting time for the first race there was only half the entry on the ground. The grooms claimed they had a perfect right to enter the paddock and betting ring.

Delphi 2:12¼, by Dictatus, owned by C. Whitehead of Stockton, died July 2d at the age of twenty-five years. Delphi was a more than useful race horse when in training and was the sire of Tappy, p. 2:10 and other standard performers.

◈ ◈ ◈

The good racer, Cock o' the Walk, by Peep o' Day, has been shipped to Curl's Neck Farm, in Virginia, owned hy C. K. G. Billings, where he will he mated to several choice mares, and if he indicates that he will stand training he will be returned to the track next season.

◈ ◈ ◈

A Frenchman, interested in the trotter, delivered himself of the following and his words now form part of the French trotting gospel: "Hopples, grotesque American interlacement, persuasion by force, a short season of victory, an embarrassed horse, a fall and no value afterwards."

◈ ◈ ◈

Over 1,500 tracks in the United States and Canada are devoted to the racing of harness horses—trotters and pacers—and more than 10,000 horses compete annually for $3,000,000 in purses. These animals are owned, not by horsemen, but by business and professional men in all parts of the land, who race them for pure sport, since not one horse in twenty pays expenses while campaigning, and more than 5,000 are trained which never race for money. Harness racing is governed by two parent associations, of which all tracks are members. There are boards of appeal to which all questions of turf law are submitted, and the members of those boards are men of high standing, who give their time and knowledge for the benefit of the sport.—The Horseman.

◈ ◈ ◈

An Elmendorf bred colt, Onkeljoh, by Hessian—Sweet Erin, she by Montana—Tangerine, has won the Scandinavian Derby, at Stockholm this summer. It would seem that American thoroughbreds can more than hold their own, no matter in what country they may be located. Even in far away India it is told that an American horse has won everything before him. His name is Kempion, and he is hy Broomstick—Flocarline, the dam of Master Robert. Kempion has won the four principal races in India, showing bim to be the best horse in training there. He was exported in utero with his dam to England hy Clarence Mackay, and sold there to an Indian representative who shipped the mare to the far off East.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mr. Stewart Carter of Corning, Cal., has purchased the chestnut horse The Bulletin 2:28½ from H. S. Hogoboom of Woodland and intends to use him for breeding purposes at his new home. The Bulletin should prove a great acquisition in improving the breeding of foals in the northern part of the State; he is a royally bred horse, sired by Iran Alto 24586 (sire of 22 in the standard list), his dam Diawalda (also dam of Little Express 2:20, winner of the two-year-old pacing division of Breeders Futurity No. 12 at Salinas this year) was sired by Diablo 2:09¼, sire of 53 in standard time, including eight in the 2:10 list. His next day is Walda by Waldstein. His sire Iran Alto 2:12¼ was sired by Palo Alto 2:08¾ out of Elaine 2:20, dam of four in the list, and is himself a promising sire of speed, having already twenty standard performers to his credit.

◈ ◈ ◈

It was estimated yesterday that the coming of the harness horses to Santa Rosa for the great meet during the fair, the first installment of which will arrive here on Thursday, together with the fact that they will be here for five weeks, together with the horses already here, and taking into consideration the feed sold, the provisions for the men in charge, the wages paid, and the other incidental expenses, will mean something like $12,000 or $14,000 spent here alone from this one item in connection with the fair. There will be over 160 harness horses at the track by the time the fair opens and from all accounts it will be one of the best meets on the Coast this fall. There are 101 entries on the list for the Santa Rosa races, and many horses are coming here direct from the meeting at Salinas. The thirty-five coming on Thursday come direct from Salinas.—Santa Rosa Press Democrat.

◈ ◈ ◈

Says the New York Herald: "After having survived the advent of steam or electric railroads, bicycles, automobiles and motor trucks, each of which in its day heralded 'the horseless age,' the supremacy of man's faithful helper and friend is now threatened from another quarter. This time it is no lifeless mechanical substitute that old Dobbin has to fear, hut a real, animated rival, possessing most of the attributes for which the horse is prized the world over, together with some others to which he cannot lay claim. The latest report of the Department of Agriculture discloses the fact that since the change of administration at Washington the patient beast which has long been pictured as plodding the barren road of hope in company with the party now in power is himself coming into his own. The number of mules in the United States is not only increasing by leaps and bounds but is going ahead so fast that the statisticians who, on the introduction of automobiles figured out the early disappearance of horses would now have no difficulty in proving anew poor old Dobbin's fate at last is sealed." Hold on a minute, though! Don't every mule have to have a matron of the horse kind for a mother? Sure! Then how are mules going to he raised unless the breeders of horses can keep up the supply of mares for the use of mule breeders?

DETROIT GRAND CIRCUIT MEETING.

Detroit Michigan, July 27th.—Of the four events on the card of today's Grand Circuit opening two required six heats each to decide the winner, one race went an extra heat, and the fourth was won in straight heats.

In the 2:15 pace, after Ella Mackay had won two heats and Viewpointer the third, Major Ong, who had been finishing fast and strong in second position, came through and took the next three. Except in the last round, in which Major Ong had things his own way, the heat winners never had more than a half-length margin.

Ortolan Axworthy, finishing behind Miss Perfection in the first heat of the sweepstakes for 2:12 trotters, took the next in a fine driving finish. The third was a procession, with Ortolan Axworthy always in front.

Tommy Murphy never was in great danger with Walter Cochato in the 2:04 pace, though the first two heats were close, with Flower Direct contending all the way. The second heat of this race brought out the best time of the day, the last half being covered in 0:59¾ and the final quarter of the third heat in 0:28½.

The summary:

2:15 pace, purse $1050, three in five:
Major Ong, b. g. by Major Gentz (Murphy) 2 2 2 1 1 1
Ella Mackay, blk. m. (Cox) ... 1 1 3 5 5 3
Viewpointer, b. h. (Slaight) ... 4 3 1 2 2 2
Also started—J. C. Patchen, blk. g. (Henderson); Nelda Schnell, b. m. (Garrison); Little Director, br. g. (Valentine); Fleeta Dillon, b. m. (Hersey).
Time—2:08¼, 2:08¾, 2:10¼, 2:09¼, 2:14¼, 2:13½.

Three-year-old sweepstakes, for 2:12 trotters, $800 added, two in three:
Ortolan Axworthy, b. c. by Axwortby (McDonald) . 2 1 1
Miss Perfection, b. f. (DeRyder) ... 1 2 4
W. J. Leyburn, br. c. (McCartby) ... 6 3 2
Also started—Holyrood, b. f. (Dodge); St. Frisco, b. c. (Geers); Katbryn Collette, br. f. (Cox).
Time—2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:10¼.

2:04 pace, $1050, three in five:
Walter Cochato, blk. h. by Cochato (Murphy) .. 1 1 1
Flower Direct, b. m. (Whitehead) ... 2 2 2
Pickles, b. m. (Jackson) ... 4 3 3
Harry the Ghost, g. g. (Slaight) ... 3 4 4
Time—2:06, 2:02¾, 2:04¾.

2:08 trot, purse $1050, three in five:
Grand Marshal, blk. g. by Ess H. Kay (Snow) ... 4 3 1 1 5 1
Tommy Horn, b. g. (Owen) ... 1 1 2 6 2 5
Reusens, ch. g. (Geers) ... 5 5 5 3 1 3
Also started—Omar, b. g. (Floyd); Lady Grattan, ch. m. (Cox); Oakdale, gr. g. (McDonald).
Time—2:09¾, 2:08½, 2:09, 2:14, 2:11, 2:12¼.

Second Day—Tuesday, July 28th.

Dick McMahon today won his second $5,000 stake this year, when he drove King Couchman to an easy victory of the Chamber of Commerce Stake for 2:13 class pacers, the event of chief interest in the Grand Circuit campaign.

In marked contrast to yesterday's splendid contests, all the races today were won in straight heats, the winner in each event leading from start to finish in every heat but one.

Eel Direct and Grand Opera were close up to King Couchman nearly all the way in the first heat of the Chamber of Commerce Stake. Entering the stretch, Thistle Patch came from behind with a fine show of speed to get second place from Eel Direct. The first four horses were lengths apart at the wire. In the second heat, Thistle Patch was the contender all the way.

The clip in the last half of this mile was too hot for a majority of the starters, and only six of the original thirteen were left for the final heat, which King Couchman won in 2:05¼, the fastest time of the race. He had plenty in reserve and had he been extended, could have done considerably better. A stiff wind which the horses had to breast on the back stretch, prevented record time being made.

The 2:05 pace was little more than exercise for William. He was always in front, and never had to be urged.

The first heat of the 2:18 trot furnished the best contest of the day. Geers drove Guy Nello out in front, but Belwin came alongside at the half and the two raced like a team to the distance flag, where Belwin began to show in front. He was first by a short neck. The last quarter was trotted in 29 seconds. Belwin led all the way in the next two.

2:05 pace, purse $1,050, 3 in 5:
Williams, b. s. by Abe J. (Marwin) ... 1 1 1
Dr. Burns Jr., b. s. (Whitney) ... 4 2 2
Baron A., b. h. (Cox) ... 2 4 4
Also started—Lowanda, bl. s. (Valentine); Strathstorm, b. g. (Murphy); Zombrewer, g. m. (Snow); King Daphne, bl. s. (Frost).
Time—2:04¾, 2:05, 2:05¼.

2:13 Chamber of Commerce Stake, $5,000, 3 in 5:
King Couchman, br. g. by Atlantic King (McMahon) ... 1 1 1
Thistle Patch, bl. h. (Snow) ... 2 2 2
Camelia, br. m. (Cox) ... 6 3 3
Also started—Eel Direct, g. h. (McEwen); Grand Opera, b. h. (James); Irene Beau, ch. m. (Murphy); Edith C., ch. m. (McGarvin); The Assessor, ch. g. (Geers); Minor Boy, b. g. (Valentine); Martin C., b. g. (Todd); Sidney Dillon Jr., b. h. (Osborn); Admiral Dewey II., b. h. (Snedeker); Tom King, ch. g. (Boyle).
Time—2:07¼, 2:06½, 2:05¼.

2:18 trot, purse $1,050, 3 in 5:
Belwin, b. h. by McKinney (Garrity) ... 1 1 1
Guy Nello, b. m. (Geers) ... 2 2 2
Tommy Deforrest, br. c. (Osborn) ... 4 3 3
Also started—Fair Virginia, b. m. (Cox); Tenarivers, bl. m. (Murphy); Banker Bingen, b. g. (Dempsey); Blackburn Watts, b. b. (Snow); Dudie Elknut, bl. m. (McDonald).
Time—2:13½, 2:09, 2:11½.

2:13 trot, purse $1,050, 3 in 5:
Farmer Speers, b. h. by Jay McGregor (Murphy) 1 1 1
Silk Hat, br. s. (Dodge) ... 2 2 2
Altacoast, b. m. (Dempsey) ... 3 3 3
Also started—William L. Snyder, ch. g. (Fennell); Senator S., b. g. (Geers).
Time—2:13¼, 2:10¼, 2:13¼.

Third Day—Wednesday, July 29th.

Six heats failed to decide the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake, topliner on today's Grand Circuit programme, and the race went over to tomorrow, when three heat winners will go to a finish. When darkness put an end to the struggle two horses had won two heats each and another, one. The winner of the first heat was distanced the second time out. Three races were completed, two in straight wins and the third after four heats.

The record for the stake, which previous to this year was for 2:24 class horses, was broken by Linda Wrona in the second heat, when she did the mile in 2:05½. The previous mark, 2:06¼, was made by Sonoma Girl in 1907. Summary:

2:12 pace, purse $1,050, three in five:
Ruby K., b. m. by Wilkie O'Neill (McDevitt) 1 8 1 1
Frank Patch, br. h. (Cox) ... 5 1 2 4
Gilbert M., b. g. (Snedeker) ... 3 5 7 2
Also started—Shadeline, ch. h. (Owen); Sellers B., b. g. (Garrison); Lelie Patchen, blk. m. (Snow); Nellie Temple, b. m. (Murphy); Fillmore Dillon, ch. s. (Hersey).
Time—2:06¼, 2:10¼, 2:06½, 2:07.

2:10 pace, purse $1,050, three in five:
Peter Stevens, b. s. by Peter the Great (Garrison) ... 1 1 1
Walnut Grove, blk. h. (Rutbven) ... 4 2 2
Rastus, br. g. (McDonald) ... 2 3 3
Also started—Tillie Tipton, b. m. (Murphy); Coastess Nobel, b. m. (Cox); Dwight Logan, b. s. (Tyrrell); Don Patch, br. g. (Jamison); Cleo R., ch. m. (Valentine).
Time—2:06¼, 2:03¼, 2:04½.

2:14 trot, M. and M. Stake, $10,000; three in five:
Peter Scott, b. h. by Peter the Great (Cox) ... 2 2 1 6 3 1
Lassie McGregor, b. m. by Jay McGregor (Murphy) ... 7 8 5 1 1 3
Linda Wrona, b. m. by McAdam (McDevitt) ... 9 1 7 4 4 2
Also started—McCloskey, br. h. (McDonald); Mabomet Watts, b. h. (Snow); King Clansman, br. h. (McMahon); The Guide, b. h. (Geers); Margaret Druien, b. g. (Dickerson); Rythmell, blk. m. (Shanks); Hazel Laing, ch. m. (Andrews).
Time—2:06¼. 2:05½, 2:07½, 2:09¼. 2:10. 2:14¼.

2:26 trot, purse $1,050, three in five:
Barney Gibbs, br. g. by Prodigal (Geers) ... 1 1 1
Mr. Forbes, b. h. (Snow) ... 2 2 2
Blue Feather, b. h. (Cox) ... 3 7 3
Also started—Kate, ch. m. (Milloy); Brook King, br. h. (McCarty); Lusciatania, blk. m. (Marvin); Fancy Harkaway, b. m. (Hopkins); Barbara Overton, b. m. (Murphy); Kongo, b. h. (Banta).

Fourth Day—Thursday, July 30th.

Lassie McGregor, owned by Henry Olivet of Pittsburg, today won the seventh and deciding heat of the Merchants and Manufacturers' stake, which was carried over from yesterday afte rsix heats had been run off.

Only three horses started in the final. They got away on even terms, but Linda Wrona broke at the first turn. Cox took a big lead with Peter Scott, while Tommy Murphy kept Lassie McGregor beside Linda Wrona, making little effort to get up. . When McDevitt's little mare found her stride, Lassie McGregor raced her off her feet again and then took after Peter Scott and won by a good margin.

While the decision of the M. and M. held the center of interest, the free-for-all pace, won in five heats by Flower Direct, furnished the sensation of the day's grand circuit programme.

Cox was thrown from his seat in the first heat, his horse, Del Rey, running away. A tire was torn from Earl Jr.'s sulky, while Hal B. Jr.'s machine was smashed. Del Rey stopped after passing the stand and no horse nor driver was injured. Directum I. won the heat and Hal B. Jr., who was led in, was placed.

Directum I. led all the way in the second heat, but Flower Direct took the next three after keen racing and whipping drives at the wire. Summary:

2:14 trot. M. and M. stake, $10.000, 3 in 5; six heats Wednesday:
Lassie McGregor, b. m. by Jay McGregor (Murphy) ... 7 8 5 1 1 3 1
Peter Scott, b. h. by Peter the Great (Cox) 2 2 1 6 3 1 2
Linda Wrona, b. m. by McAdams (McDevitt) 9 1 7 4 4 2 d
Also started—McCloskey, br. m. (McDonald); Mahomet Watts, b. h. (Snow); King Clansman, br. h. (McMahon); The Guide, b. h. (Geers); Margaret Druien, b. m. (Dickerson); Rythmell, blk. m. (Shanks); Hazel Laing, ch. m. (Andrews).
Time—2:06¼, 2:05½, 2:07½. 2:09¼, 2:10¼, 2:14¼, 2:08¾.

2:18 pace, purse $1,050. 3 in 5:
Napoleon Direct, ch. s. by Walter Direct (Geers) 1 1 1
Rodney W., b. g. (McDonald) ... 2 2 3
Jean, b. m. (Murphy) ... 4 3 2
Also started—The Manager, b. h. (Cox); Fred de Forrest, br. h. (Osborn); Myrtle Patch, blk. f. (Hoffman).
Time—2:10¼, 2:09¼, 2:09¼.

2:09 trot, purse $2,500, 3 in 5:
Star Winter, b. g. (McDonald) ... 1 1 1
Maymack, b. m. (DeRyder) ... 8 2 2
Lulu Lumine, b. m. (Murphy) ... 2 3 5
Also started—Henrietta C., b. m. (Hall); M. L. J., b. g. (Britenfield); Wilgo, b. s. (Marvin); Judson Girl, b. m. (Cox); Moella, b. m. (McGrath); Dago, b. g. (Grady).
Time—2:08¼, 2:07½, 2:08.

2:16 trot, purse $1,050, 3 in 5:
Sienna, br. m. by Peter the Great (Gerrity) ... 1 1 1
Mont Ferris, b. s. (Jackson) ... 2 2 6
Lula Worthy, b. m. (Cox) ... 3 3 2
Also started—Duchess, ro. m. (McDonald); The Comet, ch. g. (Myers); Teddy Brook, b. s. (Wilson); Mirthful, b. m. (Murphy), dis.
Time—2:10, 2:09¼, 2:10¼.

Free-for-all pace, purse $3,000, 3 in 5:
Flower Direct, b. m. by Direct Star (Whitehead) ... 3 3 1 1 1
Directum I., ch. h. by Directum Kelly (Snedeker) ... 1 1 2 2 3
Frank Bogash Jr., b. g. (Murphy) ... 2 2 5 3 2
Also started—Del Rey, b. h. (Cox); Earl Jr., gr. h. (Valentine); Evelyn W., b. m. (Snow); Hal B. Jr., br. h. (McEwen).
Time—2:03¾, 2:02½, 2:03¾, 2:07, 2:09¼.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

HEMET STOCK FARM.

The following foals have arrived at the Hemet Stock Farm:

Ch. f., Kinney de Lopez—Louise Carter, dam of Wilbur Lou..

Ch. f., Wilbur Lou—Zeta W., by Nutwood Wilkes.

Ch. f., Wilbur Lou—Lady Zombro, dam of Hemet (3) 2:08¼, and Miss Gaily (3) 2:12½.

B. f., Wilbur Lou—Hemet Girl.

B. c., Wilbur Lou—Kinney Rosebud, by Kinney Lou.

Ch. c., Wilbur Lou—Betsey Direct, by Direct, dam of Kinney de Lopez.

B. f., Wilbur Lou—Stambia, by Stam B.

Blk. f., Kinney de Lopez—Bonny Ailse, by Faustino; dam of Contention B.

The above are all the property of the Hemet Stock Farm. Foals owned by other parties are as follows:

B. c., Wilbur Lou—Sonia, by McKinney, owned by Alex Grant, Los Angeles, Cal.
Ch. f., Wilbur Lou—Lady Bertha, by Constantine, owned by Revel English, Chino, Cal.
Br. c., Wilbur Lou—Olivetta, by Longsworth, owned by Frank Rees, Hemet, Cal.
Ch. f., Kinney de Lopez—Relief, by Velox, owned by Col. Bowden, Los Angeles, Cal.
Br. f., Wilbur Lou—Weatewater, by Sidney Dillon, and ch. f., Wilbur Lou—Lady Inez, by Nutwood Wilkes, owned by A. L. Scott, San Francisco, Cal.

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THE SOURCE OF BREEDING SUCCESS

Why? The answer is not far to seek. The eminent molders of animal form are men who do not sell the young stuff that definitely excels the parents. High prices do not tempt, nor equal merit elsewhere concern such shapers of breed futures. Every man of earnest intent who works faithfully for consecutive years cannot fail to obtain reward for his service. But each time he converts that breeder's reward into mash or stock bred elsewhere he slips back the few feet he has climbed above mediocrity. It is with one's familiar tools that he produces his choicest results, and no matter how precise may be the borrowed or purchased implement, it never equals the refinement of the home-used tool. The sire in the neighbor's herd with twenty tried daughters can never do for one what the home sire with a similar record can accomplish. Much less can cash carry forward the same degree of breed fashioning.

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AMERICAN HORSES AND HANOVER.

I read some interesting remarks of my "Sporting Chronicle" friend about the poor quality of American horses in past years and the general merits of Hanover. It will probably interest him and others to read my own first impression of American horses, published in "St. Stephen's Review" on July 30, 1887. I had gone to a Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting absolutely alone, and therefore qualified to form a first opinion unprejudiced. About the horses I quote the following, which referred to the field for the first race:

"Certainly a more moderate and ungainly lot could not be imagined. There is a gray like a giraffe—this is Ichi Ban, a performer of note in the States; there is a disreputable old cripple, fat as a bull and lame all round—this is Markland, also a much-valued horse. There are others which, even as coach horses, we should call common, and there is absolutely not one with any semblance of quality. So much for the horses."

This description exactly verifies what my friend wrote the other day about American horses of the past, but the following passage from my own article of the above date, which dealt with my first day's racing in the States, interests even me, for it is only this year that I have become possessed of a complete file of "St. Stephen's Review."

"The big race ,the Brooklyn Handicap, was the important one of the day, and at last I saw what I at once took to be a real good horse. This was a chestnut three-year-old, with three white legs, and of rare quality, though perhaps without the commanding length and liberty of an absolutely first-class English horse. He was somewhat after the style of Bend Or, and knowing absolutely nothing of the supposed merits and relative form of American horses, I wrote to Col. Buck the same night: 'I have seen one horse today which, if I mistake not, is really in the first class!' This horse was the three-year-old Hanover, which I have learned more of since, having seen him in two more races, and despite the low opinion I formed of American horses generally, I should not have the smallest hesitation in backing Hanover for our St. Leger this year were he engaged and in England. He belongs to the Dwyer Brothers and is a son of Hindoo. He is always ridden by McLaughlin. Nothing in the States has made him gallop this season, and he has won a dozen o rmore races. The first time I saw him he beat Dry Monopole, Oriflamme, Buckstone, Boaz and others, with all the worst of the weights, as if they were common hacks, and they are, I find, though much of by tbeir owners."

The above details would be of no particular moment if they set forth nothing more than my own recollection of American horses in general, and Hanover in particular, twenty-seven years ago; but they were actually written by me at that time, and it is a fact that when I first saw Hanover run, I did not speak to a single person at the meeting, for I did not know one. Hence the value which I attach to my original opinion of Hanover.

BELWIN.

In connection with the record meetings lately held over the Eastern circuit tracks and referring to the performance of the four-year-old colt Belwin 2:06¾, the Horse Journal has published the following article which should be of great interest to California horsemen, inasmuch as Belwin is descended from California bred and owned horses on both sides:

One of the performances, from a breeding point of view, is one of the most valuable of years. It was made by the four-year-old colt, Belwin, that as a precaution lest he break down again before the opportunity arrives for him to win a race in the Grand Circuit, was driveu to a four-year-old record of 2:06¾, a mark that has been beaten by only one colt of the same age in all turf history. From a breeding point of view, the performance covers many interesting facts.

Belwin was bred by William Simpson of New York City, hence is the fastest stallion to come from the paddock of an Empire State breeder. His dam, Belle Winnie 2:22¾, is a daughter of the yearling champion Abdell 2:23, son of Advertiser by Electioneer and Beautiful Bells, while his grand dam, Dame Winnie, produced Palo Alto 2:08¾, the last stallion king at the high wheels, and that was the first to reduce the record of Maud S. from 2:13½ to 2:13 in 1890.

The performance of Belwin confirms Senator Leland Stanford's contention that thoroughbred blood in a trotter is a good thing.

When the premier sire at Palo Alto, Electioneer, was at the height of his procreative career, Senator Stanford believed that he could produce a gamer type of trotters by mating that line-trotter sire with thoroughbred mares that possessed trotting action and were daughters of sires with trotting action. As he had timed the thoroughbred stallion Planet in 2:40 on a trot, he bred the daughter, Dame Winnie, to Electioneer and got Palo Alto. As the horse was given to breaking and as the produce of other mares by thoroughbred sires produced hot-headed trotters also, Senator Stanford was severely criticized.

Palo Alto, however, sired some very game trotters himself, and Dame Winnie's daughter, when bred to a trotting sire, has produced in Belwin a colt that knows nothing but trot. When he earned his record of 2:06¾ last week he came the last half in 1:01¾ and the last quarter in 30¾ seconds. Another marked example of Senator Stanford's success as shown in the second generation is W. B. Dickerman's colt, Atlantic Express (3) 2:08¼, that is a flying trotter this year. He is out of Expressive by Electioneer and his grand dam Esther by the thoroughbred Express was as highly regarded a mare at Palo Alto as was Dame Winnie.

SKILL IN HITCHING THE HORSE.

Not by any means is the art of hitching a horse, even though the idea is confined alone to the time spent in his stall, a matter of light significance. Not a few valuable horses have been lost by getting cast, or otherwise hung outright by the neck, through want of tact on the part of the owner or groom in tying them. Some horses have a habit of scratching the ear or the poll with the hind foot, this arising quite often from the top of the head becoming chafed from an undue bearing of the bridle or halter. This movement can be made when horses are at liberty with entire safety, but when tied, the chances are about even, if the hitching-strap is slack, that this will catch the leg. The result to many horses has been more or less injury, and to others as stated, death in the stalls.

Colts require to be hitched in their stalls with great care, as they are prone to become restive under confinement, and there is no telling what positions they may worm themselves into during the night, and what the owner or groom may find their condition to be in the morning. Too long a tie enables the colt to turn his stern where his head belongs, and by lowering his head, as he is sure to do in his struggles, get one or both fore feet across the hitching strap, and then, with the average colt, the result is not difficult to anticipate. Horses that become restive and spend their time—as very many horses do when confined—in pawing their litter, or, in absence of litter, pawing the stall floor, are not unlikely to get a fore foot over the hitching strap.

In hitching, give rope enough to allow the horse or colt to get his nose down to the floor, or very near there. Better still—a plan adopted by many—attach a weight to the inner end of the strap, giving the latter free and easy play over a roller or smooth substance. The weight should be sufficiently heavy to insure that no slack occurs in the hitching strap, which should have more weight than needed. Colts or horses that have been entangled in the stall in the manner referred to are very likely, later on, to struggle fiercely if, through any mishap, they have trouble in harness. Hired men and boys very seldom have any system in hitching, but the sliding strap is a reliable system within itself, and, like a rubber band, never sleeps.

Capt. C. P. McCan arrived at his home at Forest Grove recently, bringing with him The Bondsman and his good Barongale colt, The Cavalier. This latter chap, high bred and a beautifully gaited trotter, was worked some weeks ago by the Captain at the San Jose track a mile in 2:36, the half in 1:14 and last quarter in 34½ seconds. He was then eased up and it is his owner's intention to shortly start the colt at work so as to give him a record this fall.

CAVALRY EXHIBIT.

A feature of the State Agricultural Fair to be held in Sacramento in September will be the exhibit of cavalry horses.

Horses with pedigree, size and qualifications necessary to make them eligible to the cavalry service of the State of California may be entered.

A board of cavalry officers from the United States Army will be called in to judge the stock entered in this particular class, which will include the staunchest stock in California. This is an innovation.

The purpose of the innovation is to impress the farmer and breeder that there is money in raising cavalry horses for Uncle Sam. Good prices are paid, but in most instances the farmers and breeders either have not the stock or do not want to part with it to the government.

Last week Adj.-General Forbes was forced to go into Oregon to purchase sixty head of stock for the California cavalry.

A special list of prizes will be offered for the horses meeting the best military requirements. There is ample market, says Forbes, for all the cavalry horses that can be raised.

A cavalry horse is from four to eight years of age, weighs about 1150, is free from blemishes, has a gentle disposition, does not need to be a speeder, and must not be fractious or easily frightened, and above all, must be muscular and physically strong.

HEAVY-HARNESS HORSES AND SPEED.

"Harness horses"—which means horses for pleasure iu so-called heavy leather—at the western horse shows are suffering from several abuses. The editor of this journal, having judged them at a recent show in Ohio, had occasion to observe at close range a number of things that should be corrected. First of all, the horses are driven too fast. The "craze for speed," which has waxed into an epidemic since the advent of the automobile, seems to have affected the drivers of horses. This is a grave mistake. The animal can never compete with the machine on that line. Again, the horse when driven too fast loses his beauty of appearance, by stretching his neck and sprawling his legs; some, of course, being less defective than others, but all being open to criticism. In a gig class or runabout class—not to mention the light harness roadster class where, by the way, a paradox is that speed is not required—horses should show a fair amount of pace; but another paradox is found here also in that excessive knee action is expected, or at least tolerated. Heavy-harness horses should show quality, conformation, style and action at a "park gait." One of these days the parks, or at least a part of them, will be restricted to the driving of pleasure horses and speedway performances will not be permitted, thereby indicating the utility of speeding in the show ring. Of course, a certain amount of dash is necessary, but this must be in keeping with collected form and not the speed exhibited which throws form to the winds. Another reprehensible practice is that of letting horses' toes grow too long. This is a dealers' trick to give their commodities extra high knee action. It is not a wise policy on the part of the horse owner, as unsound feet and strained tendons are sure to result and, furthermore, in the show ring, it is weighed against him by the judge who is at all discriminating. At the show mentioned, several horses pulled their shoes and on account of the length of toes also tore off a large part of the hoof, exposing the inner laminae or "quick," which was a painful sight and a cruelty to be deplored.—Rider and Driver.

DRAFT HORSES PROFITABLE.

It costs but very little more to raise good draft-horses than the ordinary scrub and the drafter will sell for three or four times as much.

A well-bred draft-horse is almost as good as cash in the bank, because he sells on sight and brings a good price. A farmer who breeds good drafters, using first-class stallions, can in a few years make a reputation which will add from 10 to 25 per cent. to the price of his animals over the prices of others equally good bred by men without reputation.

There is always good money to be made in raising horses of this class, although many farmers seem to think that it does not pay. Most of them are right about this as far as their own experiences go because they do not raise the right kind.

It is true that horses of a nondescript character, lacking proper form, weight or style for any particular purpose, never bring high prices and are, therefore, not profitable to raise. The average farmer has no business to attempt to raise fancy carriage or saddle horses because they require special knowledge of breeding and training, and are profitable only to men who thoroughly understand the business of preparing them for market.

The draft-horse, however, is the animal that does the hard work not only on the farm but in the big cities and he is always in demand. The reason there have been so few good drafters raised in the past few years, is because too many farmers took up with the craze several years ago of trying to produce roadsters by breeding their mares to light stallions and as most of them were not willing to pay for the service of a first-class animal, the result is that the country is filled with second and third-rate horses of no particular use and which bring low prices.

Draft-mares will do practically as much work on the farm as horses, and if properly handled these working mares will prove the best breeders.—Ex.

NOTES AND NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

The victory of Romanist in this year's Russian Trotting Derby, contested at Moscow June 21st, was first announced to American horsemen, by exclusive cable dispatch, in the Review of June 24th, while in the issue of July 1st appeared a photo of the winner and an additional discussion of his breeding and previous history. We are now in receipt of an interesting letter from the well-known reinsman, W. J. Rosemire, resident at Moscow, with additional details regarding the race. He writes, under date of June 26th, as follows:

"About the Derby: There were eight starters, and the money went as follows: First to Romanist, by E. L. Robinson 2:11¾, bred and owned by Mr. V. V. Lezhnev, driven by Will Caton, he winning both heats, the first in 2:13⅜ and the second in 2:13⅞; second to Berouza, by Melton 2:14¼ (son of Allerton 2:09¼), driven by Bousey, in 2:13¼; third and fourth divided by Biron, by Iris 2:11½ (son of Baron Rogers 2:09¾), dam by Edgar 2:16¼ (son of Chitwood 2:22¼), driven by Tcherkasov, and Miss McKerron, by Harry McKerron 2:24¼, driven by Sergaev, in 2:13⅞; fifth to Lavr, by John A. McKerron 2:04½, driven by Konstantinov, in 2:17. Several starters in the first heat were drawn from the second.

"In no race that he has ever driven has Will Caton shown his extreme skill more brilliantly than in this one. It seemed almost supernatural and one would need to have seen Romanist's work for the Derby, also his warming up for it, to fully appreciate the drive that he got. No one believed that he had a chance to win, and the Russian horsemen all pronounced Will's driving of the colt the finest piece of reinsmanship they ever had seen. Both heats were severe struggles. In the first, Romanist only beat Berouza a half-length in 2:13⅜, Berouza's time being 2:13½, while Biron was a very close third in 2:13⅞, Miss McKerron fourth, well back, in 2:16¾. In the secoud heat Miss McKerron made the race and it was a thrilling contest, Romanist just beating her a head in 2:13⅛, her time the same as his, Biron third in 2:14⅝, Berouza fourth in 2:17⅞.

"The race for the Emperor's Prize was one of the greatest battles ever seen for this event, which is worth 20,000 roubles, and is the chief aged classic of Russia. Will Caton came near pulling off a 'double' by also winning it with Fatalist 2:09¾, by Favora 2:12½, but was beaten a sulky length by Mr. Telegin's Meteor 2:11, driven by Andre Konstantinov, in the splendid time, for the two miles, of 4:28¾, Fatalist's time being 4:28⅞. Amanot was third in 4:30⅜, Izgoi, fourth, and Taloni, fifth, the horse that Will Caton won the Derby with two years ago. He is by Orloff, sire of Zenit 2:15¼, dam by Baron Rogers 2:09¾.

"There were several other good races on Derby day. Brontozavr, a stallion out of the American mare Seraphina, 3, 2:16¼, won at two miles in 4:36¾, and Prikot, a daughter of Caid 2:07¼, won a mile race in 2:16¾."—Horse Review.

GREAT CLYDESDALE DEAD.

We learn from the "Breedcrs' Gazette" that the Clydesdale breed has lost its most illustrious representative by the death of Baron of Buchlyvie. This is the stallion for which William Dunlop of Dunure Mains, Ayr, gave $47,500 at public auction, a price which has never been equaled by the Clydesdale or any other draft breed in any part of the world. On June 29th the Baron was kicked by a mare, his near foreleg being badly fractured above the knee. His owner was away, but on his arrival next morning in response to a telegram he at once ordered that his great horse should be shot and put out of pain.

"Baron of Buchlyvie was bred by William McKeich, Woodend, Buchlyvie, Stirlingshire, and was foaled in 1900. His sire was the celebrated Baron's Pride and he was out of the Kippendavie-hred mare, Young Maybloom by Knight Errant. He has left a great line of mares and stallions, and some of his sons bid fair to rival him as getters of high-class stock. Up to the end the old Baron was as gay and new-looking as many a horse not half his age. It is not many months since I saw him, and he gave promise then of living for quite a number of years. Although Mr. Dunlop has only had the Baron as his absolute property for three seasons I am inclined to believe that his plucky investment will not leave him much out of pocket. He has a great bunch of horses by the Baron which are worth any amount of money, and now that the old horse is gone they will be all the more valuable."

TAKE AN INVOICE.

This is a good time of the year to take an invoice of your "horse stock," and see what you have on hand and what it is worth. If many of our good breeders and farmers were asked suddenly how many horses they owned and the value of the same it is doubtful if they could give one a definite answer.

If you have an over-stock, or have some young colts and fillies, good broodmares, why not get out a nice catalogue so as to put what you have in the eye of the breeding world. It does not cost much in comparison with what it would bring you in return. The price of one colt, filly or broodmare would almost pay for the output of the catalogue.

The Breeder and Sportsman has a finely equipped printing department and is able to handle all sorts of work. By taking an inventory now you may discover that you have a surplus, and that you can dispose of your stock to advantage, aud now is the time to look after this matter.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

July 27, 28, 29—Martinez, Cal. Alhambra Gun Club, Fred M. Burnham, President.

Aug. 10—Edmonton, Alberta. Northern Gun Club.

Sept. 7.—Eureka, Cal. Eureka Blue Rock Club. Warren E. Innes, Secretary.

Sept. 7—Tacoma, Wash. Tacoma Gun Club, E. W. Cooper, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $500 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 9—San Francisco, Cal. Golden Gate Gun Club, T. D. Riley, President.

September 19 and 20.—Sacramento. Capital City Blue Rock Club. B. H. Worthen, Manager.

Sept. 20—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sept. 22, 23—San Jose, Cal. San Jose Blue Rock Club, C. N. Ford, Secretary.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Arlz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Arlz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 4,5—Vancouver Exhibition Association, Vancouver, B. C. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

THE CALL OF THE WILD.

I know a place where the fern is deep,
And the giant fir waves high,
And a rocky ledge hangs dark and steep,
And a laughing brook leaps by.
And it's there to be with a soul that's free
From the street's discordant jar,
With a blanket spread on a cedar bed,
And the voice of the world afar.

I know of a pool in a leafy dell
That the wary trout love best,
And a timid trail to the chaparral
Where the red deer lie at rest.
A night bird's call where the shadows fall
And a cougar's eerie cry,
A silence deep, and a dreamless sleep
Under the open sky:

FISH LINES.

Anglers who visit favorite trout streams within easy reach of this city find that the creeks have been pretty well whipped out by the end of July. Even at that, there are quite a few waters, among these the Paper Mill creek in Marin county, that will render a nice basket of goodly sized trout after a rest of a month or two. The wise angler knows this, and generally reserves one or two summer-end outings on a rested-up water for a down stream trouting trip. That is, when the creeks have not run dry as in some years. This season, however, bids fair to allow enough water in the coast streams to offer the rodster fair fishing until far into the fall.

For a week-end trip, at the present time, the Truckee river offers quite a bit of encouragement. The famous Sierra river is now low and clear, and reported to be in the best condition for fly-fishing. It is believed that from August 1 fishing conditions will be still better. The high water this year will cause a late season for the sport desired by anglers who find enthusiastic enjoyment in tempting trout with artificial insect lures.

San Francisco Fly Casting Club members who were at the club lodge near Union Mills recently were well pleased with results. Charles H. Kewell, Carter Pomeroy, Walter D. Mansfield, E. A. Mocker, Carlos G. Young, John F. Siebe and others landed fine baskets of trout.

R. C. Weeks of Boca advised a local angler last week that "We are now having good fly-fishing. While the weather is somewhat warm, the morning and evening fishing is excellent." Charles Gibbs of this city, who is camping out near Deer Park, seems to be pleasantly located, for he has sent down daily boxes of nice trout to city friends.

An interesting trip this season is by machine from Placerville along the banks of the American river up to Lake Tahoe. That region offers a splendid selection of very good trout fishing creeks. Floyd Judah's experience within a week on the upper American river was a limit basket of large-sized trout. Ralph Feusier and Charles Thissel are back from a two weeks' sojourn in that country and report the fishing fine. E. H. Reid, H. T. Bennett and E. J. A. Gardiner are preparing to spend two weeks fishing and hunting along the American and the north-fork branch. The motorcycle is another mode of conveyance that can readily negotiate that section. George Dawson of this city found that out during a ten-day run.

Another agreeable week-end fishing jaunt is the upper Sacramento fishing points—Castello, Lemoine, Sims and other places along the river. Fly-fishing has been good at Sims and should improve from now on.

Trolling in Lake Tahoe has recently been productive of much sport and many large trout. The sport is not confined to any particular part of the lake. Boats, however, are necessary and can only be procured at the different resorts. Webber lake trout fishing has been remarkably good for several weeks past, so states Dr. E. Westphal and W. C. Murdoch.

Yosemite valley is billed for a fine season of trout fishing for the next two months. Although high water retarded the sport for the fly-pattern angler a while back, the river and creeks in the floor of the valley are now reported to be "just about right" by W. J. Street. The trout have shown a liking for the royal coachman, peacock brown and peacock gray hackle flies. The sport will be enticing in Merced river above Mirror lake. Tenaya creek and above the dam in Cascade creek are suggested as "good places to go to." A fair angler one day last week dropped a line in the stream near Sentinel Hotel and was rewarded with a catch of two trout scaling respectively three and two pounds. The odd part of this episode is that the trout were caught on a clam-baited hook; the clams were canned goods at that. Which, no doubt, will be regarded as piscine sacrilege by the fly-casting purists.

Below the floor of the valley there is a fine stretch of fishing water, from Cascade falls to a point that is known as Battleship bay. The El Portal anglers have been making good catches. Ed Putnam has returned with limit baskets frequently. J. C. Fasshuer and R. Eller prospected Moss canyon about two miles below El Portal, one forenoon ,and returned with sixty-eight trout running in size from eight to ten inches. Crane and Tamarack creeks are well stocked with trout, small ones, however, six to seven-inch fish, but nevertheless, this size can give one a pleasant hour or two of fishing. Above these creeks there are lots of trout in the main stream.

Recent advices from Wawona are to the effect that fine fishing is now to be found in the South Fork of Merced river. The German brown trout is plentiful in this branch. Deputy Fish Commissioner M. Cross landed one the other day that weighed six and a half pounds. One to three-pound specimens are numerous. George Uhl, John B. Coleman, Ellis Parrish and Ed Landis are now investigating the report of good fishing in the South Fork, and will also take in Ostrander lake, between Wawona and Yosemite.

The Garcia river, from Point Arena up for nearly twenty miles, is reported to offer full baskets of trout, fish that run from six to twelve inches. In about two months, or a bit later, there will be good fishing at Point Arena when the steelhead run in again. Anglers located at Sulphur Springs report good catches can be made daily.

Farther up the coast, in Mendocino county, the headwaters of Big river have a good reputation, at this time of the year, among the angling fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnson intend to draw trout dividends from that river and tributaries for the next three weeks. This particular section can be reached via Willits. The roads along the coast are now in good condition for machine or vehicle travel. Different good fishing waters can be reached via the coast line stages.

Big and Little Stoney creeks, in Sonoma county, near Fout's Springs, have been favorite trout streams for many years past, with numerous rod and reel sportsmen. W. H. Sanborn of this city, during a two-weeks' stay at the resort, fished both creeks repeatedly and found conditions almost ideal. The trout in those creeks are not all small, by any means. There are enough big fellows that come up from the Sacramento river to clean out an angler's tackle every now and then.

What chances for good sport prevail in the Big Meadows country can be guessed at from Sam Wells' experience recently. The lake is pretty well up now, but Wells knows the "good spots." Three fish scaling 3¼, 3½ and 4½ pounds were caught one morning by him on a No. 12 March brown fly. M. Laderke landed a whopper—9½ pounds it weighed—on a No. 12 McGinty fly. Wells also fished Williamson river, in Oregon. A sample of that stream is a morning catch of six trout weighing from 3½ to 6¾ pounds. The March brown and stone fly patterns, No. 6 hooks, are seemingly the best lures for Williamson river. The Wells party is now at Grant's Pass, where Rogue river fishing should be first class.

San Mateo coast creeks were not over productive recently when a party from this city tried the Waddell and then Gazos and Pescadero lagoons.

The Paper Mill tidewaters have also been rather barren of steelhead trout lately, according to Moe Uri and Charles Isaacs, who prospected the Point Reyes resort Sunday.

* * *

The take of trout eggs at Lake Tahoe this year far exceeded any previous catch and most of the fish hatched out in that locality will be returned to the waters of the lake, owing to the number of fishermen who are fishing that water for the San Francisco market, the trout would be exterminated if the natural hatch were to be depended on alone. In addition to the trout the hatcheries have propagated over six million salmon eggs have been hatched.

Thirty-four million, one hundred and forty-two thousand fish eggs have been hatched to date in 1914 at the California hatcheries, according to the report of W. H. Shebley, hatchery superintendent.

The Sisson hatchery in the upper Sacramento valley has been spending its effort principally in salmon fry and trout eggs and fry. At this station 21,000,000 salmon have been distributed. Of the 5,000,000 that the hatcheries recently had on hand, a carload was shipped to Grants Pass, Ore., to be placed in the Smith river in Del Norte county. The residue were placed in the Sacramento river.

The hatchery has a stock of 6,151,290 trout and steelheads on hand at the present time, divided as follows: Loch Levin trout, 1,818,840; Eastern brook trout, 1,169,750; rainbow trout, 857,700; steelheads, 2,305,000. At all the hatcheries in the State there are at present 8,260,290 trout and 25,785,890. quinnant salmon.

* * *

Two hundred thousand trout have been saved from dying in Bear Valley by Game Wardens Vale, Pritchard and Jones, according to Henry Shay of the Bear Valley Transportation Company. This is of special interest to Pomona, because so many Pomonans enjoy the sport in this beautiful country.

* * *

Black bass anglers have been making nice catches of the game fish recently in the big irrigation ditches near Middle river station in San Joaquin county. R. B. Murdoch, W. J. Street and Ed. Smith of this city, a few days ago, picked up four dozen nice bass in the Middle river section. The largest fish scaled about three and a half pounds. The Street pattern of red spinner fly, number 00, was the killing lure. Numerous Stockton black bass rodsters visit the above mentioned fishing ground daily. The Stocktonians gancy live bait to catch the bass.

Good black bass fishing still prevails in Prospect creek and Cache slough, above Rio Vista. The water has cleared recently and is now in splendid fishing condition. Another well liked black bass fishing water is the Mokelumne river, near Thornton. Many large black bass have been taken out of the river at that point. At times there is also a run of large striped bass from the Sacramento river.

Russian river, near Guerneville, has been fished incessantly for black bass, both before and after the season opened, July 1 in district No. 2. The river is noted for its good black bass fishing, but for the angler who likes this branch of fishing in the accepted and orthodox style it is not deemed advisable to try the stream until September at least. By that time the summer outing and camping parties along Russian river will be pretty well weeded out, and then conditions will be better for the sport. A good section of the river to keep in mind is the stretch of stream above Cloverdale.

Salmon fishing is now in full swing at Santa Cruz and Capitola. The fish are working in shore, many having been taken near the "whistling buoy." Al H. Lent of Capitola made several good catches last week, his largest salmon being a 47½ pounder. Dr. B. A. Mardis had good luck with the salmon Sunday off Capitola. The largest catch of the season was brought in by the Santa Cruz fishing fleet last Sunday.

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Striped bass operations have been conducted on a quiet basis recently. Local fishermen who tried the San Pablo, Rodeo and Port Costa fishing spots all report a dearth of the striped fish.

Seashore and rock fishing, on the contrary, has had a boom the past week. Last Sunday fine fishing was enjoyed by Bakers Beach visitors. One lucky fisherman caught two fine big striped bass. The bass fishing at times in the past along the beach shore has been excellent. Other rod fishermen landed big catches of perch. On Wednesday morning Ed Carroll fished about two hours near the first big rocks, at the north end of the beach. A 10½-pound capazoni, an 8-pound black snapper, and a 9-pound "linen" cod, to his great surprise, made up the catch.

Across the Golden Gate, along the Marin shore, are many favorite fishing rocks. A party composed of Bob Bowman, Fred Hummell and Frank Grey fished near Fort Barry Sunday and had a day's fine salt-water fishing. Hummell's best showing was a 5-pound eel. Grey's best effort produced a 4-pound rock C. O. D.—that's what he called the fish, for Bob Peat bought it for cash. Besides the large fishes, numerous nice sea trout and small rock cod were caught.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP, PORTLAND, OREGON.

	FIRST DAY, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1914.			SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1914.		Preliminary Handicap.			THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1914.		Pacific Coast Handicap.		
Events—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Tt'l	**	1 2 3 4 5	Ttl.				1 2 3 4 5	Ttl.			
Targets—	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	150	50	20 20 20 20 20	100	Yds.	20 20 20 20 20	100	20 20 20 20 20	100	Yds.	20 20 20 20 20	100
F. D. Wade	8 12 12 14 13 14 11 13 13 13	123	..	18 18 16 16 15	83	16	16 17 17 15 18	83	20 18 15 15 19	85	16	15 13 20 18 16	83
Con Hilgers	8 10 11 11 10 11 11 13 15 9	109	..	18 15 19 12 15	79	17	9 9 11 16 11	56	17 14 18 18 19	86	16	17 20 17 17 17	88
E. D. Farnim	12 13 14 13 12 11 12 14 13 15	129	37	19 17 17 18 18	89	18	16 19 17 16 15	81	16 15 17 20 19	87	18	15 18 17 16 15	81
J. L. D. Morrison	12 12 14 15 15 15 14 14 15 15	141	33	19 19 19 18 19	94	19	18 16 16 19 19	88	15 17 20 19 19	90	19	17 18 15 16 13	79
F. Howe	13 14 12 12 9 13 15 13 13 14	128	..	16 18 18 16 20	88	18	19 16 18 17 16	86	17 18 16 18 14	83	18	15 17 14 16 13	75
L. H. Reid*	14 15 15 14 15 15 14 15 14 15	146	..	19 18 20 20 20	97	21	14 19 16 19 16	84	20 20 20 19 20	99	20	16 14 16 20 16	82
C. E. Owens	9 15 13 14 11 12 14 13 13 13	127	..	16 15 18 20 19	88	18	18 19 15 16 18	85	19 18 16 18 18	89	18	16 16 18 18 16	84
H. B. Quick	14 13 14 11 11 12 13 14 13 13	128	..	19 17 16 19 16	87	18	17 17 19 18 18	89	16 13 15 18 17	79	17	17 14 12 12 20	75
F. Landwehr	12 13 12 13 13 12 13 13 14 12	127	..	18 15 18 16 15	82	18	17 17 13 18 13	78	16 19 17 15 14	81	17	14 18 12 17 13	74
J. R. Owens	12 10 13 13 12 12 10 13 10 12	117	..	18 12 17 15 15	77	16	17 19 17 17 13	83	19 15 15 16 17	82	16	16 16 14 16 15	77
J. E. Reid*	11 14 10 11 10 11 12 12 12 14	117	..	20 18 14 17 18	87	17	14 16 16 18 14	78	17 16 13 16 18	80	17	13 19 13 18 12	75
H. Ellis	13 12 13 14 12 14 12 15 9 12	126	..	20 18 16 18 17	89	19	16 16 14 16 18	80	18 19 20 18 18	93	18	17 11 18 19 19	84
H. H. Veatch	12 10 12 13 8 12 11 12 14 13	117	..	19 17 16 16 19	87	18	16 15 13 19 16	79	19 13 15 12 18	77	17	16 10 16 11 14	67
B. W. Brady	12 11 12 11 12 13 9 10 8 14	112	..	17 14 17 15 15	78	18	16 12 15 17 13	73	14 20 18 17 15	84	17	16 15 12 16 16	75
M. Siddall	10 13 13 13 12 11 13 13 14 15	127	19	17 18 15 15 13	78	17	16 18 15 16 14	77	13 16 14 12 13	71	16	15 18 18 19 18	88
C. H. Knight*	10 13 15 14 13 14 12 15 13 14	133	36	18 17 13 15 17	80	18	16 14 15 19 17	81	19 17 18 18 16	88	17	18 17 17 13 17	82
H. Havens	10 12 13 12 14 15 14 11 12 12	125	34	18 19 18 18 19	92	17	20 18 11 17 17	83	18 17 17 19 18	89	16	17 19 18 17 17	86
N. A. Howard	9 11 13 12 13 12 11 12 11 13	117	27	18 17 15 14 19	83	16	15 17 17 17 17	83	17 14 19 14 17	81	16	15 18 15 20 18	86
W. F. Willet*	12 12 14 14 14 14 11 12 13 13	129	35	16 18 18 14 13	84	19	13 19 14 14 17	77	19 14 19 19 15	86	18	18 14 19 17 13	81
H. Ogilvie	15 13 13 15 14 13 11 14 11 15	134	35	19 18 18 13 19	87	19	14 18 9 18 17	76	19 17 19 15 17	87	18	16 15 12 16 ..	59
E. B. Morris*	12 12 11 12 10 13 11 14 13 10	118	..	19 17 17 17 13	83	17	16 18 14 17 17	82	19 16 18 14 19	86	17	19 17 17 16 19	88
W. H. Dalrymple	12 15 13 13 11 13 11 10 7 11	116	..	19 12 18 15 16	80	16	15 17 16 17 16	81	19 16 17 13 19	84	16	18 17 18 18 19	90
T. L. McBath	12 14 12 14 9 12 13 14 11 10	121	..								17	14 16 13 18 17	78
E. W. Cooper	13 11 12 14 10 12 13 14 13 13	125	..	17 16 18 16 13	80	18	14 18 16 17 19	84	15 18 17 16 18	85	18	16 17 19 19 18	89
Ben Bell	11 7 10 12 10 14 10 14 8 10	106	..	16 13 12 16 17	74	16	18 14 13 16 19	80	15 16 17 16 14	78	16	14 16 15 16 15	76
H. E. Poston*	13 12 14 14 15 13 12 15 13 14	135	37	18 15 19 20 20	92	21	13 18 17 16 13	77	20 17 17 19 17	90	20	18 17 13 16 17	81
P. H. O'Brien	13 13 13 12 11 12 13 15 13 13	128	39	19 17 20 19 17	92	20	17 16 18 20 17	88	19 18 19 18 20	94	19	18 20 15 20 20	93
F. C. Riehl*	13 11 15 14 15 15 14 15 14 15	138	42	18 18 19 20 17	92	20	16 17 17 16 17	83	20 19 20 19 18	96	19	20 19 19 18 18	94
W. W. Caldwell	10 12 13 13 12 12 12 13 13 12	122	40	16 18 14 17 14	79	18	16 13 17 15 17	78	18 17 16 16 18	85	17	17 20 17 17 17	80
J. Converse	12 15 13 12 13 13 12 13 11 11	125	..	16 18 16 19 17	86	18	11 14 11 15 13	64	15 12 14 18 15	74	17	11 16 13 14 18	72
C. A. Haight*	12 15 12 15 13 10 14 12 13 13	129	38	18 17 17 17 19	88	18	15 16 17 20 13	83	18 18 17 15 18	86	17	18 17 17 13 17	84
T. D. Riley	10 14 12 15 11 10 12 13 11 13	121	..	17 16 16 15 15	79	16	14 16 16 16 15	77	14 17 11 18 15	75	16	15 16 18 13 15	77
Mrs. C. E. Groat	12 14 11 10 7 9 12 10 8 11	104	..	16 15 14 16 18	79						16	18 15 13 17 14	77
C. E. Groat	11 11 8 13 9 9 12 14 13 12	112	..	19 14 14 11 14	72	16	12 19 17 18 15	81	16 16 14 14 8	68	16	17 15 16 17 18	83
Dr. L. M. Packard	14 13 13 10 14 14 12 10 14 11	125	..	19 18 19 16 19	91	19	16 19 16 19 15	85	15 15 17 14 16	77	18	16 15 17 19 17	84
W. A. Hillis*	12 14 12 14 13 14 11 14 13 14	131	33	17 18 17 15 18	85	19	15 18 13 14 15	75	19 15 17 17 17	85	18	15 15 15 16 20	81
H. F. Wihlon	11 14 13 15 11 13 14 13 11 14	129	42	16 18 19 20 20	93	20	16 18 16 16 18	84	20 17 20 18 20	95	19	18 19 17 20 16	80
C. E. Feller	14 12 12 13 11 12 13 10 11 12	120	30	17 13 20 12 15	77	16	16 20 11 18 15	80	18 12 16 14 14	74	16	18 16 18 15 12	79
A. Blair	12 14 14 14 13 13 10 14 14 13	131	..	19 18 17 18 17	89	19	16 19 18 18 17	88	18 17 19 17 20	91	19	17 15 15 13 11	71
C. Leith	7 13 9 11 9 10 6 11 6 14	96	..	17 16 13 11 17	68								
R. J. Starkey	14 13 12 15 14 15 11 13 12 14	133	45	20 15 18 17 18	88	19	17 17 14 19 15	82	17 17 18 18 19	89	18	18 16 17 19 15	85
E. J. Morgan*	14 14 14 15 15 13 14 13 14 15	141	41	17 18 18 18 20	93	21	17 17 13 16 16	79	20 18 18 16 19	91	20	16 20 19 18 18	91
J. F. Dodds	13 14 11 11 13 14 13 14 13 15	131	..	19 20 15 16 19	89	18	16 17 19 18 18	88	18 16 19 17 20	90	18	16 17 19 20 16	88
A. Riehl	11 12 14 13 13 13 12 12 11 12	123	..	17 11 14 17 17	81	16	18 18 17 16 16	85	15 15 15 10 15	73	16	18 18 19 19 16	88
E. Fitzgerald	13 15 13 14 13 11 14 13 7 10	123	..	18 16 18 15 19	86	17	13 17 12 18 16	76	17 15 18 13 14	77	16	20 17 13 16 14	80
J. E. Wade	10 9 8 15 9 11 12 10 11 12	110	..	17 15 15 13 15	75	17	14 16 14 17 16	77	18 16 16 13 15	78	16	10 17 16 17 18	78
F. E. Butler	8 12 13 11 13 15 11 13 13 15	124	..	12 19 17 17 17	82	16	15 18 16 18 17	84					
G. E. Oliver*	9 11 9 12 12 12 9 12 10 12	108	28	16 14 11 11 13	65	18	8 16 13 16 10	63	19 14 15 12 12	72	17	16 15 13 11 14	69
A. B. Searcy	12 13 12 13 12 12 14 11 8 8	116	..	18 13 15 13 15	75	17	14 14 15 15 17	75	16 15 15 17 15	78	16	14 13 16 14 ..	57
F. O. Joy	7 12 5 5	..	..								16	10 8 13 15 15	61
P. J. Holohan*	14 15 14 14 14 14 12 14 13 14	138	..	19 17 19 17 17	89	19	13 15 17 18 16	79	20 13 18 20 15	87	18	16 14 17 19 16	82
H. R. Cramer	8 12 13 13 12 12 12 12 13 15	122	..	18 18 17 13 16	82	18	16 15 13 17 13	74	19 16 18 13 19	83	17	17 15 15	47
E. E. Ellis	14 11 13 13 14 13 13 15 14 15	105	30	17 15 16 11 18	77	19	17 15 19 17 15	83	18 16 20 14 15	83	18	19 19 16 19 12	85
F. Van Atta	12 14 12 12 14 13 14 13 11 15	130	..	18 16 17 16 20	87	18	18 18 19 17 18	90	20 16 17 18 18	89	19	17 18 16 14 16	81
F. M. Troeh	14 12 13 12 12 15 12 15 13 14	132	40	20 17 20 19 19	95	20	14 18 14 17 12	75	20 19 19 20 18	96	19	18 15 18 18 16	85
G. Holohan*	13 15 14 12 12 14 13 15 10 15	133	33	18 16 18 16 20	88	19	15 17 17 19 17	85	18 17 19 16 17	87	19	16 14 18 20 18	86
C. Gilmore	12 12 14 14 12 12 13 15 14 13	131	33	18 20 20 18 18	94	18	18 18 14 15 15	83	20 15 16 17 19	87	17	18 19 17 18 19	91
C. Mackey	13 12 13 13 14 14 12 14 14 13	132	..	18 17 18 13 19	85	18	17 11 12 17 17	74	19 18 17 15 18	87	17	18 13 17 13 19	80
H. Fleming	11 12 12 15 11 11 10 13 10 12	117	..	19 11 17 13 17	77	16	15 20 18 18 18	89	18 18 17 15 19	88	18	13 18 16 17 16	80
C. W. McKean*	13 13 10 10 12 12 9 12 12 13	116	30	18 17 17 15 20	87	18	15 18 18 17 15	83	18 19 17 17 16	87	17	16 17 15 18 18	84
C. W. Woodworth*	12 14 14 14 13 14 14 14 11 15	135	35	19 16 19 15 16	85	19	16 14 17 17 16	80	20 18 20 19 17	94	18	16 18 15 19 19	87
H. McElroy	14 13 11 13 13 14 10 13 12 15	128	35	14 16 17 18 17	82	18	15 18 18 17 18	86	19 20 19 19 20	97	18	19 18 14 18 17	86
O. D. Thornton	14 10 12 13 15 12 10 15 9 12	122	37	17 17 15 17 17	83	18	16 19 17 18 16	85	19 12 18 18 17	84	17	17 14 17 17 17	82
G. Egbers	13 13 12 9 10 12 8 15 13 13	118	31	19 15 16 17 17	84	18	14 14 14 12 [illegible]	63	20 15 18 15 14	82	17	16 16 15 17 ..	64
T. E. Doremus*	10 12 10 11 10 12 4 14 12 10	110	27	17 18 13 15 15	78	16	17 16 18 15 19	85	18 16 14 14 16	78	16	16 16 13 16 15	76
J. W. Seavey	13 15 12 12 12 14 13 14 10 13	128	36	18 18 19 17 16	88	18	16 17 19 17 17	76	20 19 18 18 19	94	18	18 17 16 18 15	84
W. W. McCornack	11 11 14 11 9 10 14 14 14 14	122	35	14 16 20 18 20	88	18	13 16 15 18 12	74	16 17 14 16 17	80	18	17 13 12 19 15	76
E. A. Bean	11 10 10 9 10 11 8 12 10 13	104	..	18 18 18 16 18	88	17	18 18 15 16 18	85	18 19 16 16 19	88	17	18 17 13 12 ..	60
F. C. Moullen	14 13 12 12 12 10 11 10 14 11	119	..	18 18 18 16 15	85	18	18 19 15 16 15	83	18 17 18 18 17	81	18	15 17 17 18 18	85
F. M. Day —	14 13 13 15 13 10 12 10 8 11	119	33	18 15 16 15 11	75	16	15 18 17 15 15	80	20 17 20 18 17	92	16	15 18 17 19 18	87
F. A. Dryden*	12 15 14 14 13 11 14 14 10 12	129	..	19 18 19 18 18	92	19	14 18 17 17 19	85	18 19 19 19 20	95	19	17 19 17 19 19	91
D. J. Holohan	14 13 14 13 11 14 14 15 12 13	133	41	19 18 19 19 17	93	20	17 18 20 15 13	85	18 17 18 19 20	90	19	16 13 17 18 20	84
M. A. Rickard	10 14 11 13 13 10 12 13 10 10	116	29	16 17 12 14 18	77	17	12 14 11 18 15	70					
W. E. Carlon	9 13 15 11 14 10 12 14 10 11	119	..	18 14 17 17 17	83	18	14 16 14 17 11	72	14 16 15 14 16	75	17	16 16 20 16 18	86
P. P. Nelson	10 13 12 14 8 10 12 44 8 14	115	40	20 17 18 18 19	92	18	17 17 10 18 18	80	20 18 17 17 20	92	18	18 14 19 19 17	85
L. Rayburn	13 13 14 13 9 15 14 14 15 15	135	41	19 16 20 18 19	92	19	14 12 17 16 14	73	18 16 20 18 18	90	18	20 17 14 19 19	89
H. Matthes	11 12 13 13 9 12 12 13 12 12	119	27	12 16 12 15 13	73	16	13 13 11 13 13	63	18 18 19 15 19	85	16	16 15 14 15 6	66
A. Seguin	11 15 12 12 14 13 11 14 11 12	125	..	19 13 16 15 18	81	16	13 17 18 19 18	85	19 14 8 15 17	83	16	18 18 17 16 14	83
H. Sullivan	9 11 12 13 9 12 12 14 9 11	112	..	18 17 17 17 18	87				17 19 18 18 13	85	16	18 18 16 16 16	84
F. C. Hindle	10 13 11 12 11 12 10 14 11 13	117	..	18 15 16 11 15	75								
S. F. Bell	9 15 10 11 11 10 11 14 10 12	113	..	15 16 16 16 12	75	16	12 17 15 13 12	69	19 13 12 15 15	74	16	14 17 17 17 17	82
I. M. Fisher*	10 15 12 14 12 14 13 13 14 13	130	40	20 19 20 16 18	93	19	15 15 18 18 18	84	18 15 18 16 18	85	18	17 15 16 17 16	81
H. R. Everding	13 9 14 13 13 11 12 10 12 13	120	..	18 16 18 16 17	85	16	15 20 17 16 11	79	18 17 16 16 18	85	16	16 16 16 16 19	83
A. R. Parrott	5 12 13 13 11 12 12 11 10 13	112	..	18 16 13 13 16	76	16	16 17 16 16 15	86	18 11 11 15 18	78	16	12 12 15 16 13	68
E. B. Van Arnam*	11 11 11 13 8 12 13 13 12 14	118	31	14 16 18 17 15	80	17	14 18 13 18 19	82	18 19 15 15 17	84	17	16 15 15 18 19	83
E. G. White	15 12 14 12 12 15 13 15 13 14	135	36	18 15 16 14 16	79	18	17 18 15 18 17	85	20 18 18 19 20	95	18	17 16 17 17 20	87
H. W. Metzger	10 11 11 12 9 12 13 12 10 13	113	34	15 14 13 13 19	73	16	18 17 15 15 18	83	18 16 19 18 16	87	16	19 16 18 17 16	86
J. A. Troeh	12 10 9 14 11 10 13 11 12 14	116	33	20 17 17 17 18	89	18	16 18 17 19 17	87	19 18 19 15 18	82	18	18 15 17 16 19	85
E. Nickerson	9 10 11 11 13 13 14 12 9 13	115	..	18 20 13 12 17	80	17	17 18 17 16 18	86	15 15 17 18 17	80	17	14 18 19 15 16	82
J. Edmondson	10 11 13 11 9 12 12 13 9 10	110	33	19 16 17 14 16	82	16	16 15 15 18 15	79	20 18 16 16 17	87	16	18 16 19 19 13	85
J. Kienast	12 11 15 11 12 12 14 12 12 12	123	..	18 14 13 11 19	75	16	14 15 18 16 15	78	18 14 18 16 15	81	16	12 16 15 15 14	72
H. Williams	13 13 13 13 11 12 12 11 11 11	120	..	15 18 15 11 17	76	16	11 17 17 19 13	77	18 15 9 17 18	71	16	19 17 12 19 14	81
R. Oppie	10 13 13 13 12 11 13 15 12 11	123	35	17 20 15 17 19	91	18	18 16 16 16 14	80	16 17 19 17 18	87	17	15 16 17 17 17	82
M. Grossman	7 11 15 14 10 12 12 10 14 14	119	24	20 16 16 14 17	83	16	16 17 14 18 18	83	15 14 17 16 18	80	16	18 16 17 19 18	88
J. Ruppe	12 11 13 11 12 10 12 13 9 9	112	..	17 15 18 12 20	82				18 16 15 14 16	79			
J. Bacher	8 11 11 9 8 9 9 12 11 13	101	..	19 15 16 14 14	78	16	16 14 10 11 15	66			16	12 15 13 17 10	67
C. E. McKelvey	12 12 11 12 8 13 12 12 12 12	116	..	18 18 17 18 17	88	16	17 17 17 16 13	80	16 17 13 15 16	77	16	18 15 17 16 17	83
W. B. Taft	11 10 13 11 10 9 8 12 13 13	110	..	14 16 16 14 17	77				13 12 17 15 14	71			
D. W. Fleet	12 13 11 12 10 13 7 13 11 12	114	..	19 12 15 17 16	79	16	13 20 18 19 16	86	18 17 16 18 18	87	16	15 14 15 16 14	74
G. W. Miller	11 12 13 13 13 12 12 15 13 13	127	..	15 17 16 18 ..	66				18 14 19 17 20	88	17	15 19 15 18 19	89
Dr. H. H. Ott	10 12 12 12 8 11 12 13 11 12	113	31			16	18 17 16 16 19	86	18 14 17 15 16	80	16	17 20 18 19 19	93
E. H. Keller	9 12 13 12 12 12 12 11 11 10	114	36	19 20 20 13 18	90						18	15 15 15 18 17	80
R. C. Hill	10 13 10 11 10 10 8 15 9 11	107	..	15 14 15 14 14	72	16	15 18 16 19 16	84					
F. F. Hostetter	13 10 8 13 11 15 10 13 8 14	115	..	20 13 18 15 17	83	16	13 19 17 18 16	83	18 18 14 16 18	84	16	15 15 18 18 16	82
Pid Cooper	10 9 11 12 12 12 11 13 13 14	117	..								17	15 19 16 18 17	85
N. B. Wright	13 12 12 12 11 14 11 13 13 10	121	..	14 15 16 12 16	73	16	12 19 11 18 17	81	18 16 19 16 19	88	16	17 17 15 15 20	87
Al Jones	11 13 12 11 12 12 12 13 9 13	118	..	18 14 17 11 13	73	17	13 19 14 12 13	71	14 15 13 13 16	71	16	16 15 14 12 13	70
P. J. Baltimore	8 11 7 11 9 8 10 8 4 10	91	..	15 12 13 15 17	72				17 14 18 15 17	87	16	19 17 18 15 12	81
G. K. March	11 13 10 14 10 14 13 10 13 13	121	..	19 17 20 17 18	91	17	17 18 15 17 19	86	17 19 17 17 19	89	17	17 19 17 18 19	90
J. W. Lewis	10 10 11 13 7 10 10 13 10 11	105	..										
H. F. Lemp	3 3 2 2 12 10 10 11	53	..										
P. Metcham, Jr.	6 7 7 5 4 2 5 4	40	..								16	5 8 10 6 3	32
G. Suhr	.. .. .. 11 9 11 8 8	47	..										
L. J. Reno	.. .. 2 6	8	..										
O. W. Metcham	.. .. 6 7	13	..										
W. D. Albright	.. .. 5 8	13	..						12 16 13 14 14	69	16	14 15 16 17 14	76
C. B. Cadwell	.. .. 12 14	26	..						16 11 17 16 16	76	16	15 10 14 14 18	71
C. W. Cleaver				16 14 14 20 ..	64								
G. L. Thacker				16 15 16 15 15	77	16	12 16 15 19 17	79	16 18 15 16 16	81			
G. C. Gregory				17 15 17 18 19	86	16	15 18 12 17 14	76	16 17 16 15 20	84	16	19 18 20 18 16	91
T. Templeton				19 12 19 16 19	85				19 20 18 19 17	93	16	17 17 17 18 18	87
H. P. Madison				13 8 13 12 14	60				12 13 15 14 16	70			
E. B. Huston				17 15 16 16 11	75								
Chas. O'Conner				18 17 16 17 17	85	16	19 19 16 16 15	85	15 17 18 19 18	87	16	17 16 13 19 18	83
E. E. Young						16	14 18 17 19 13	81					
R. P. Knight						17	16 19 13 14 20	82			17	17 18 19 16 12	82
A. Matson									12 16 16 15 15	74	16	11 12 12 14 12	61
V. S. Estes									16 12 13 12 8	61	16	11 11 12 16 13	63
J. A. Cook									20 13 17 15 16	81	16	16 16 12 17 15	76
B. Simmons									18 13 18 14 19	82	17	19 14 17 18 14	82
T. Bullman									15 12 14 12 15	68	16	11 13 14 6 12	56
E. B. Troeh											17	14 15 13 17 15	74
L. D. Gilbert									18 15 19 17 16	85			
J. B. Troeh									20 16 18 18 15	87	17	16 18 18 17 15	84
M. Abraham											18	18 12 17 19 16	82
J. S. French											16	10 12 9 14 12	59
W. W. McKenzie											16	16 19 15 14 17	81
E. L. Mathews											16	18 17 19 14 17	85
R. S. Farrell											16	16 11 13 13 13	66
E. Bateman											16	16 18 16 13 16	79
M. J. Champion											16	8 10 16 13 16	63
A. Wollam											16	16 13 14 12 15	70
W. B. Fechheimer											16	14 13	27
J. A. Addleman											16	11 18 10 17 14	70
C. Jones											16	14 13 11 12 11	61
E. R. Goodwin											16	7 12 14 7 5	35
G. W. Walker											16	12 14	26
J. W. Borders*											16	15 15 13 16 16	75
C. Frank											16	12 9 9 7 16	53
J. A. Stutt											16	12 10 9 17 10	58
W. Marsha											16	18 14 9 15 12	68
K. K. Kubli											16	14 7 15 14 12	62

**Special event at Doubles, 25 pairs. *Trade representatives.

SPECIAL REPORT.

The attendance at Portland, Ore., last week during the ninth Pacific Coast Handicap tournament numhered a total of 152 shooters for the three days, a fine showing and a healthy indication of the annually increasing ranks of the devotees of the "clean sport." The attendance at the eighth Pacific Coast Handicap at Sacramento last year totaled 140 shooters. The record gathering of shotgun sportsmen, it may be mentioned, at a hlue rock tournament took place at Stockton in 1897, at the Pacific Inanimate Target Association three day shoot.

The tourney last week was conducted under the auspices of the Portland Gun Club. The cluh officers and members are to be congratulated for their unstinted efforts in making visiting shooters feel at home.

The shooting grounds, about 20 acres, and commodious cluh house are located ahout 12 miles outside of Portland, easily reached hy trolley cars or machines, the roads for vehicle passage heing of the best.

A hattery of "four automatic traps are permanently installed" on the shooting ground. The background of trees beyond one of the traps put some big holes in several promising scores. The hoys hecame wise on practice day and Monday, however, and managed to put more patterns in the right place.

The details of office and field work were ahly handled, as always, hy Mr. Elmer E. Shaner as General Manager; R. A. Tyler, cashier; E. L. Matthews, superintendent of grounds; Henry Metzger and Joe Addelman, general providers; Eddie Morris, chief mechanician; the hunch of good fellows designated as directors and, by no means least important, Mrs. Matthews in charge of the culinary department.

While, in advance of the event, some were skeptical of a large attendance, it hecame apparent several days ahead that such fears were unfounded, and when on the 19th inst. eighty-five men were on the firing line to shoot the practice program of 100 targets, predictions of a new Portland record were freely offered.

The day—July 19—was clear, rather warm, and everything favorahle except a choppy incoming, cross-quartering wind which was responsihle for rather less than normal average scores. Only 19 men finished with 90 or hetter, but at that some fine scores were marked up. Peter O'Brien and H. F. Wihlon led the amateurs and the field with totals of 97. Harry Ellis also upheld local form by hreaking 96, and F. M. Troeh accounted for 94. Professional high scores were: Poston and Les Reid, 95; Morgan 94; Fisher and Haight, 92.

The trade and Interstate Association were well represented as follows: Elmer E. Shaner, Tournament Manager. T. E. Doremus, C. A. Haight, P. J. Holohan, G. E. Holohan and E. G. White, for Du Pont Powder Co. H. E. Poston, E. J. Morgan and G. E. Oliver for Hercules Powder Co. C. H. Knight, A. W. Woodworth, G. H. Hambright and E. B. Van Arnam for Winchester Repeating Arms Co. R. C. Reed, F. A. Dryden, C. W. McKean and W. A. Hillis for Remington-UMC Co. J. S. French, L. H. Reid and J. E. Reid, for Peters Cartridge Co. W. B. Stadfeld, W. F. Willet and I. M. Fisher for Selhy Smelting and Lead Co. F. C. Riehl and E. B. Morris for Western Cartridge Co.

First Day, July 20.—The record of attendance was broken when F. P. Wade of Boise, Idaho, fired the first shot of the regular program promptly at nine o'clock Monday morning, when twenty squads had qualified, and this ran up to a total of 117 entries during the day. Weather conditions were fine, hut an erratic wind injected a good deal of uncertainty into the game. This, with baffling hackground conditions that the boys were unahle to figure out to their entire satistaction, comhined to make the average scores rather disappointing. All, however, seemed disposed to take this good naturedly, and some really creditable scores were offered. Don Morrison easily led the amateurs with a total of 141; then was a gap of six hirds to Ed Ellis of Seattle, and L. Rayburn of Roslyn, Washington, who scored 135, and H. Ogilvie of Lindsay, Cal., came in for third place with 134. In the professional class, L. H. Reid led the field with a score of 146; Earl Morgan found 141 to his liking, while Peter Holohan and Frank Riehl tied at 138.

The special event at doubles wound up the day's work as a feature of special interest. In this R. J. Starkey of Choteaux, Mont., was the hright particular star, scoring 45 out of 50; H. F. Wihlon accounted for 42; L. Rayburn and D. J. Holohan 41; and F. M. Troeh and P. Nelson 40 each for the moneys. Professional honors in this race went to Riehl, 42; Morgan, 41, and C. A. Haight, 38.

Second Day, July 21.—Weather conditions continued much as on Monday, with scores in the regular events a little hetter. Frank M. Troeh of Vancouver, Wash., showed hest form in the forenoon program at 16 yards, and went out with 95 out of 100. Don Morrison came in second with 94, and H. F. Wihlon got 93 for third amateur honors. Among the professionals, Les Reid held his form, and came under the wire with 97; Earl Morgan and I. M. Fisher found 93; and Frank Riehl and Hugh Poston 92 each. The total entries showed 112 starters, with most contestants shooting for the purses. The optional sweeps did not fill.

The Preliminary Handicap was started shortly after noon, with 102 entries, which marked another record list for this event on the West Coast. During the afternoon the wind freshened considerably, and this, with the various distance handicaps, made the game a hit more spicy. It became evident quite early in the shoot that the winning score would not be specially high. In the final summing up, Frank Van Atta of Vancouver, Wash., led the field with a trophy winning score of 90; Hugh Fleming of Seattle, and Harry Quick of Chehalis, Wash., tied for second honors with 89; Quick won the shoot off, 18 to 16 out of 20. For third trophy there were five contenders: J. F. Dodds of Los Angeles, Peter H. O'Brien of Portland, C. E. Owens of Wenatchee, Wash., J. L. D. Morrison and Ahner Blair of Portland, 88 each.

Third Day, July 22.—The final day of the hig event came with clear sky and conditions favorahle, and was characterized hy some very good shooting that overshadowed the rather indifferent averages of the first two days. In the forenoon program of 100 targets, Hugh McElroy of Spokane led with 97, while Frank Troeh made 96, and H. F. Wihlon 95. Les Reid kept up his good form, and accounted for 99; Riehl hreaking 96, and E. G. White and F. Dryden 95.

The high averages for the regular program, a total of 350 registered targets, showed amateur honors went to J. L. D. Morrison, 325; F. M. Troeh, 322; H. F. Wihlon and L. Rayhurn, 317. And in the professional class, Reid hroke a total of 342 for first; Riehl 326 for second, and Earl Morgan third, 325.

Manager Shaner called the feature event of the tournament at just ahout noon. There was a total of one hundred and thirty-eight entries. This showing is the high water mark in the history of Interstate shoots west of the Great Divide. Portland held the previous record of 126 shooters two years ago, and this time a new mark was written with 134 actual starters in a Pacific Coast Handicap race.

With everything favorable, good scores were promised from the start and, considering the handicaps and the fact that targets were always thrown the full regulation 50-yard distance, the scores were considered more than creditable. Dr. H. H. Ott of Gresham, Ore., shooting for targets only, set a pace mark in one of the earlier squads with 93. Then the real compelling interest hegan for nearly a thousand spectators, as possible winners finished their third or fourth strings of 20 birds. It remained, however, for Peter O'Brien to furnish the real sensation of the day. Out of the first 60 targets he had lost 7 and, although shooting from 19 yards handicap, he went through on his last 40 hirds, smashing them all and tieing the high score. Meantime other good finishers were G. C. Gregory and C. Gilmore, 91; Wm. Dalrymple and G. K. March 90; E. W. Cooper and L. Rayburn 89; Wm. Caldwell, A. Riehl, J. F. Dodds, Mark Siddall, Con Hilgers and Matt Grossman, 88. In the shoot-off O'Brien won over Ott for first money and the trophy, 16 to 14 out of 20, and Gilmore over Gregory for second place. In this event Frank Riehl led the professionals with a score of 94, Morgan accounted for 91, and Morris took third place with 88.

When the final shot was fired Manager Elmer E. Shaner presented the trophies to the winning shooters in his usual felicitous manner. Responses were made hy the recipients, and one of the best and largest shoots ever held in the northwest came to a close.

[An inaccurate press dispatch last week caused the statement in these columns that Dr. Ott was the winner of the Pacific Coast Handicap instead of P. H. O'Brien.]

* * *

Squier money-back purse.—50,000 targets @ 1c, $500.00. 89 entries first day @ $7.00, $89.00. 91 entries second day @ $1.00, $91.00. 91 entries third day @ $1.00, $91.00—Total purse, $771.00. Losses paid back—$541.00. Surplus—$230.00.

The winning scores and amouuts paid were as follows: J. L. D. Morrison, 325 out of 350, $41.40; F. M. Troeh 322, $32.20; H. F. Wihlon 317, $24.15; L. Rayburn 317, $24.15; D. J. Holohan 315, $18.40; P. H. O'Brien 314, ..16.10; C. Gilmore 312, $13.80; A. Blair 311, $11.50; R. J. Starkey 310, $9.20; J. F. Dodds 310, $9.20; J. W. Seavey 310, $9.20; Harry Ellis 308, $6.90; H. Ogilvie 308, $6.90; H. McElroy 307, $4.60; H. Havens 306, $1.15; F. Van Atta 306, $1:15.

* * *

Preliminary Handicap Purse.—76 entries @ $5.00, $380.00. 2 penalty entries @ $7.00, $14.00. 1 penalty entry for "targets only," $2.00. 23 entries for "targets only"—102 total entries. Added to the purse, $100.00—Total purse, $496.00.

The winners were: F. Van Atta, 90, $79.35; H. Quick 89, $61.95; H. Fleming 89, $61.95; C. E. Owens 88, $34.70; J. F. Dodds 88, $34.70; J. L. D. Morrison 88, $34.70; A. Blair 88, $34.70; P. H. O'Brien 88, $34.70; J. A. Troeh 87, $224.80; D. W. Fleet 86, $11.70; G. K. March 86, $11:70; E. Nickerson 86, $11.70; J. W. Seavey 86, $11:70; O. D. Thornton 86, $11.70; F. Howe 86, $11.70; H. McElroy 86, $11.70; H. H. Ott 86, $11.70.

* * *

Pacific Coast Handicap purse.—87 entries @ $8.00, $696.00. 1 penalty entry @ $12.00, $12.00. 4 penalty entries for "targets only" @ $2.00, $8.00. 46 entries for "targets only"—138 total entries. Added to the purse, $200.00—Total purse, $916.00.

The winners were: P. H. O'Brien, 93, $137.40; C. Gilmore 91, $105.30; G. C. Gregory 91, $105.30; G. K. March 90, $73.20; H. F. Wihlon 90, $73.20; L. Rayhurn 89, $59.50; E. W. Cooper 89, $59.50; W. W. Caldwell 88, $35.00; J. F. Dodds 88, $35.00; M. Siddall 88, $35.00; Con. Hilgers 88, $35.00; M. Grossman 88, $35.00; A. Riehl 88, $35.00; N. A. Wright 87, $18.30; F. M. Day 87, $18.30; F. Templeton 87, $18.30; W. E. Carlon 86, $6.10; G. W. Miller 86, $6.10; H. McElroy 86, $6.10; H. Havens 86, $6.10; N. A. Howard 86, $6.10; H. W. Metzger 86, $6.10.

AT THE TRAPS.

Easton Traps.—A score of shotgun sportsmen attended the Exposition City Gun Club monthly hlue rock shoot at Easton, July 26.

The winners in several matches were:

Club medal, 20 birds—Class A: E. Hoelle, 18. Class B: J. W. Dorsey, 17. Class C: A. S. Wickersham, 17. Class D: R. McGill, 18.

Trophy shoot, 20 birds—Class A: E. Hoelle and T. Handdman tied with 18 each. Class B: J. W. Dorsey, 14. Class C: H. Dutton and P. Swenson tied, 15 each. Class D: E. Straessler, 16.

Grub shoot—Colonel Wickersham's cadets outshot Major Bridgford's marksmen, the total team scores being 81 to 64, each bomhardier shooting at 15 targets.

Challenge trophy match, 20 hirds: Hoelle and Handman each broke 19 clay pigeons and tied.

Event 5, 20 hirds—Colonel Dorsey, 18, and Harry Dutton, 17 hreaks, were the high guns.

Six two-man teams competed in a spirited contest, Harrier and Handman emerged winners hy hreaking 44 out of 50 blue rocks shot at. Wickersham and Dray scored 36; Dorsey and Dutton 36, Bridgford and McGill 36, Steinfeld and Swenson 29, Forestier and Jones 29. The scores follow:

Events—	1	2	3	4	5	T'l
Birds—	20	20	15	20	20	95
E. Hoelle	17	18	13	19	17	84
H. Dutton	17	15	12	18	17	79
J. W. Dorsey	17	14	14	15	18	78
R. McGill	18	14	13	18	15	78
T. Handman	13	18	12	19	13	75
A. S. Wickersham	17	12	13	15	15	72
P. Swenson	16	15	11	13	11	66
C. A. Bridgford	13	14	11	15	12	65
J. H. Jones	14	16	10	11	12	63
C. N. Dray	15	14	8	11	11	59
J. Obermuller	13	16	..	14	14	57
L. Steinfeld	13	14	7	7	12	53
E. Straessler	7	16	8	8	11	50
E. H. Forestier	6	10	11	11	9	47
S. J. Garding	13	11	..	9	10	43
L. Middleton	7	11	2	10	9	38
E. Putzer	11	8	..	12	..	31
L. Bacigalupi	7	8	..	8	7	30

DEER HUNTING NOTES.

Big hucks are plenty and fat in the coast foothills of Santa Cruz county. The largest deer killed so far this season was bagged by Joe Fornie on the Gianone ranch. This monarch of the forest had "used" in that district for several years past and until the present open season had heen wary and lucky in avoiding hunter and dog. The head is a fine trophy, with wide spreading antlers. Harry Bellamy dropped a hig spike huck that weighed 150 pounds on the same ranch, over near Scott's creek. Another 150-pound deer was killed over on the coast, on the hack of the San Vicente range, hy a party composed of Joe Patten, George Lu Rue and Frank Blaisdell. Charles Pinkham and Harry Fillipini captured a 130-pound buck during a two-hour hunt in the coast section.

A rather freakish specimen was the one-horned spike huck that fell to the aim of Nick Maddock, who hunted in the "chalks" of the Newell creek district. This animal tipped the heam at 140 pounds and had hut one small spike horn. William Jones also brought in to Boulder Creek another 140-pound buck, laid low in the Newell Creek hunting territory. Another San Vincente range venison contrihution was Al Gregory's 130-pound deer. In the mountains back of Felton a 90-pound spike was shot by E. V. Moody, William King and Ramon Wrenn, the only four-footed game seen during the hunt. D. Adams captured a young male deer alive last Sunday, near the "sulphur springs." The buck has been placed in the Santa Cruz park to keep company with a doe that had heen caught near Boulder Creek.

Apparently good deer hunting country is to be found near Bartlett Springs, for several fine hucks have heen killed in that section since the season opened. G. A. Feldmeyer and N. L. Donovan, two Santa Rosa sportsmen, each killed a large huck in that district recently.

The Long valley section of Mendocino county, ahove Willets, is well populated with deer. A fine buck was shot this week near Fairfax, in Marin county. E. Z. Mumphreys had seen the animal several times in a field back of his hungalow. He heard a shot early Monday morning and shortly afterward observed a hunter passing hy with the luckless deer on his shoulder.

Santa Clara hunters will be out in force today, when the open season on careless bucks commences.

ECHOES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

[By August Wolf.]

Fox Breeders' and Fur Farmers' Association of Alherta, organized at Edmonton, has elected these executive officers for the year: President, Fred M. Lee, Edmonton; vice-president, A. W. Lea, Calgary; secretary-treasurer, J. C. McDonald, Edmonton. The advisory board consists of J. A. Willsie, Athabasca; D. M. J. Hagerty, Calgary; W. T. Logan, Lamont, and A. H. Goodwin, Vegreville.

The purpose of the association is to promote, protect and develop the fox hreeding and fur-farming industry throughout the province of Alberta.

Benjamin Lawton, Edmonton, chief game warden of Alberta, presided at the organization meeting, at which fifteen fox companies were represented. The plan, it was announced, is to breed foxes along systematic lines, following the course adopted hy the Prince Edward Island association. There will he four classifications.

A LITTLE BIT OF HACKNEY HISTORY.

Without delving too deeply into the history of the Hackney—for the breed in Britain has many well-versed students—it may not be out of place at the outset of this article to trace the origin of the word which has so long been affixed to our premier ride and drive breed—a breed which at the moment is doing better colonizing work than any other type of horse that has its origin in the British Isles.

"Nag" is the oldest surviving phrase for our pristine, active riding horse, a word surely derived from the Anglo-Saxon "hnegan," to neigh. When the Romans came to England they introduced their term "haquenee," or "hacquenee," the French word derived from the Latin "equus." The word "haquenee" was adopted into the English tongue as early as 1303, for in the writings of Robert Mannynge, commonly called "Robert de Brunne," from the fact of his having been a monk at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, a rider is spoken of as being mounted on his "hakneye." In the "Vision of Piers Plowman," written about 1350, the word comes out again in the line "hakneyes hadde thei to hyre." Chaucer, too, spells the word "hackneye" and "hacknay," and all our old writers used the word in connection with the describing of a riding horse rather than a war horse.

As early as 1170 the trotting "hackneye" was described as one of the things belonging to the manners and customs of ancient England. By 1400 the breed was firmly established as a trotting type of horse in Eastern Anglia. The wife of Sir John Paston, who lived at Heylesden, near Norwich, and whose correspondence has been preserved in book form, wrote to her husband in 1465 that three trotters had been bought for him at St. Faith's Fair, "right fair horses and well keeped." St. Faith's is a village about three miles from Norwich, in Norwich. In 1495 an Act was passed in the reign of King Henry VII, the first recorded attempt to improve the breed of horses. Another Act was passed in 1530, reign of Henry VIII, increasing the penalty for removing horses out of England without authority. In 1540 came the next Act controlling improvement in breeding horses, distinguishing trotting hakneyes fro mheavy horses. In 1542 an Act was passed, 33rd, Henry VIII, in which it is shown how highly trotting hakneyes were valued, and in which a "gentleman" was required to keep at least one trotting hakneye. If we go on farther back than this Act of Henry VIII, in 1542, it would appear that the trotting hakeneye has been recognized for fully four hundred years. Such horses were valued for the esquires of noblemen during the Middle Ages and the Tudor period.

In 1470 we learn that the price of Norfolk trotting horses was "twenty marks." In one of Sir John Paston's letters such a horse was spoken of as "trotting on his own courage, without the use of spurs."

In the year 1558, when Elizabeth became Queen of England, Blundeville, of Newton Flotman, in Norfolk, wrote the first English book on horses and showed the different types of horses as trotters, amblers, runners, draught, etc. At this time the squires of Norfolk and the Eastern Counties had their trotting Hackneys, and all light horsemen rode trotting horses in the wars, as distinguished from the great horses which carried lords in armor. That the trotting Norfolk horses were able to stay, Blundeville shows that their riders often rode them forty, fifty and three score miles in a day.

The files of the London Gazette show evidence of the trotting Hackney as early as 1709 in advertisements. Cosgrove's Norwich Gazette fixes the height of the Hackney or Norfolk trotter as 14 to 15 hands in 1725, and that of a stout coach gelding as 15 hands in 1727. On April 12, 1729, the Norwich Mercury published an advertisement about a "famous stallion, called an Arabian, 15 hands 3 inches, and strength in proportion," coming into Norfolk. From Blundeville's time efforts had been made by the introduction of larger horses to increase the general height of the trotting Hackney, but this is the first published mention of Arabs in the district. On May 2, 1471, there was advertised a "very large bay stallion, exceedingly strong, 15 hands 3 inches, sire a fine strong hunter of Squire Pulteney's, near Beverly, Yorkshire, and dam a mare belonging to Farmer Bell, of York Wolds."

This shows the introduction of Yorkshire hunting and running blood to cross with the old-fashioned Norfolk Hackney cob. On May 16, 1741, there is an advertisement of stallion Incitatus, brown bay, 15 hands 2 inches, strong as a troop horse with beauty, shape and speed of a running horse. From that time a regular succession of advertisements is traceable in many old English papers showing that increasing the size of the original trotting Hackney and letting in Arab and Barb blood occurred all over England as well as in Norfolk.

Yet all this did not materially influence the inherent type of the trotting Hackney. In some strains the height was increased to over 15 hands, sometimes 15 hands 2 inches, but the majority of strains must have kept pretty pure, for the original 15 hand type of Norfolk Hackney remains today with all its natural high trotting action.—London Live Stock Journal.

REGARDING ENTRIES.

At the beginning of the racing season it seems again necessary to call attention to the laxity of many trotting associations concerning the requirements of the rules regarding entries. Many entry lists come to our desk in which the breeding of not a single horse is stated, not even as to the sire. If these associations allow their patrons to make their entries in this loose way it is a clear evasion of the trotting rule which provides that "it shall be distinctly stated whether the entry be a stallion, mare or gelding, and the names of the sire and dam, if known, shall be given in all cases, and when unknown it shall be stated in the entry."

The rule goes on to provide that in case these requirements are not complied with, the entry may be rejected, and that when the pedigree is given it shall be stated with the publication of the entries. Even if the associations do not require the owners to furnish the pedigree, many of them are culpable in sending out the list shorn of this feature. The object of this rule is, of course, to furnish the identity of the horses named, in order to prevent fraud, but this purpose is utterly defeated by the omission of the breeding from the published list of entries. The secretary's books may show the identity of the horse, as to pedigree, but these books are not accessible to everybody.

Another thing to be subserved in complying with the above rule is the satisfaction of race-goers, or those who read the accounts of the races, in the knowledge of the breeding of the contestants. If the entry lists and score cards invariably gave the breeding of the horses, the published reports of the races, in the turf papers, at least, would contain the same information, and the interest of the readers would often be enhanced. Many prominent horsemen are notoriously indifferent to the requirements of this rule; we know of one in particular who trains a string of a dozen or more every year, and in every published list of entries n whch the names of hs horses appear, the words "breeding not stated" appear after each one. This is annoying to every one who desires to have correct and complete intelligence of the races disseminated, and secretaries ought to insist upon the enforcement of the rule.—Trotter and Pacer.

Thirty-eight States of the Union have up to the present signified their intention of participating in the Exposition. The appropriations range from $35,000 by North Dakota, to $700,000 by the State of New York. Every State and Territory in the Union will be represented in some way in the exhibit palaces.

An international fleet of more than two hundred vessels, including representative types of battleships from the navies of all the great maritime nations, will gather at Hampton Roads in January, 1915, and San Francisco harbor, reaching their destination early in March, 1915, and shortly after the formal opening of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

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Dept. of Education, Neosho, Mo., Jan. 31, 1914.

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E. W. TWYMAN, M. D., Twyman's Mill, Va., Jan. 4, 1914, writes: "You ask could you publish my letter. I never before gave my signature to a proprietary preparation in my life; but as I consider your remedy a blessing for horses you can use this or previous letters. Yes, two cases of bog spavin were cured and one thoroughpin, and all remained well."

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Pacific Coast Handicap

Won by O'Brien. Reed, High Over All.

Van Atta takes Preliminary Handicap

all shooting Hercules

E. C. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Portland, Ore., July 23.,-The Pacific Coast Handicap which closed here today was a shut out for shooters using Hercules Powders.

Pacific Coast Handicap won by Pete O'Brien of Walla Walla, Wash., 93x100-shooting E. C. at 19 yds.

High General Average, (reg. targets) won by L. H, Reid, of Seattle, Wash, 342x350-shooting E. C.

Preliminary Handicap won by Frank Van Atta, of Vancouver, Wash., 90x100-shooting E. C. at 18 yards.

Second Place in Preliminary Handicap won by Harry Quick, of Chehalis, Wash., 89x100, shooting E. C.

LONG RUNS—L. H. REID made longest run of shoot- 122 shooting E. C. PETE O'BRIEN made long run of 84 ig E. C.

At the traps or in the field Hercules Smokeless Shotgun Powders—Infallible and E. C.—can always be depended upon. The utmost care is taken in their manufacture, with the result that every grain that leaves the mill is just like every other grain. That's why Hercules Powders made a clean sweep in six States last week.

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The book contains 224 pages, is clearly printed, nicely bound, and handsomely illustrated with bloodhounds, various types of English and American foxhounds, beagles and cross-bred dogs for 'possum and coon hunting.

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PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP

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G. Gilmore of San Diego, Cal., with same gun and shells wins second with score 91x100 after shooting off tie with G. C. Gregory, who also used Remington Pump Gun.

HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE won by J. L. D. Morrison of Portland, Ore., 325x350, using Nitro Club Shells.

CHINGREN TROPHY won by H. E. Wihlon, of Gresham, Ore., 48x50, 18 yds., with Remington Pump Gun and Nitro Club Shells.

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"In regard to your colt (Star Tilden), I have always felt that he was a good pacer and I have no reason to change my mind. He paced in Two-Seven and a Fraction in a race last year, and I believe should race around 2:05 or 2:06 this year. At Santa Rosa, he stepped each one of the miles faster than the winner did, coming the last half of each one of those miles in 1:02. His legs are perfectly clean and sound and he is absolutely sound in every way. I don't know of a green pacer in California that can go in 2:10 outside of Star Tilden, which makes his chances look pretty good to stake through this country."

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On May 4th, at Modesto, during California-Nevada tournament, MR. TONY PRIOR won the Grand Trophy on 25 straight, and on May 6th, at same place, by scoring 94 x 100 at 21 yards,

THE CALIFORNIA-NEVADA HANDICAP,

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On May 12th, at San Diego tournament, five of the six high guns were as follows:

MR. ED. L. MITCHELL,	194 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. FOSTER COUTS,	193 x 200	———
MR. GEORGE STAHL,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. LEE COUTS,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. SAM. HUNTLEY,	187 x 200	Parker Gun
MR. RALPH ARNOLD,	187 x 200	Parker Gun

May 12th to 14th, at San Diego tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored high professional average, 467 out of 500 targets.

May 15th to 17th, at Los Angeles tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored 590 x 630 targets, which was high on all targets shot at, including

A RUN OF 135 STRAIGHT.

At this shoot MR. FRED B. MILLS by scoring 452 x 480 was high amateur with MR. RALPH ARNOLD second, and on third day MR. HEINE PFIRRMAN scored 116 x 120 targets, landing in first place on that occasion.

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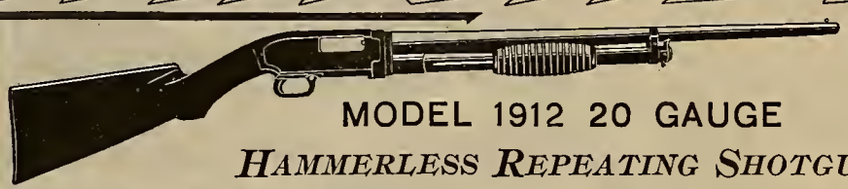

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

VOLUME LXV. No. 6. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

ALTO BARNATO 2:12½
Winning second heat, Three-Year-Old Pacing Division Futurity No. 11, at Salinas, Cal.

ROBERT BINGEN 2:11¼
Winning 2:14 Pace at Salinas, Cal.

Declaration of Independence

and

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

of

The Reducine Co., Incorporated

¶ When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a corporation to make a radical change in its location, a decent respect for the opinions of its customers requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to make the change. We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men and corporations which do business on the level and by the square and plumb, are endowed by law and justice with inalienable rights; among which are freedom from extortion and petty graft and with the liberty to pursue honest prosperity without being obliged to submit to daylight robbers of 57 different varieties.

¶ Here are a few of the facts, causes and conditions:

For the Fourth Time in Seven Years Our Business Has Outgrown Our Quarters.

¶ We have become weary of paying exorbitant rent to greedy Semitic landlords, for you know the Jews own New York; though the Irish engineer its political machines, pluck the plums and slice the melons.

¶ We are tired of paying four prices for everything and another price in tips.

¶ We object to being robbed by an Insurance Exchange. In our new location we get Insurance for $1.50 that costs us $4.50 in Gotham. These are only a few of many.

¶ We decided a year ago to build a suitable and permanent home for the manufacture and sale of Reducine in North America. We have built an office, a factory and a fireproof warehouse, each as complete as possible for its purpose. .We have our own sewer system; our own heating and lighting system.

¶ It is located on the beautiful Commonwealth Lake, in Otsego, Michigan. We have obtained license to manufacture Reducine in this country. We have employed the same men who have manufactured all the Reducine sold in this country for the past five years. There has been no change in our Company and no change will be made in our business methods.

¶ Remember our address and shipping point after August 10th will be OTSEGO, MICHIGAN; one of the best manufacturing and shipping towns in the U. S.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET

THE REDUCINE CO., 4181 Broadway, New York

¶ P. S.—Don't forget the above mentioned change of address.

¶ REDUCINE — The Humane Treatment for Lame, Sore, Worn and Blemished Horses, is sold throughout the world, by Druggists and Horse Goods Dealers, or direct from us.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Turf and Sporting Authority on the Pacific Coast.

(Established 1882.)
Published every Saturday.
F. W. KELLEY, Proprietor.

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Santa Rosa—August 31st to Septemher 5th (inclusive).
Woodland—Septemher 8th to 10th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—Septemher 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—Septemher 23rd to 26th.
Fresno—Septemher 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—Octoher 5th to 10th.
Riverside—Octoher 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Grand Rapids	Aug. 3-8
Kalamazoo	Aug 10-15
Fort Erie	Aug. 24-26
N. Y. State Fair	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Hartford (Connecticut Fair)	Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)	Sept. 14-19
Columhus, Ohio	Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

WRITING for the Chicago Herald J. C. Hervey has a very interesting and intelligent article upon incompetency of the officials in the judges' stand; among other things relative to this matter he has the following to say: "This is an old, old lesson too, to trotting turfmen, and one which has from time immemorial been dinned into their ears, apparently with little effect.

"It is beyond computation what this fatal defect has cost the trotting sport in this country. Like a millstone tied to the neck of a man struggling to keep from drowning it has, in the language of the historians, 'from the earliest times to the present day' been a hindrance, handicap and a trouble-breeder and the 'causes celebres' and 'affaires scandaleuses' which it has produced have, at frequent intervals, exercised a blighting effect upon the progress of the sport.

"There is nothing else in the entire scope of harness racing which during the last twenty years has failed to show great improvement, it alone excepted. Our horses are much faster than ever before, our trainers and drivers are more skillful, our tracks are better, our meetings are managed in a more businesslike and up-to-date manner. But in the judges' stand—of all places in the world!—the same old era of incompetency and incapacity still reigns, continuing as ever to counteract in many ways all the splendid advancement that is otherwise being achieved."

While Mr. Hervey's point of view is correct and his criticisms well timed, all the complications should not be laid to incompetency. Many of the errors made are relative to questions of fact which the judges are unable to decide, owing to the fact that in most cases the judges' stand is placed on the wrong side of the track in the infield. With the stand in this position it is not only impossible to see what occurs during the drive through the stretch, but it is almost impossible to place the horses in a close finish, as the judges are looking down upon them from an elevation and have no opportunity to sight across the track and separate the winner from the second horse. Nor is it possible, if a horse breaks and runs in the stretch, to determine how far he has run, or whether or not he gained by the break; fouls are also hard to detect from this side of the track and about the only thing that can be definitely decided is whether a horse has kept his position in the stretch or not. Then too, the stand should be placed on the same side of the track as the grandstand, so that the spectators and judges can have the same point of view.

With the judges' stand properly placed, and so arranged that the three judges can stand one above the other and all get an equal view of the finish, the winners can be easily seen; and the ability to look across the track at the oncoming field of horses will give an opportunity to correctly judge fouls, interference or breaking and decide accordingly. The improvements mentioned will largely eliminate many of the evils now prevalent in judging horses, and leave only the interpretation of the rules, and not questions of fact, responsible for errors.

BREEDERS who own standard bred horses eligible to registration should have them registered at once, and if they own horses not eligible but having one or more standard bred crosses they should register them as non-standard. Every day or two we hear of sales falling through because the animals were not registered or because the present owner is unable to give a certificate of pedigree, not being the breeder of the animal. Breeders should register every mare on the farm, in one class or the other, and then follow up by registering every foal. The time will come within a few years when there will be no qualifications for registration except Rule 1, which requires each animal for which application is made to have a registered sire and dam. The time to attend to this matter, therefore, is right now.

CERTAIN United States Army officials who have paid particular attention to the many advantages California possesses over all other States in the Union for the breeding, raising and development of horses of all breeds have advocated the establishment of a breeding farm for the express purpose of supplying the Government with cavalry and artillery horses. The idea is a good one, if those in charge were certain they could breed horses true to type. Experience has taught us, however, that this is almost an impossibility. It makes very little difference how near perfect the sire may be, his produce in all instances do not resemble him in conformation; there may be a striking similarity in some respects, but there will always be something lacking. If it were possible to get mares that were bred up to a standard and the best of these selected and mated with another ideal stallion, and their produce again mated with another, all patterned after the same type, there might be some reason for believing that after the fifth or sixth generation there would be about fifty per cent of the produce which would fill the requirements imposed by the United States Government upon all horses selected for the use of cavalry and artillery. Time is too precious and the risks too great for the accomplishment of this end. It will be far better if the Government offers the farmers and breeders at least $200 for cavalry remounts and $400 for artillery horses, these animals to conform to the requirements specified. The inspection of these horses and the search for them, we admit, costs money, but the officials in charge are paid well, aye, very well, to do this special work and there should be no hesitancy on the part of these officials to go wherever they are told that horses believed by their breeders and owners to fill every requirement are to be seen, and that have the proper color, size, weight, gait, shape, and are sound. The United States Government inspectors are aware that the prices of horses have advanced materially during the past five years and that at the low price the Government is, and has been, offering for horses there is no incentive for farmers and breeders to breed horses for the use of the service. These inspectors should let this fact be known in Washington, and as war is liable to occur at any time, horses will be needed and especially on the frontier. Troops cannot be kept waiting until the Government breeding station can supply them with horses. And, as farmers can get more money today in open market for the horses that would be suitable for campaigning purposes than the Government offers, they have a perfect right to sell. A Board of Inquiry should be established immediately and the statistics they can gather in this regard would undoubtedly astonish them and cause measures to be taken to relieve the situation. Then farmers and breeders would have some hope of getting fair prices at all times for their horses that are now used for other purposes and which are sold just a few dollars less than what the Government would pay for them. At the prices we quote, many stockmen would endeavor to breed stockier built, more substantially made, and clean-limbed horses, and would not cast aside their undersized half-breed Percheron stallions, but would use them on their round-made, non-standard ranch mares and be sure of getting a fair financial return from the produce.

The idea of forming a Government stud farm on the Pacific Coast is a visionary one and will never become a reality. The only solution for the problem of getting horses suitable for use in time of peace and war is for the Government to encourage farmers and breeders throughout the United States to breed horses for them by paying them a fair price for all that pass the Government's inspection.

IN THEIR determination to force a Universal Eigh Hour Law upon California, proponents of the measure have circulated industriously the statement that a vast majority of workers on farms exist as slaves, drudging unnumbered hours under the most trying conditions. But the report of the California State Labor Bureau disproves this falsehood and shows clearly that conditions of labor in California are more nearly ideal than anywhere in the civilized world. The bureau investigated the hours of 145,154 male wage workers and found their average employment t obe as follows:

1,675	or 1.5	per	cent.	worked	12 hours.
950	" 0.9	"	"	"	11 "
18,115	" 16.8	"	"	"	10 "
46,627	" 43.2	"	"	"	9 "
39,532	" 36.6	"	"	"	8 "
1,051	" 1.0	"	"	"	less than 8 hours.
107,950	100.0				

"That report should effectually disprove the absurd statements made by proponents of the Universal Eight Hour Law that California labor is overworked," said Arthur Dunn, Secretary and Manager of the Farmers' Protective League at Sacramento. "If California workingmen were being mistreated the fact would not be overlooked in official reports."

Secretary Dunn announced that organizations had been effected in twenty counties to defeat the Universal Eight Hour Law and the local organizations have aggregate memberships of many thousands. In the country districts the educational campaign is well under way.

"It is necessary to arrange for the commencement of the campaign in the large centers," said Dunn. "We find that the total registration in three counties—Los Angeles, San Francisco and Alameda—is within 2,500 votes of a clear majority of the entire vote in the State. It is the city dweller we must convince and hence our efforts will be centered around the more populous districts."

LORD DENMARK CUP.

Mrs. Thos. L. Johnson offers a beautiful trophy cup, valued at $100, for foals under one year, the get of Lord Denmark No. 2801, at the California State Fair of 1914. The cup must be won twice before being permanently awarded. Foals to be judged at the 1914 State Fair, and first, second, third and fourth ribbons awarded. The foal winning first place will be awarded the cup, provided he wins first place as a yearling in 1915. If the prize winner in 1914

is not shown in 1915 the foal winning second prize in 1914 becomes eligible to compete for permanent possession of the cup as a yearling in 1915. If the foal winning the first competition (under one year) is not awarded first place in the yearling competition the permanent award of the cup will not be made until the succeeding year (1916), when the first prize winner in the under one year class of the 1914 Fair and the first prize winner in the yearling class in the 1915 Fair will be eligible to compete as two-year-olds for the possession of the cup.

THE FIRST TROTTER TO BEAT 2:20.

[By Arthur Caton Thomas.]

In Volume I of Porter's Spirit of the Times, issue for Dec. 27, 1856, began a story of Flora Temple, "written in one of our office arm chirs." There were seven installments of the story, each occupying a full page or more. It occurred to us that some of the younger generation of our readers might be interested in reading a condensation of this story, hence this article. We have not the space to reprint the seven chapters in their entirety, nor does interest in the subject warrant such a procedure. The salient facts can be told in much less space. One who reads the series referred to gains the impression that the author availed himself of every excuse to "string things out" and fill space. Perhaps we would do the same today were we writing a history of Uhlan. Flora Temple had just become the world's champion shortly before the series was written. At Union Course in East New York on Sept. 2, 1856, driven by Hiram Woodruff, she trotted in 2:24½, thus reducing the world's record of Highland Maid that had stood three years.

In June, 1850, Jonathan A. V——y, a farmer near Washington Hollow, four miles back of the town of Poughkeepsie, in Duchess county, New York, looked from his barn door and saw a stout drover coming down the road with fifty or sixty head of cattle. Following the cattle came the drover's wagon drawn by two stout mares driven by a sleepy-looking negro. Beside the wagon rode the drover on a graceful gray stallion. Tied at the tail of the wagon was a little rough-coated bay mare, about 14.2 hands high. The mare took the farmer's eye. He hailed the drover and walked out to examine the mare. Her teeth showed her to be five years old, her feet were in excellent condition, her legs were sound and she looked blood-like. The farmer hitched her to one of his wagons and put her through her paces. She showed a disposition to be foolish and flighty, but the farmer took a fancy to her and bought her for $175. Let us pause to quote from the original article:

> The drover could give no satisfactory answer to Mr. V—y's inquiries about the origin, or to speak more professionally, about the pedigree of the little bay mare. All he could say was that he had bought her in Utica, of a young man who had for some time been endeavoring to dispose of her, in connection with another little mare, which he had vainly endeavored to drive with her in double harness. The fault of the team was laid against the disposition of the little creature whom we have now under consideration, so when they were offered for sale together, in a place where both of them were known, our intractable little beauty was invariably rejected, and finally the owner was obliged to dispose singly of ber mate. This was the state of affairs when the drover, whom we have seen enter Washington Hollow, went into Utica a few days before, and it was then that the refused animal fell into his hands at the price of eighty dollars.

After the farmer had owned Flora Temple for two weeks he took her to New York and sold her to Geo. E. Perrin for $350. Mr. Perrin drove and trained the mare on Bloomingdale and Long Island roads. She developed considerable speed and outbrushed most of the trotters she met. In the summer of 1850 she outbrushed "The Waite Pony," a trotter of some local renown, on the stretch of road between Burnham's and Elm Park. The respective owners repaired to Striker's Bay Tavern, near the end of the brush, and matched their trotters to race over the Red House track the following afternoon. It was a fun match, a one-mile heat, with no stakes, but there was considerable betting with the pony favorite. The mare won easily without beating three minutes.

The mare's fame traveled. A match was soon after made with Vanderburg's gray stallion for $500 a side, mile heats, the stallion to go to a 250-pound wagon, the mare in harness. The match was decided at Union Course, L. I., and was won by Flora Temple in three straight heats.

On arriving at Union Course she had been entered in a stake to be raced on Sept. 9th. She started to a common road sulky; her opponents possessed trotting sulkies. She was second the first heat to Whitehall, driven by James Whelpley. She then was hitched to a racing sulky and won the remaining heats, best time 2:49, in the fourth heat. The spectators were astounded that such a petite. indifferent-looking mare could stand the weight and fatigue of such a combat, particularly when it became known that she had been driven hard on the road the day before and put away with a bran mash.

After the match Flora Temple passed to John C. Perrin, brother of her former owner, for $575. The new owner matched her against Edward White's bay horse to trot the following spring, three mile heats for $2,000, half forfeit. White paid forfeit. Unknown to him, Flora herself was not in shape to race. About six weeks before the match was due she met with an accident in a workout. Her sulky broke or something of that sort and she became very much frightened. She was retired from the track the rest of that season and worked on the road.

In 1852 she defeated Philadelphia Sal at the Red House track for a stake of $200. On November 10th at Union Course she defeated Young Dutchman for $250 a side in three straight heats, best time 2:36, driven by Hiram Woodruff. She then went into winter quarters as Jamaica, L. I. Early in December a horseman dropped in on Hiram at his snug tavern on the Flushing road. The stranger affected to be a little loose with wine and drank more at the tavern. He began to brag of the prowess of Centerville, a large horse that could pull a 250-pound wagon about as good as any nag in the neighborhood. The stranger finally offered to bet "that Centerville could beat Flora at any time, yes, the very next day, both to go to 250-pound wagons, mile heats, for $500 a side." Hiram, with an abundant confidence in Flora, promptly took him up, although it was asking a great deal of a small mare that was being let down after a season's training to pull this weight. The match came off on Dec. 10th. To make Flora's handicap heavier the track was muddy. She broke in the first quarter of the first heat but won that heat and the next two easily, best time 2:42. Centerville was driven by Joel Conklin. No more subterfuge matches were attempted and Flora spent the rest of the winter quietly enjoying her oats, for she was an excellent feeder.

Before the next racing season rolled around the mare had been sold to Barney Boerum of Williamsburg, L. I., for $4,000, with a $1,000 match against Young Dutchman on her back. On April 21 she appeared at Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia, in a match for $1,000 a side against Black Douglas. The speed of the horse was underrated and Flora was not ready for such a contest. She met her first defeat, although she forced the Philadelphia trotter to go in 2:30½ over a heavy track. She was shipped to the Union Course for the Young Dutchman match on May 3d, but the backers of the latter paid forfeit. On May 4th she trotted a $1,000 match against Lady Brooks in Sam McLaughlin's stable. Flora won in three easy heats, best time 2:31¼. On May 17th Flora appeared in Philadelphia for a return match with Black Douglas. After three exciting heats she was found to be the winner, best time 2:31¼ in the last heat on a heavy track. On June 15th at Centerville Flora met Highland Maid, and was defeated the first two heats in 2:29 and 2:27. The time of the second heat was a new world's record. In the third heat the Maid, a converted mare, tired and took to pacing and was distanced, and Flora won the heat and match in 2:32. Another match was made between the two for June 28th, but this time the hitch was to wagon. Highland Maid broke the first heat and Flora won in the unprecedented time to wagon of 2:28. Flora broke in the second heat and the Maid, driven by Spicer, won in 2:32. The third heat was a dead heat in 2:32. The Maid won the fourth heat, with Flora very unsteady, in 2:33. Flora led all the way in the fifth and sixth heats in 2:31½ and 2:35. The Spirit of the Times characterized the race as "The Greatest Trotting Yet! The Best Wagon Time Beaten Three Seconds." On June 30th Black Douglas came to Union Course to try his antagonist again, but was defeated by Flora in straight heats; best time 2:32.

Although Flora had defeated Highland Maid 2:27, world's champion by the records, she had yet to meet two trotters that were considered the greatest racing machines of their day, viz., Tacony 2:27, a roan gelding that had equaled the world's record, and Mac 2:28 (saddle record 2:27), that had beaten all the great ones from Lady Suffolk down, and had the "call" on fame. These two trotters were described in Porter's Spirit as follows:

> Mac was a fine brown gelding, from the State of Maine, and trotted so fast that many declared that he had a mixed gait, which was not all trot, and that he should not be allowed to enter in a square trotting race.
> Tacony was a roan gelding, who had received his name from the village of Tacony, near Philadelphia. He, too, like Mac, had distinguished himself by a series of the most brilliant successes, and what rendered him the most formidable of the two at the time we are now writing of was that his star had just ascended over that of Mac, in three successive victories, which he accomplished on the respective dates of June 2d, June 28th and July 4th, in saddle, harness, and to wagon respectively. It must be stated, however, tbat in the previous month of May Mac had beaten Tacony twice, in harness and to wagon; and had it not been for the wondrous time made by Tacony in the race of June 2d, on which occasion he outstripped all previous speed by winning two consecutive mile heats, under saddle, in 2 min. 25½ sec. each, the contest would generally have been considered evenly balanced between himself and Mac. 2:25½, however, exceeded the celebrated Lady Suffolk's time (2:26 to saddle), and the lustre which had previously hung around her brilliant name was transferred at once to the neck and temples of Tacony.

Flora Temple and Tacony met on July 14th. The race was mile heats in harness for $1,000 over Union Course. Flora was favorite. Tacony won the first heat by a neck after a hard struggle in 2:28, and the second in 2:27 (equalling the world's record). Flora was still favorite but Tacony won by a nose in 2:29. It was the hardest trotting contest in harness the sport had ever seen and established a new three-heat record. It was Flora's second defeat. A return match was made for two-mile heats. This came off five days later and Flora won in two straight heats, 4:59, 5:01½. The time of the fiist heat was the best for two miles ever made and equaled the two-mile saddle record of Lady Suffolk that had stood for 13 years. The Tacony people made a return match, mile heats to harness, his favorite way of going. The race came off at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Flora won easily in straight heats, best time 2:30, over a heavy track. Another match was made over the same course five days later, two miles to harness, and Flora won, best time 5:04. They met again at Richester, N. Y., Aug. 9th and Flora was defeated for the third time in her career, although she won a third heat in 2:30½. Flora came back at Tacony three days later to wagon and won in straight heats, best time 2:31¼. On Aug. 20th she appeared in her native city, Utica, and beat Tacony in three straight heats, best time 2:27, equalling the world's harness record. On Aug. 20th (or 26th) at Saratoga Flora again defeated Tacony in three straight, best time 2:29, likewise at Philadelphia Sept. 15th, best time 2:32. On the same course Oct. 18th Flora defeated Lady Vernon and Green Mountain Maid, best time 2:32¾. On November 1st the latter defeated Flora at Rochester, her fourth defeat; but on November 24th Flora defeated Green Mountain Maid and Rhode Island at Cincinnati, best time 2:38. Flora started in this race in the name of James Ward. On Dec. 3d she defeated Rhode Island to wagon at Louisville, Ky., best time 2:40, and at New Orleans, La., January 31, 1854, starting in the name of Samuel Rice she defeated Green Mountain Maid in two-mile heats, best time 5:07. Thus closed a long busy season and she started for home. Se had met and defeated the best of her day, except Mac.

In speaking of Flora Temple's gait Porter's Spirit said:

> The trotting gait, too, is a peculiarity which, to a certain extent, denies an exact expectation of a horse's time. It being an artificial and acquired gait, an ambitious horse, when flinging his whole nature in an exciting struggle, is apt to forget himself, to break into a gallop, and to lose time in being brought back to his trotting stroke. In this way some of the speediest horses frequently lose; while steady-going trotters of inferior quality as often win by being faithful to their stroke. It is to preserve this fidelity of gait that constant training is required, and it is to the possession of this quality in such a high degree that Flora Temple owes her superiority over all trotting horses now upon the turf. She owes it, however, mainly to her peculiar style of action; and this, though it may strike the mind singularly when we say it, is with a trotting horse very much a matter of luck. There are doubtless horses now upon the trotting turf which have within them qualities of spirit, strength, and speed equal to those of Flora Temple, but though they have had equally good trainers they have not been lucky enough to hit that long, low locomotive stroke, which works with the saving exactitude of machinery, and wastes no power in superfluous motion. This feature of endurance is exemplified very strongly by the fact that she is always capable of taking a vehicle behind her with the same ease, and to travel with it at the same rate of speed, that other first-class horses can go in under saddle. It should be remarked, however, that Flora, owing somewhat to the smallness of her size and somewhat to her style of going, cannot travel to advantage under saddle. When she makes her extraordinary bursts of speed she pulls with great force, and requires to be held very hard and steady with the reins; "or," to use the expression of one of her former owners, "she would otherwise trot right into a gallop." Her smooth going enables her to beat all her more showy and renowned competitors, and always to endure the long, punishing races which breaks their superior looking natures down. She probably expends ten per cent. less power in a mile than any of her competitors, and consequently, when they are "used up," she is equal to the performance of two or three heats more.

Early in 1854 Mr. Boerum sold Flora to a Mr. Pettus, a wealthy iron merchant of New York City, for $6,000, and she became a stable mate of Lady Brooks. Mr. Pettus took both mares to Newport for the summer and drove them together on the beautiful drives of the ocean shore. On her owner's return to the city in the fall Flora was matched against the great Mac, whom she had never met, for $2,000, mile heats in harness, and the race took place at Union Course on October 5th. Flora won in straight heats, best time 2:31¾. On October 18th she defeated Jack Waters (a trotter of some fame afterwards, owned by Eugene Casserly of San Francisco), best time 2:33.

Mr. Pettus sold Flora to James Irving of New York City for $5,600. Mr. Irving was a prominent politician and was described at the time as "a gentleman who has long been well known among the most prominent patrons of the trotting turf and who is entitled to the flattering credit of having owned more valuable trotting horses than any other person in the United States." Mr. Irving expected to race Flora but business interfered and he sold her to J. D. McMann for $5,000.

On May 7, 1854, she met Sontag for $5,000, mile heats, 300-pound wagons, at Union Course, and was defeated in straight heats, best time 2:31. Next came her match against time, the description of which we will quote direct:

> By way of evincing confidence in her endurance, her owner now made a match with her against time, agreeing that she should, on the 24th of May, go twenty miles within the hour to a wagon, on the Centerville Course, for the sum of $5,000. Since the great performance of Trustee in 1848, when he accomplished his task of twenty miles within the hour in harness, no attempt has been made to rival that wonderful achievement, so opinion was rather against the mare. Between four and five o'clock on the day named, Miss Flora was brought upon the track, but, say the reports, "she seemed to be rather excited," and, after she got off, broke several times. The first mile was performed in 2:56, the second in 2:53, the third in 2:49, the fourth in 2:59, the fifth in 2:58, the sixth in 3:03, the seventh in 2:55, the eighth in 2:58½. Just, however, as she came to the judges' stand on the eighth mile, she cast a shoe, and cut herself severely, and from this out her speed began to decrease in the following ratio: ninth mile 3:04½, tenth 3:08, eleventh 3:26, twelfth 4:01½. It being now apparent, from the effects of her accident, that Flora had not a chance to win, she was withdrawn on the completion of the 12th mile, and the match was given up. The time in which the twelve miles were performed was 37 minutes and 11½ seconds.

On June 26th at Cambridge Park Course near Boston Flora defeated Lancet (then called Know Nothing), best time 2:37. On July 6th she defeated Sontag at Union Course, two-mile heats to wagon, best time 5:07. On September 11th she defeated Lady Franklin in a similar race, best time 5:11½. On September 17th she won a $500 purse defeating Mac and Chicago Jack, best time 2:29½. Three days later she won a $500 purse, two-mile heats, to wagon, beating Frank Forrester, Miller's Damsel and Chicago Jack, best time 5:15. On October 17th she met Hero (the pacer that made Pocahontas go in 2:17½) to wagon, Flora going to sulky, two-mile heats. Flora won both heats in the remarkable time of 4:59 and 4:57.

On June 24, 1856, she defeated Chicago Jack (whom she allowed the advantage of going to saddle) and won in straight heats, best time 2:30. On July 2d she defeated Lancet, best time 2:29. On July 22d she defeated Tacony (who went to saddle), best time 2:28½. On July 30th she met Lancet at Fashion Course and was defeated, best time 2:29. However,

she was not disgraced for Lancet went to saddle and she to sulky and the track was a new course laid out for ruuning horses and therefore loose in soil, which was too much of a handicap to overcome. On September 2d she met Tacony (the latter under saddle). She distanced him and trotted the mile in 2:24½ or 2½ seconds faster than any trotter had made the distance before in harness and one second faster than had ever been done under saddle. The last half was trotted in 1:11½. On September 30th Flora met Lancet (under saddle) in a $2,000 match. The track was a sea of mud and a gale of wind was blowing. Lancet, unencumbered by sulky, won, but Flora made him trot in 2:28, 2:28 and 2:25½ (equalling the world's saddle record). The two met again on October 8th for $3,500, both to harness. Flora wou the straight heats, best time 2:31. At the great Agricultural Show in Boston, October, 23d, the two met again before 30,000 people. Flora won over the half-mile track, best time 2:36½. On November 5th Flora met Ethan Allen, whom all New England thought the fastest horse in the world. She won easily in two straight heats, best time 2:32½.

This closed the memoir printed in Porter's Spirit, the last installment in February 7, 1857. We will not follow her subsequent history at this time, except to say that at Centerville on Aug. 9, 1859, driven by James D. McMann, she reduced her mark to 2:23½ and then to 2:22. On October 7th, same year, at Cincinnati, she trotted in 2:21½, while at Kalamazoo, Michigan, October 15, 1859, she trotted in 2:19¾, a record that stood for eight years, or until Dexter trotted in 2:19.

In the Porter Memoir all that is said of Flora Temple's pedigre is: "It might be supposed necessary that we should give something of a pedigree for her; but having no satisfactory data on that subject, we are forced, however much it may conflict with settled notions, to let her triumphs stand for her escutcheon. In appearance she is singularly "bloodlike," and she bears a mark of the Emilium strain in the white lock near the root of the tail, but the most that is known about her lineage is that she was dropped by a mare, the very picture of herself, in the village of Clinton, near Utica. She is said to be sired by a horse called Kentucky Hunter, whose sire was a western thoroughbred of the same name; but we give this without vouching for its correctness, and only because it is due to the reader that he should have everything that has been put forward on the subject."

In the February 14, 1857, issue of Porter's appeared this:

New York, Feb. 10, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—Although much has been said as to the pedigree of Miss Flora Temple, still nothing satisfactory has been arrived at. As I happen to be acquainted with a gentleman, out West, who once owned the mother of her, I will give his say in the matter. She is known out there (Oneida county) to have been a catch-colt, as the mare was at that time running the roads. Who or what was the sire of her (Miss Flora) is more than the owner of her at that time could tell himself. The mare is, or was, in her day, a fast one. She now has a colt, some two years old, of a blood bay color, who, although not two years old, it is said to exhibit some very fine points. They may both be found now in the vicinity of Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. Anything more that I can inform you about on the subject I will be at some future time happy to do. Yours, etc.,

PHOENIX.

In the February 28, 1857, issue appears:

Dear Sir:—In reading your life of Flora Temple, I notice that you say she was bought at Washington Hollow, of a drover, by Jonathan Belie. I bought her at that place of A. M. Richardson, who lives at Logg City, Madison county, N. Y., in the spring of 1850. I gave $175 for hcr, and sold her the same summer to Mr. George Perrin, in New York City, for $400. Flora was sired by One Eyed Hunter, and he by Kentucky Hunter. So says Mr. Richardson. She was five years old that spring.

Respectfully yours,

W. M. VELIE.

In connection with the March 7, 1857, issue, an engraving of Flora Temple was furnished Porter's subscribers. It is usually bound as a frontispiece to Vol. 1 or 2. An editorial states that the picture was drawn from a painting by W. F. Atwood which "cannot fail to be recognized, at once, by her special admirers, as a perfect likeness."

The editorial continues: "It affords us great pleasure to be able to present, in connection with Miss Flora's portrait, her carefully drawn and well-authenticated pedigree. It will be seen that the little bay mare, which passed into the hands of Mr. Wm. J. Velie, for the sum of $175 in 1850, instead of being a 'scrub,' or plebeian strain, dates from the highest fountains. . . . This pedigree is sufficiently well authenticated to be relied on."

The pedigree consists of a letter from James M. Tower, dated at Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1857. Mr. Hower presents these facts: He was once owner of Flora's dam. Madame Temple was foaled the property of Elisha Jeck of Waterville in the spring of 1840. She was sired by a spotted Arabian stallion brought from Duchess county by Horace Terry. Her dam was a "small but fleet mare." Madame Temple was sold when four months old for a mere trifle to Wm. Johnson, same place. The next year Welch directed Jotham Chace to take her to the premises of Washington Loomis, Saugerfield, Oneida county, "to be served by his stallion called 'Bogus,' but this animal not being in proper condition for service, she was, at the suggestion of a son of Mr. Loomis, served by his other stallion, a one-eyed 'Kentucky Hunter.'" In May, 1845, Welch sold Madame and colt, then five weeks old, to Archer Hughes, same place. That fall the foal was sold to Nathan Tracy, Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., for $13, who, after keeping her two and one-half years, disposed of her to Wm. Congden, Smyrna, Chenango county, N. Y. He sold her to Richardson & Kellogg of Eaton, Madison county, N. Y. The latter worked the young mare in their livery and showed some speed. Mr. Richardson was "the driver" who sold her to Wm. M. Velie.

The one-eyed "Kentucky Hunter" left Waterville and was reported to have gone to Philadelphia, then to Baltimore. Philadelphia horsemen in 1856 recalled the horse but agreed he was not in Baltimore but had gone either to New York or Kentucky, the preponderance of evidence favoring the latter state. This horse was sired by Old Kentucky Hunter (sire of Oneida Chief) that was poisoned. The older horse's dam was a chestnut Sir Henry mare, brought from Kentucky to New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., carrying the one-eyed horse. Old Kentucky Hunter was sired by Old Highlander, dam Col. Tallmadge's full-bred mare Nancy Dawson, second dam Dido, by King Fargus, third dam by Sir Peter Teazle. Highlander was by Paymaster, son of Blake, dam by Heyd, second dam by Eclipse, third dam by Ancestor, son of Bolton Starling, fourth dam by Wildair.

Madame Temple's sire was a remarkably strong, restless, fast trotting horse, said to be sired by a full blood Arabian stalliou on Long Island. He sired a gray pacing mare that sold for $1,500. Madame Temple was sold by Mr. Hughes in 1846 to G. B. Cleveland of Waterville, then to N. W. Moss, same place, who moved later to Osage, Ia. Moss sold her to Jas. M. Tower, Waterville, in the spring of 1854. He sold her to H. L. Barker, Clinton, in January, 1855, and the latter owned her at the time Tower's letter was written.

Flora was Madame Temple's first colt. Her second, a horse colt, was killed by lightning at three months. Her third was a horse colt, foaled in the spring of 1855, by Edwin Forrest, and was purchased for $500 by J. W. Taylor, East Bloomfield, N. Y., for R. A. Alexander of Kentucky. Edwin Forrest trotted a half in 1:30 at the U. S. Horse Fair at Springfield, Mass., in 1854, and received a premium. Madam's fourth foal was a horse colt by Edwin Forrest, foaled in 1856. In 1857 she was in foal to Norman, owned by H. L. Barker.

Mr. Tower's letter is sworn to by him, and also by Elisha Peck, Wm. Johnson, Horace Terry, Archer Hughes, G. B. Cleveland, H. L. Barker and Charles Webster.

The following are various versions of Flora Temple's pedigree:

Wallace's American Trotting Register:

Flora Temple, b. m., foaled 1845, by Bogus Hunter, son of old Kentucky Hunter; dam Madam Temple (dam of Pilot Temple 2:42½), a bay mare, bred by Elisha Peck, and said to be got by a spotted horse belonging to Horace Terry, but not fully established; grandam by a bay mare purchased by Mr. Peck from Mr. Randall. Bred by Samuel Welch, Onieda county, N. Y. In the latter years of her life she was owned by A. Welch, Chestnut Hills, Philadelphia, and died his, Dec. 21, 1877. She produced Kitty Temple, b. f., 1868, by Rysdyk; Prince Imperial, b. c., 1869, by William Welch; and The Queen's Daughter, b. f., 1871, by Imp. Leamington.

Sanders Stud Book:

Flora Temple, b. m., foaled 1845, bred by Samuel Welch, Oneida county, N. Y., now of Reedsburg, Wis., got by a large, coarse sorrel horse with white face and feet, and of unknown blood, owned by Wash Loomis, Oneida county, N. Y., known as Loomis' Bogus; dam Madame Temple by a spotted Arabian horse. The latter was a bay mare, foaled 1840, bred by Elisha Peck, Oneida county, N. Y., dam not traced; died March 27, 1867, property of R. A. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky. (Note.—A list of Madame Temple's foals is given in this volume.)

Dunton Register:

Flora Temple 2:19¾, b. m., 14.3 hands, bred by Elisha Peck, Sangerfield Center, N. Y., foaled 1845, got by Kentucky Hunter; dam Madame Temple (dam of Pilot Temple 2:24¾) by Spotted Arabian.

Battell's Morgan Register:

Flora Temple 2:19¾, winner of 97 races, b. m., 14.2 hands, foaled May, 1845; bred by Samuel Welch, Sangerfield, N. Y., got by Loomis Bogus (sometimes erroneously called Bogus Hunter), son of Lame Bogus, by Ellis' Bogus, son of Imported Tom Bogus; dam Madam Temple, about 850 pounds, bay, foaled 1840, bred by Elijah Peck, Waterville, N. Y.; sold when four months old to Wm. Johnson, of whom she was purchased, 1843, by Samuel Welch; got by a spotted stallion (owned by Horace Terry who brought him from Long Island or Duchess county, N. Y.), said to be by a full-blooded Arabian stallion kept on Long Island; second dam described by John I. Peck, son of Elijah Peck, as a bay with black points, bobtail, low set and heavy, very smart and would weigh 1,050 to 1,075 pounds! foaled about 1834, purchased by Mr. Peck of a Mr. Randall, Paris, N. Y. (Note.—For further details see p. 873, vol. 1, Morgan Register, also p. 988. Mr. Battell investigated this pedigree personally and thoroughly and we prefer his version. Mr. Samuel Welch himself wrote Mr. Battell: "I bred Madam Temple to Bogus. The mare was not taken to the horse but once, and I took her myself and saw her covered.")

Parlin's "American Trotter":

Flora Temple 2:19¾, was bred by Samuel Welch, Oneida county, N. Y., foaled in 1845. Mr. Welch stated in a letter published in Wallace's Monthly of Feb., 1878, that her sire was Bogus Hunter. . . . There is very strong evidence, however, to show that, owing to his advanced age and the long time that had elapsed after the incident had occurred, and before he made the statement to Mr. Wallace, that some important details connected with the event escaped his memory. There is direct evidence to prove that Mr. Welch took the dam of Flora Temple to the home of Bogus Hunter and had her mated with that horse, but that she failed to conceive and was sent back by a boy. Bogus Hunter was so busy the day that she was returned that his stable mate, One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter, was used instead.

—From "The Horseman."

Marque, writing for the Horse Review, predicts that there are three trotters that have a chance to reduce the Harvester's (2:01 record for stallions, this season. They are: Anvil 2:02¾, Etawah 2:04, and Peter Volo (3) 2:04½. He includes the latter colt on the strength of a great improvement over his last year's condition, and also on the two-minute speed which he has shown in his workouts.

RACING AT THE STADIUM.

The San Francisco Driving Club's card of six light harness races at the Stadium track last Sunday afternoon, while nothing sensational developed, was replete with good contests and numerous close finishes. Good time was also recorded, despite the fact that the track was somewhat heavy between the half and three-quarter poles. An overcast day and just a bit raw did not tend to lessen the attendance of spectators in the grandstand and along the rails on both sides of the track. Four of the races were finished in straight heats, the first and the fifth requiring a third start to find winners.

J. C. Simpson outtrotted his field in both heats of the free-for-all trot. He came under the wire by thrce lengths in the opening heat, Ida M. being the coutender. In the next heat Silver Hunter led at the judges' stand, with Simpson close up to the half-mile mark. Hunter bobbled and Ida M. then tried to overhaul Simpson in the back stretch. Birdeye, after several breaks, made a desperate attempt to overhaul the two leaders coming down the home stretch, making Simpson drive out to win by a scant length.

Happy Dentist was in fine fettle and won the free-for-all pace from start to finish in both heats by easy margins.

Delilah picked up both heats in the 2:15 pace all by herself. The race filled out in the same finish positions in each heat.

King Pointer, after losing to Steve D. in the first heat, followed with a front finish in the next two heats, both being close finishes.

The opening heat of the 2:20 race was fought out by Ishmael and G. J. P. from word to wire, and won by half a length by Ishmael. G. J. P. and Roman Boy fought out the next heats gamely. G. J. P. had enough ginger left in the stretch to keep Roman Boy eating dust. Both heats were pleasing races.

The 2:18 pace was annexed by George Gin in two straight heats, William Tell being in dangerous proximity, all the way around. George Gin won the second heat by a half length. He broke near the wire, but was leading at the time and recovered quickly enough to win.

Dicto, the San Jose entry, was not in the condition expected from recent workouts on the San Jose track. Yesterday the fields were smaller than usual. A number of the Stadium cracks are laid up with colds. The summaries follow:

First race, 2:25 mixed, best two in thrce:

King Pointer (H. Campodonico)	3	1	1
Steve D. (J. Tassi)	1	2	2
Emma M. (W. Malough)	2	3	3
Baldy Mitchell (H. Campodonico)	4	4	4

Scratched—Wild Rose, Springtime.
Time—2:25, 2:28, 2:27.

Second race, 2:15 pace, best two in three:

Delilah (J. C. Welsh)	1	1
Bradmont (G. Giannini)	2	2
Tom Murphy (E. T. Ayres)	3	3

Scratched—Dolly Varden.
Time—2:11, 2:12½.

Third race, free-for-all pace, best two in three:

Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)	1	1
Frank N. (M. Ford)	2	2

Scratched—W. J. K., Hamburg Belle.
Time—2:10½, 2:12.

Fourth race, free-for-all trot, bcst two in three:

J. C. Simpson (A. Ottinger)	1	1
Ida M. (H. Boyle)	2	2
Birdeye (A. Combatalade)	3	3
Silver Hunter (T. D. Sexton)	4	4

Scratched—Nutwood Lou.
Time—2:16¾, 2:17½.

Fifth race, 2:20 mixed, best two in three:

G. J. P. (R. Consani)	2	1	1
Ishmael (F. Lauterwasser)	1	3	3
Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty)	3	2	2

Scratched—J. K., Muggins, Laddie G.
Time—2:20, 2:20, 2:21.

Sixth race, 2:18 pace, best two in three:

George Gin (G. Giannini)	1	1
William Tell (McKinney Stable)	2	2
Little Dick (N. Ohlandt Jr.)	3	3
Dicto (McKinney Stable)	4	4

Time—2:16¾, 2:17.

IS A HARNESS RACING BOOM COMING?

From the half-mile tracks in all parts of the country come reports of a renewed interest in harness racing as indicatcd in a greater attendance than has been noted in several years. Whether or not the same results will be in evidence at the mile track meetings, it is too early to state, but the chances appear to be that they will. It is likely that the craze for automobiles which spread across the country a few years ago had something to do with the lessened interest in harness racing, which was noted about that time, and there is no question but that baseball also contributed somewhat to that end, but the real love which the real American has for the horse was bound to show itself sooner or later in a renewed interest in racing, and the time seems to have arrived when the expected renewal has come. Possibly the rapid approach to professionalism in baseball is partly responsible for smaller crowds to see that sport and larger ones to see racing, and surely the once-present craze to see automobiles race has waned greatly. Now as in the past, horse racing furnishes the most enjoyable sport from an American standpoint and harness racing is clearly the most entrancing in which horses play a part. If the managers of harness racing will only keep abreast of the times and surround this brauch of raciug with the conditions which will make its charm most pronounced, there seems to be every reason to believe that the increase—or renewal—in its popularity will become more and more noticeable from now n.—Horse World.

NOTES AND NEWS

The list of new 2:10 performers now numbers nineteen.

◈ ◈ ◈

Murpby worked Peter Volo a quarter in 29½ seconds at tbe end of a 2:14½ mile tbe other day.

◈ ◈ ◈

George Baldwin, a nephew of tbe late "Lucky" Baldwin, died on July 23d at Los Angeles, aged 48 years.

◈ ◈ ◈

Carlokin 2:07½, by McKinney 2:11¼, is tied with Bingen 2:06¼ as tbe leading sire of new performers, each having five new ones.

◈ ◈ ◈

Don Densmore 2:02¼ is in fine trim. He lowered the Minnesota half-mile track record to 2:07. Al Russell is training and driving him.

◈ ◈ ◈

Lon Childs was tbe biggest money winner at the late Winnipeg meeting. His winnings amounted to $3,350; nearly double of his nearest competitor.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tbe yearling pacing record on a half-mile track is 2:26, made by Belle Acton at Omaha, Neb., driven by J. B. Cbandler, and pulling an attacbment bike weigbing 60 pounds.

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Dan Patch 1:55 is hale and bearty this season and weighs 1,175 pounds. When paraded recently before a big crowd at the International track he acted as though be thoroughly appreciated the applause.

◈ ◈ ◈

Lou Taylor of San Jose has moved his string of tbirteen borses to Pleasanton for training. Tbese horses were formerly owned by tbe late Mrs. F. H. Burke, and had been quartered on the Burke ranch.

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Tbree days will be devoted to tbe runners during tbe New York State Fair at Syracuse, August 31st to September 5tb. Tbere will be six races each day for purses of $400 and $500 and an $11,000 stake for three-year-olds will also be raced.

◈ ◈ ◈

If the horse does not seem to be well nourished, one of the first things to do is to see if his teeth are all right. Get a good veterinarian to examine the borse's mouth. No animal can thrive that cannot properly cbew its food.

◈ ◈ ◈

Gus Macey has accepted a position to train for W. H. Garth, of Huntsville, Ala. Gus trained for Mr. Garth before his employment by M. Esterbrook, and was very successful with The Clansman 2:12½, Rebel Baron 2:13½ and Fair Margaret 2:07¾. Ramey will continue training where he is.

◈ ◈ ◈

The blood of McKinney 2:11¼ is well represented in the new 2:10 trotters this season; five of them bearing McKinney crosses in their pedigrees. Belwin (4) 2:06¾ is a son of McKinney. Bertba Pointer 2:08½, Esperanza 2:09 and Virginia Barnette (3) 2:10 have one cross each of his blood, and Alerick 2:09 has two crosses of it.

◈ ◈ ◈

A new world's record, the lowering of the track's pacing record, new mark for the Ohio stake, speculation that has never been equaled for over five years, a score of pool tickets totaling $1,2,50 each, with hundreds averaging from $300 to $500, were features of sensational racing on the second day of the Grand Circuit meeting at North Randall.

◈ ◈ ◈

A match race for $44,000 has been arranged between the one-eyed colt Luke McLuke, owned by United States Senator Camden of Kentucky, and Tbe Masquerader, owned by Jere Wheelwright and Ral Parr, and the event will take place at the Saratoga track. Tbis surpasses in amount of money at stake all other thoroughbred affairs in the history of the American turf.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tbe list of pacers which secured new records of 2:10 or better at Cleveland includes Fay Richmond 2:05¼, by New Richmond 2:07¼, Ella Mackay 2:09 by Ormonde 2:08¼, Coastess Mobel 2:07¼ by Mobel 2:10, and R. H. Breat 2:06¼ by Waponee 2:13½. Ella Mackay is the pacer with which Cox secured fourth money at the Combination Park meeting of the Bay State Circuit.

◈ ◈ ◈

With the aid of the ferry freight slips already installed at the grounds of the Exposition, and the exposition terminal railway, exhibits from all parts of the world can be handled with great facility. Miles of track have heen laid over tbe grounds and spurs have been run into various exhibit palaces, permitting tbe carrying of exhibits directly from tbe freight slips and from outside the grounds.

◈ ◈ ◈

Jules Verne 57292, the sire of Babe Verne 2:25¼, Reta Verne 2:29½, Dick Verne 2:24¾, and Far Cracker 2:23½, has been purchased by Hon. Sam Parker of Hilo, T. H., and will soon be shipped to the islands. Jules Verne is one of the best bred sons of Demonio 28016, his dam being May Norris by Norris 17569 (bred at Palo Alto); second dam Idle May by Electioneer 125; tbird dam May by Wildidle. With comparatively no opportunities in the stud he has four standard performers to his credit and should prove a success in his new home.

In the first big tbree-year-old race of the year—the one at Cleveland last week—the Axworthy family was the wbole thing. Lee Axworthy 2:08, the winner, was sired by Guy Axworthy 2:08¾, son of Axwortby 2:15½; Miss Perfection, winner of second money, was sired by General Watts 2:06¾ (another son of Axworthy), and Ortolan Axwortby, winner of tbird money, was sired by Axworthy himself .

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That roan mare Duchess 2:08¾, that gave the 2:15 trotters a beating at Cleveland, is a wold's-record trotter in one respect, for she is the only 2:10 trotter tbat the breeding of both sire and dam is unknown. The race this mare went for Lon McDonald, however, is pretty good evidence that she bas some good blood in her veins, and it is likely tbat if tbe secret surrounding her origin can be unraveled that she is pretty well bred. It is to be boped that an effort will be made to discover something about her ancestry.

◈ ◈ ◈

A polo club is in course of formation in Seattle. Tbe Madison Park Fair Grounds will be used for practice and for games. The infield has been cleared up and improved for a polo field. Quite a number of men, mostly wealtby young men of Seattle, have become interested in the game. E. A. Parker and other barness horse men are lending their encouragement to the idea, believing it possible to combine polo games and harness racing and thinking tbat perbaps tbe public may tbus get back its interest in tbe barness race horse, which now seems so low there.

◈ ◈ ◈

James M. Hiatt ("Mark Field," an old-time writer for tbe Breeder and Sportsman) is now located at Granger, Mo., and is a regular contributor to tbe "Farmers Home Journal" of Louisville, Ky., making a specialty of the saddle horse department of that paper. Mr. Hiatt says in a communication to the Breeder and Sportsman tbat the leading breeders of saddle horses in Missouri are coming to San Francisco in 1915, and expect to beat the whole world at the great Panama Exposition with their exhibit next summer. Our old subscribers will remember "Mark Field" as he was a contemporaneous writer for this paper with Joseph Cairn Simpson and Alex. Waugh in tbe early 90's.

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Plans are being made by Texas horsemen to present a bill to the next session of tbe legislature to autborize the use of the pari-mutuel system of betting on race tracks in Texas. The movement at present is in tbe embryo stage, and details bave not been determined on. Many of the horsemen say that the loss of interest in racing since betting was abolished means the death of the breeding of fine horses in Texas, which had reached considerable proportions a few years ago. The pari-mutuel system originated in France, and has been successfully tried in Colorado and Kentucky. Wagers are laid by means of a machine, and the amount of betting on each horse determines its price in the betting. When the horses leave the post the machine is locked so the prices cannot be changed.

◈ ◈ ◈

C. A. Harrison's handsome filly, Tesora, will go into J. B. Stetson's stable at Centralia, as the track at Seattle is not up for harness horses. Tesora is the type of pacer often sought and seldom found, as she has individuality and gait and the home training she has so far received from Mr. Harrison and his son has developed her manners most satisfactorily. In hreeding, Tesora is higher than the Hapsburgs, being a daughter of the successful sire, The Patchen Boy (3) 2:10¾, son of Wilkes Boy 2:24½, her dam, Niquee p. 2:13¾, by Joe Patchen 2:01¼ out of Oneone p. 2:11¼, by Woodford Wilkes; second dam China Wilkes by Adrian Wilkes; third dam Mambrino Queen by Mambrino Patchen 58; fourth dam by Edwin Forrest 49, etc.

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No surprise was felt when Etawah trotted in 2:04, thereby lowering the world's record three-quarters of a second, for a majority of those who were familiar with the form of the son of Al Stanley 2:08¼ during last season were confident that, when fit, he could have lowered the three-year-old record. Etawah, after joining the stable of Ed. F. Geers, stamped himself as the greatest three-year-old ever seen, for he raced and won, in and out of condition, out-trotted and outstayed all of his rivels. He was capable of a half very close to one minute, and a quarter in 28½ seconds. His race for the Kentucky Futurity was the most remarkable exhibition of stamina ever seen in the event, as the colt was stale, sore, light in flesh, and nearly blind, yet, in spite of these handicaps, he raced his field into the ground.—American Horse Breeder.

◈ ◈ ◈

The famous producer Paronella, by Parkville, seems likely to possess the unique and unparalleled distinction of having six 2:10 trotters to her credit before the season is over. She already has four—Country Jay 2:05¼, Kentucky Todd 2:08¾, Ormonde 2:08¾ and Judge Parker 2:09½, while two others of her produce, Margaret Preston and Paronhurst, have records of 2:10¼ and 2:12¾ respectively. Both of these will be trained this season and are almost certain to take records of 2:10 or better, making an even half dozen to the credit of Paronella, giving her twice as many as the next most successful 2:10 producer, Lady Brussells, and three times as many as any other mare. Paronella is dead, but it will be a long time before any other mare succeeds in reaching a niche so high in the temple of fame.—Trotter and Pacer.

To decide who owns the best four-year-old trotter by Zombro 2:11, Dr. C. Z. Weber, proprietor of Kinwood Farm, Jeffersonville, near Norristown, Pa., and owner of the filly Mary Warren 2:16¼, by Zombro, proposes a sweepstakes race over tbe Belmont mile track, to occur on September 23d, and to be styled the Zombro Sweepstakes. It will be open to all colts or fillies by Zombro foaled in 1910. The entrance fee is to be $50 for colts eligible to the 2:30 class; $75 for those eligible to tbe 2:20 class; $100 for those eligible to tbe 2:15 class, and $125 for all not eligible to above classes. The race to be on the tbree-heat plan, 30 per cent. of tbe sum of tbe entrance fee divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. eacb heat, and the balance of the money and a silver cup to go to the borse standing best in the general summary.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tbe most surprising race of the week and the most improvement improvement was seen in San Jacinto 2:08¾, one of the transcontinental tourists. In two starts week before last at Aurora, Ill., he was once third and once fourth; best time, 2:12¼. Thursday he won tbe 2:12, the first heat from Frayola, eased down at the finish in 2:08¾, the five heats of the race averaging 2:10. He was driven by Jobn Anderson, the Burlington, Kan., trainer, who shod him a little differently at Ottawa from what be had been formerly, and he looked to be a very fast horse. He raced rigged extremely plain, without hobbles or boots and no mecbanical appliances except a small toe-weigbt. He is owned by Dr. Arnold, of San Jacinto, Cal., hence his name, and is making the eastern invasion under tbe management of James McGuire, who is ill in a hospital at Aurora. Tbat misfortune does not come singly is again seen in McGuire's case, as after San Jacinto's sparkling race, be was attacked with laminitis and was said to be in very serious condition at the close of the races Friday evening.—Horse Review.

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In tbe description of the races held at North Randall the Horse Review bas tbe following to say about the performance of Maymack in her initial start of tbe season: "Maymack, R. J. Mackenzie's California star and tbe winner of sixteen races in 1913, made ber 1914 debut in the 2:09 trot, and while sbe didn't win, she gave an excellent account of herself and greatly pleased her driver, Charley DeRyder. Her manners were perfect, and she demonstrated tbat witb DeRyder in the sulky she is in all respects a grand mare. Lon McDonald won the race with Oakdale, the veteran gray gelding being in the form of his life. Oakdale was first choice at $200, Maymack bringing $175, Willgo $60, Brighton B. $50, and tbe field $30. Oakdale set his own pace in each heat, and while the clip was fast in the stretch, he managed to stave off the challenges of Maymack. DeRyder trailed her and in the opener pulled out and brought McDonald to a drive, the last half being in 1:02, final quarter in :30½. It was the same in the second heat, the mare finishing on Oakdale's saddle in 2:07¼. Lady Grattan and the others trotted well but couldn't reach the leaders.

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If the writers on the daily papers are correct, the fine, blooded horse, is being used more and more by the society people of the East. These wealthy people complain that it is easy to own an automobile and that even the most costly ones give no distinction to the owner. In fact, a machine is a machine, and American manufacturers are producing machines that, at a glance, cannot be distinguished from the most expensive ones of European manufacture, so that there is little social prestige to be gained hy owning one of the latter. Such being the case the society leaders are turning more and more to the high-stepping trotter for social and shopping use, retaining the motor for week-end and other long trips where speed for distance is essential. These society people know that not every one can have a stable of fine horses, pairs and tandems and a few good saddlers, for the really high-class horse is scarce and expensive, and a stable of good ones is envied by their associates and is unattainable hy their "inferiors," as they are pleased to term those with less wealth than themselves. Breeders and dealers should keep their eyes open for horses of this description, for they are scarce and not to be found every day, and when they can match up a pair of fancy high-steppers they can command a price that is in keeping with their scarcity.—Western Horseman.

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London, July 25.—Philip Chinn, the noted horseman of Lexington, arrived in London today with Jefferson Livingston of Chicago for the purpose of buying thoroughbred horses. The two men are prepared to spend $1,000,000 in obtaining stallions and mares, which they will ship to Kentucky to begin breeding horses on the largest scale since the country-wide legislation forbade running races in virtually every part of the United States. From England they will go to Deauville, where a big sale of thoroughbreds is scheduled for early in August. Before returning to New York Chinn and Livingston will visit Dublin, where the famous Irish show will be held. "We hope to get at least fifty top-notch horses," Mr. Chinn explained, "and with those we expect to develop the finest racing stable in the history of horse racing in America. There is no doubt in the minds of the majority of men who know the true condition at home that there will be a tremendous revival of interest in demand for racing all over the country, and legislation permitting its revival is sure to come within a very few years."

All of the horses belonging to the Ormondale Stud of Redwood, Cal., will be sold by auction on Sept. 1 at Sheepshead Bay, L. I., by the Powers-Hunter Co. The Ormondale Stud, which formerly belonged to the late W. O'B. Macdonough, is now owned by the Ormondale Company of Redwood, Cal., and owing to the death of Mr. Macdonough will be sold out, stock, lock and barrel, at J. B. Haggin's stable, the Neck Road, Sheepshead Bay, on the date named. The four stallions, Duke of Ormonde, Ormondale, Ossary and Orsini, are all sons of the great English sire Ormonde, with the exception of Duke of Ormonde, which is a son of Orsini, so a grandson of this celebrated English horse. The twenty-seven head of mares are a blue-blooded aggregation, which have been selected with considerable care and horse knowledge. The yearling descendants of these grand broodmares which will come up for sale are eighteen in number, and are said to be a growthy lot, of excellent conformation. Catalogues may be had from the Powers-Hunter Company.

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The death of John T. Robbins, "the bone doctor," is reported from Denver, Col. He has been training and racing horses all over the country for the last twenty-five years. Two of his sons are jockeys. Robbins was well known in California; he came here in 1893 as trainer for Barney Schreiber, and made his home in Oakland for many years.

At the time of the announcement of the purchase of Stony Ford Farm by Louis Titus, of California, it was not known in this section of the country that Mr. Titus had ever been associated with or had any fondness for trotting horses. But it seems that his father, Luther H. Titus of Los Angeles, many years ago purchased and owned the trotting stallion Echo, by Hambletonian 10. Echo sired Echora, dam of Direct 2:05½, that became one of the greatest pacing race horses and sires in the country. Thus the early life of Louis Titus was spent in a trotting horse atmosphere, and it is probable that he acquired his love for trotters from this early association.—Trotter and Pacer.

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The fast pacer Dick W. 2:08¼, by Athadon 20990, has been sold by his former owner, B. F. Stone of Fresno, to A. Ottinger of San Francisco; the sale took place during the 2:07 class pace at the Breed-

Dick W. 2:08¼.

ers meeting at Salinas, and was made after Dick W. had won the first heat. Mr. Ottinger's intention is to keep Dick W. for the driving club matinees held at the Stadium in Golden Gate Park.

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TRADE PREFERENCES FOR COLOR IN HORSES.

White reflects and black absorbs heat. From experiments made with thermometers it would appear that there is a difference of 13½ degrees on a hot August day between a covering of black sand and a covering of white sand. A thermometer under white sand at 77 degrees in the shade rose to 110 degrees in the sun while one under black rose to 123½ degrees. Every shade of color between these extremes should theoretically have registered its temperature as a reflector or absorber of rays.

Every successful horse dealer buys what he knows will satisfy hus customers. His customers are varied, ranging from the 250-horse outfit of brewer or packer to the single horse and wagon of the purveyor of coal and ice. Many customers have a prejudice for or against or a superstition about a certain color.

Every sober and industrious driver takes a certain amount of pride in the appearance of his outfit. I have yet to see the man whose steady occupation was that of a teamster who was not trying to do the best he could, or the best he knew how, for his daily companions. Even the perplexed, blundering, ignorant peddler from foreign parts, who has tried to convince the humane society that his dumb friend has as much right to live and earn its living as has the peddler's children-ridden wife, struggles to make life at least as pleasant for his harness-sore beast as it is for himself.

Teamsters study and discuss their horses with one another and report daily to the barn boss when employed hy the big firms. Born of these discussions unquestionably is the prejudice for or against color. In just the same way has arisen the predilection for the mare in farming localities where no horse hreeding is attempted and also the superstition that a mare mule walks faster than a horse mule.

RACING AT DETROIT.

Detroit, July 31.—A new system of handicapping was tried today for the first time in the free-for-all trot, the last event of the week of Grand Circuit racing at the State Fair grounds. Beginning at the first turn, chalked lines were laid down the track as far as the quarter-mile post. In the scoring for each heat the four starters were given positions off the pole, according to their last year's records, and each horse had to keep its own lane until the chalk marks ended. This arrangement forced Dudie Archdale on the outside to travel about fifty yards farther than Robert Milroi, on the pole, and Anvil about thirty yards further to complete the mile. Bon Zolock was in second position.

With this advantage, Robert Milroi and Bon Zolock took a big lead in each heat. Anvil won the race, taking first and third heats, after a long chase.

The 2:07 pace furnished a great contest. Fay Richmond winning after two hard-fought heats. John D. took the first two with ease, was fifth in the third, and distanced in the fourth. Then Fay Richmond won a couple and Marietta, whom Murphy had not been extending, won the fifth. These two were alone in the sixth and seventh. Murphy took the sixth, but Fay Richmond had the staying qualities in the final and took first place in a hard drive at the finish.

The 2:22 pace was easy for R. H. Breat, which won in straight heats. Winning the 2:11 trot was a mere formality for Barta Bellini. Summary:

2:22 pace; $1050; three in five:
R. H. Breat, b. g. by Wapanee (Grady)........1 1 1
Tuah Worth, blk. m. (Geers)..................2 2 2
Sidney Dillon Jr., b. h. (Osborn)................3 3 3
Also started—Maintime, b. s. (Murphy); Beth Clark, blk. m. (Valentine).
Time—2:10¼, 2:12¾, 2:10½.

2:07 pace; $1050; three in five:
Fay Richmond, gr. g. by Newmond (Land)..3 2 1 1 2 2 1
Mariettfa, blk. m. by Edward (Murphy)....6 6 3 2 1 1 2
Baron Alcyone, b. g. (Valentine)............5 3 2 3 4 ro
Also started—Alcy E., b. m. (Whitney); John D., b. g. (Bretienfield); Exal, ch. f. (McGrath); Little Bernice, b. m. (Frost).
Time—2:08½, 2:14.

2:11 trot; $1050; three in five:
Marta Bellini, br. m. by Bellini (Dickerson)....1 1 1
Echomore, b. s. (Williams) 2 2 3
King Brook, blk. g. (McCarthy) 3 3 2
Time—2:10¼, 2:11½, 2:11¾.

Conner handicap, free-for-all trot; $1400; two in three:
Anvil, b. s. by St. Valient—Vincent (Geers)....1 4 1
Robert Milroi, b. g. (Snow) 2 1 3
Bon Zolock, b. g. (Garrison) 3 2 2
Dudie Archdale, blk. m. (Jones), also started.
Time—2:08½, 2:11, 2:09½.

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THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Grand Rapids (Mich.), August 3.—Although all the races on the opening day's Grand Circuit programme here were won in straight heats, there were spirited contests, especially in the 2:15 trot, in which Ortolan Axworthy was forced to step a mile in 2:07½ to capture the second heat. This was close to the record for a three-year-old. Lucille Spier won the race by takiug the first and third heats.

Napoleon Direct in the 2:17 pace, Belwin in the 2:18 trot, and Frank Patch in the 2:12 pace were the other winners. Summaries:

2:12 pace, purse $1000:
Frank Patch, br. h. by The Patchen Boy (Cox) 1 1 3 1
R. H. Breat, b. g. (Grady) 6 3 1 7
Major Orge, b. g. (Murphy)......................2 4 6 2
Also started—Fred DeForrest, br. s. (Osborn); Little Bernice, b. m. (Frost-McMahon); Sbadeline, ch. s. (Owen); Fillmore Dillon, ch. h. (Hersey); Lelia Patchen, blk. m. (Snow); Andy K., b. g. (Harris); Miss Newsure, b. m. (McDonald); Tuah Wortb, blk. m. (Geers); Nelda Shnell, br. m. (Garrison); Myrtle Patch, blk. m. (Hoffman).
Time—2:06¾, 2:06¼, 2:05½, 2:08½.

2:17 pace, purse $2000, 3 in 5:
Napoleon Direct, ch. h. by Walter Direct (Geers) 1 1 1
Peter S., b. g. (Harris) 2 2 2
Ella MacKay, blk m. (Cox) 3 6 3
Also started—Fib, b. g. (Winslow); J. O., blk. h. (Dean); Sidney Dillon Jr., b. h. (Walker); Maintime, b. h. (Murphy).
Time—2:08¼ 2:07¼, 2:08½.

2:15 trot, purse $2000, 2 in 3:
Lucille Spier, br. f. by Directum Spier (Shaw)....1 2 1
Ortolan Axworthy, b. c. (McDonald)..............2 1 4
Miss Perfection, b. f. (DeRyder)..................3 5 2
Also started—Hollyrood Ben, ch. c. (Dodge); Kathryn Collette , br. f. (McMahon); W. J. Leiburn, b. c. (McCarthy); Adbella Watts, b. f. (McDevitt); Truesda, b. f. (Cox); St. Frisco, b. c. (Geers).
Time—2:07¾, 2:07½, 2:11¼.

2:18 trot, purse $2000, 3 in 5:
Belwin, b. c. by McKinney (Gerrity).............1 1 1
The Temptress, b. m. (Murphy) 5 2 3
Mr. Forbes, br. c. (Snow) 2 4 4
Also started—Barney Gibbs, br. g. (Geers); Tommy DeForrest, b. c. (Osborn); Lusitania, b. m. (Marvin); Lou Dewey, b. m. (Dickerson); Dudie Elkhunt, blk. m. (McDonald).
Time—2:08½, 2:11, 2:06¾.

Grand Rapids (Mich.), August 4.—The Grand Rapids Railway $5000 stake for 2:20 class trotters, the feature on today's Grand Circuit programme, was won by Margaret Druien in straight heats after a fine contest with Sienna in the first two miles and Peter Scott in the third.

The winner was forced to lower the stake record by :01¾ to capture the second heat in 2:05½. Four of the seven starters in this event were sired by Peter the Great.

Star Winter had all the class in the 2:09 trot, winning as he pleased in straight heats. Our Colonel won the 2:06 pace, taking all three heats in fast time. Summary:

2:06 class pacing; purse $1000; three in five:
Our Colonel, b. s. by Colonel Cochran (Childs)....1 1 1
Baron A., b. s. (Cox) 2 3 2
Walnut Grove, blk. s. (Ruthven) 3 2 3
Also started—King Daphne, blk. h. (Frost); Zombrewer, gr. m. (Snow).
Time—2:05½, 2:04¼, 2:04¼.

2:20 class trotting; purse $5000; three in five:
Margaret Druien, b. f. by Peter the Great (McMahon) 1 1 1
Sienna, br. m. (Gerrity) 2 2 4
Peter Scott, b. h. (Cox) 5 4 2
Also Started — McCloskey, br. g. (McDonald); The Guide, b. h. (Geers); Rythme II, blk. m. (Shanks).
Time—2:07½, 2:05½, 2:07.

2:09 class trot; purse $2000; three in five:
Star Winter, b. g. by Ed Winter (McDonald)....1 1 1
May Mack, b. m. (DeRyder) 3 2 2
Judson Girl, b. m. (Cox) 2 3 3
Also started—M. L. J., b. g. (Britenfield); Will Go, h. h. (Marvin); King Brook, blk. g. (McCarthy); Tommy Finch, b. h. (Hall); Echomore, blk. h. (Wilson); Dago, b. g. (Grady).
Time—2:07¼, 2:06¾, 2:07¾.

Grand Rapids (Mich.), August 5.—Two world's records were established at the Grand Circuit meet today when William, winner of the 2:04 pace, did the second mile in 2 minutes flat and made an average of 2:01 for the three heats. William won all three heats easily and did not seem fully extended at any time.

Lassie McGregor, winner of the M. & M. at Detroit last week, captured The Furniture $5000 stake, for 2:12 trotters, in five heats. She took the first heat in a nose finish, won the second with ease, broke badly and narrowly escaped the flag in the third, finished second to King Clansman in the fourth, and captured the final in a hard drive by a close margin.

Frank Bogash Jr. took three straight in the free-for-all pace after losing the first heat to Earl Jr.

2:04 pace, purse $1000, three in five:
William, b. c. by Abe J. (Marvin)..............1 1 1
Dr. Burns Jr., b. h. (Whitney)..................2 4 2
Walter Cochato, blk. h. (Murphy) 3 2 4
Also started—Pickles, b. m. (Jackson); Evelyn W., h. m.
Time—2:00½, 2:00, 2:02½.

2:12 trot, purse $5000, three in five:
Lassie McGregor, br. m. by Jay McGregor (Murphy) 1 1 8 2 1
King Clansman, hr. h. (McMahon)..........3 3 1 1 2
Martabellini, b. m. (Dickerson)..............7 2 2 3 3
Also started—Henrietta C., b. m. (Hall); Axtien, ch. h. (Harris); Harry J. S., blk. h. (Gerrity); Moella, b. m. (McGrath); Hazel Laing, ch. m. (Andrews).
Time—2:06¼, 2:07½, 2:08½, 2:06¾, 2:08¼.

Free-for-all pace, purse $1000, three in five:
Frank Bogash Jr., b. g. by Frank Bogash (Murphy) 2 1 1 1
Earl Jr., gr. h. (Hanafin) 1 3 2 2
Hal B. Jr., br. h. (McEwen)........................3 2 3 3
Time—2:04¼, 2:04½, 2:03¼, 2:03.

Grand Rapids (Mich.), August 6.—Etawah, who two weeks ago broke the two-year-old colt record held by Directum for twenty-one years, clipped another quarter of a second from the mark at today's Grand Circuit meet when, driven by Geers in an exhibition mile, he covered the distance in 2:03¾.

King Couchman easily won the $3000 Comstocfl stake for 2:11 pacers in straight heats.

After finishing poorly in two heats of the 2:08 pace, Omar showed surprising speed and captured the next three.

The handicap sweepstakes was won by Grace, who started 162 feet back of the wire, the greatest handicap. The race went four heats, Grace taking the last two. The summary:

2:08 trot, purse $1000, three in five:
Omar, b. g. by Noblesse (Floyd)..........5 3 1 1 1
Oakdale, gr. g. (McDonald) 1 1 3 6 5
Reusens, ch. g. (Geers) 4 2 5 5 2
Also started—Newzel, b. g. (Andrews); Tomly Horn, b. g. (Owen); Grand Marshal, b. g. (Snow).
Time—2:06¾, 2:10, 2:08½, 2:09¾, 2:10.

2:11 pace, purse $3000, three in five:
King Clansman, br.g. by Atlantic King (McMahon)1 1 1
Thistle Patch, blk. s. (Snow) 2 2 2
Ruby K., b. m. (McDevitt) 3 7 4
Also started—Dwight Logan, b. h. (Tyree); Sellers, b. g. (Garrison); Eel Direct, gr. h. (McEwen); Baron Alcyone, b. g. (McGrath); The Assessor, cb. g. (Geers); Gilbert M., b. g. (Winslow); Irene Beau, ch. m. (Murphy); Grand Opera, b. h. (James); Tom King, ch. h.
Time—2:03½, 2:04½, 2:04¾.

Handicap sweepstakes, free-for-all trot, purse $1500, two in three:
Grace, cb. m. by Peter the Great (McDevitt) 3 2 1 1
Sterling Hall, b. h. (Murphy) 2 1 3 2
Robert Milroi, b. g. (Snow) 1 4 4 3
Bon Zolock, b. g. (Garrison) ....4 3 2 d
Time—2:14½, 2:12¼, 2:14¼, 2:13¾.

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THE UNHITCHED HORSE.

Here is a quotation from an advertising magazine that is well worth remembering:

"'The average man looks on advertising as a mysterious something quite apart from ordinary business,' says an observant exchange. You bet he does, and that's right where he makes his first big mistake. Advertising is not something apart from business, save as the horse is separate from the cart—when unhitched the cart is at a standstill."

When they come to choosing the right horse, merchants and manufacturers find that newspaper advertising is the most active steed in the stable and costs less for upkeep.

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THE REDUCINE COMPANY IN NEW QUARTERS.

The Reducine Co. has, after several removals since engaging in business in this country, made a final shifting of its headquarters and erected a large plant for the manufacture of its remedies in Otsego, Michigan. It has built an office, a factory and a fireproof warehouse, each as complete as possible. It also owns its own sewer system, heating and lighting systems. There never was a remedy that has taken a hold upon the sympathies of horsemen like Reducine. It has been the means of displacing the cruel firing iron and relegating it to the junk-pile. Reducine has saved many a dollar in veterinary bills, and some of the cures it has made are almost miraculous. Its easy application and the fact that the animal can be worked just the same as if it were not in use are reasons why it is endorsed everywhere.

THE RACING OUTLOOK.

A revival of horse racing in the United States appears to be at hand. If the crooks who wrecked the game can he kept out of it the chances are that the "sport of kings" will he permitted to resume at several of the old stands during this fall and next spring.

Horse owners and racing men generally have at last arrived at the conclusion that the public, which is the law, will not permit racing or racetrack gambling which is controlled by thieves and sharpers and that the old gang must be kept out of the game entirely.

On this hasis a campaign has been inaugurated and it is meeting with much success at New Orleans, Hot Springs, St. Louis, and several other places.

The chances of success in reviving the game in Missouri and Arkansas are better than they ever have heen and the probability is that Hot Springs will have a race meet next spring.

The American public favors horse racing. The great majority want it. They will vote for it and will vote against repressive laws.

But they will not submit to having the game in the control of the handbook trust or combine of crooked track and horse owners that ruined the game in the West.

Louisiana was ready to restore racing last spring and the word went out that the old combine was hack of the proposed law—and it was all off.

The old crowd agreed to get out of Hot Springs and turn their track over to a company of business men. Tbe Governor was ready to let racing go on when the word came that the move was a ruse and that the old gang still had the mount. The Governor backed water rapidly.

The truth is, racing can be restored only when the restorers are on the level and honest—and at last they appear to he trying to he.

There is a lesson and a warning for baseball magnates in the attitude of the public toward horse racing. If any one a dozen years ago had said racing could be killed he would have been laughed at.

Basehall men would laugh scornfully now if told they are surely killing their own game. They are as far along toward the finish as racing was twelve years ago—and going more rapidly.

The prosperity of all sports depends upon the confidence of the public in such sports. It has been shocking in the last year to see how public confidence in the honesty of baseball has heen shattered. And the magnates are going right ahead making conditions worse.

Just now the three major leagues are engaged in making hig trades. They are weakening strong cluhs and strengthening weak ones. They are "equalizing" and "adjusting."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT AT PHOENIX.

Mr. C. B. Wood, the Secretary of the Arizona State Fair, has mailed conditions for a 2:03 class pace which has been put on at the special request of several owners, mostly Californians. The conditions of this race are published herewith. Mr. Wood expresses the belief that he will have no trouble in filling this pace, but if it does not fill hy Septemher first, he will cancel the same and use the money for some other purpose:

"As soon as our speed program was issued, several owners of horses with records of 2:03 or better, requested us to make the 2:04 pace a 2:03 pace, or put on another pace, so that they could have two starts at our meet.

Not wishing to change our announced program, we took the matter up with the Phoenix Board of Trade, and their directors agreed to put up a purse of $1,000 to he known as the Phoenix Board of Trade Special 2:03 Pace, time allowance of one second for records made prior to 1914.

This pace is scheduled for the first day of the Fair, and it is intended primarily for horses with records of 2:03 or better; nevertheless, if horses with slower records desire to enter, they are not barred.

All the horses that are entered in our 2:04 and F. F. A. paces, will be automatically entered in the 2:03 pace and he entitled to start on the payment of the regular entry fee of 3%. If they do not care to start no entry fee will be charged against them.

The idea of this race is to give the horses that are entered in the F. F. A., but cannot start in the 2:04, a chance to start on Monday, the first day of the Fair, and for the horses of this race, and those in the 2:04 pace ,to meet in a grand championship contest on Saturday, the last day of the Fair.

These fast paces are scheduled as follows:

Monday—2:03 pace, Phoenix Board of Trade Special, $1,000; Wednesday—2:04 pace, $2,000; Thursday—Free-for-all pace, $2,000.

Remember, all horses entered in the 2:04 and the F. F. A. paces have the option of starting, or not, in the 2:03 pace, and there is one second time allowance on all records of 2:03 or hetter made prior to 1914.

With one exception, no race meet in the United States offers as much money as Phoenix, for pacers with records of 2:04 or hetter, and there need be no exception for moneys offered for pacers in classes of 2:10 or hetter.

Also, we wish to call your attention to the Phoenix Board of Trade purse of $500 for three-year-old and under pacers, open to all. This purse is also offered at the request of a number of owners, who desire such a race."

SAVAGE, MINN., RECORD MEETING.

[By M. W. Savage.]

A record meeting was held at the International 1:55 Horse Farm mile track, Savage, Minn., on July 21st. The track was rather slow, owing to lack of rain for ahout three weeks, hut there was also a stiff wind which horses had to face all through the back stretch, making the time considerably slower than it would have heen under conditions which ordinarily prevail at this track.

Dan Patch secured two new 2:10 pacers at this meeting, Dazzle Patch 2:09¾ and Edna Patch 2:08¼. All of our horses are very much behind in their work, owing to the long rainy season that prevailed the early part of the summer, during which time our covered half-mile track was out of commission. Dazzle Patch had not been given any fast work this year, so all that Mr. Macey wanted him to do at this meeting was to slip into the 2:10 list. Edna Patch, property of Thomas Irvine, of St. Paul, looks like a very high-class mare and should be a winner in the slow paces, as she has both speed and manners.

The three-year-old stallion colt, Electric Patch, furnished the surprise of the afternoon, by taking a record of 2:12, although his fastest previous work had not heen better than 2:18. He stepped the first half of his mile in 1:05 and could have trotted the whole distance close to 2:10, but Mr. Macey did not care to drive him out the last half, owing to the strong wind. This three-year-old showed that he can easily beat 2:10 next week. He will have a chance to race this year, as he is entered in quite a number of stakes.

Two three-year-old pacers, Minnehaha Patch and Margaret Patch, secured records of 2:16¼ and 2:18½ respectively, and all the horses that started to beat their marks were successful, with one exception. The crowd which ordinarily attends the Savage meetings from the Twin Cities was greatly increased by the attendance of several hundred members of the National Retail Harness Dealers' Association, which held a convention in Minneapolis this week. They attended the meeting in a hody, going down on a special train over the Dan Patch electric line. They all reported a good time and were especially pleased when the champion Dan Patch was shown in harness through the quarter stretch.

Dan never looked better in his life, being hale and hearty, and weighing 1,175 pounds. This was the first crowd of any size he had seen in several years and the veteran record breaker showed his keen enjoyment of his temporary return to public life, by many proud nods of the head.

Another meeting will probably be held the latter part of September for the purpose of marking the two-year-olds which are now in training. Below are the names of the horses and their performances:

Savage, Minn.—mile track; American rules.

To beat 2:24½ pacing:
Dazzle Patch, br. h. 5, by Dan Patch (Macey)......2:09¾
Liberty Patch, b. h. 5, by Dan Patch (Lang)........2:12¾
Margaret Patch, blk. m. 3, by Dan Patch (Macey)..2:18½
Mary E. Patch, b. m. 6, by Dan Patch (Lang)......2:19¼

To beat 2:25¼ pacing:
Rita Patch, b. m. 4, by Dan Patch (Macey)........2:17¾
Edna Patch, blk m. by Dan Patch (McDonald)....2:08¼

To beat 2:29¼ trotting:
Electric Patch, blk. h. 3, by Dan Patch (Macey)...2:12

To beat 2:18¾ trotting:
Dellalto, ch. h. by Allerto (McDonald).............2:19¼

UHLAN IS RETIRED FROM THE TRACK.

New York, July 29.—Uhlan, the racing whirlwind, never again will he seen in a race, and never again will appear on a track in exhibition miles, according to the recent announcement of C. K. G. Billings, his multi-millionaire owner.

"Uhlan, like Alexander, has no more worlds to conquer," declared Billings, "and so I shall put him in retirement. He has done all that ever was asked of him—and done it well. He has deserved a rest and he shall get it on my Virginia farm, where he will end his days in ease and comfort."

The passing of Uhlan takes from the turf the greatest race horse that ever was foaled; a horse that never may know an equal.

Uhlan, the perfect horse, today holds practically every trotting record. He has smashed so many track records with his wonderful hurst of speed that it would take an adding machine to compute them all. And he rounded out his career on October 9, 1913, at Lexington, Ky., with the most amazing performance of all—trotting a mile, with a runner at his side, in 1:54½, the best mile ever negotiated by either trotter or pacer.

Uhlan holds the world's record for straight trotting, without the aid of a runner or a windshield, with a mark of 1:58, made in Lexington, Ky., in 1912. Lou Dillon's hest was 1:58½, made in 1903. But this mark is regarded as at least three seconds slower naturally than the record made by Uhlan, as Lou Dillon had the protection of a windshield in stepping to her record mile, and Uhlan did not.—Exchange.

Miss Perfection, who finished second in each heat of the Fasig 2:12 Trot for three-year-olds, to Lee Axworthy, is a daughter of General Watts 3, 2:06¾, out of Sue Fletcher, by Tregantle 2:09¼. She was hred hy the late Clem Beachey Jr., who sold her to R. J. Mackenzie the fall she was a yearling. Early last season she was traiued some by Mr. Geers, hut was not started, owing to a slight mishap. Charley DeRyder now has her in charge, and two weeks before the Cleveland meeting he drove her a mile in 2:08¼. She is a grand looking filly, is well behaved, and should do even better with another race or two.

GLANDERS VACCINE NOT SATISFACTORY.

The glanders vaccine is not effective in rendering horses immune from this dangerous disease is the conclusion reached by specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as a result of extensive experiments with horses and other animals. The experiments show that while mallein is highly effective as a means to discover the presence of glanders in a horse, neither mallein nor glanders vaccine has shown any positive value in curing animals sick with glanders. In the experiments seventeen horses were used. These were stabled under such conditions that vaccinated and unvaccinated horses could be hrought into contact with a discharging case of glanders. Mallein and eye tests were used carefully to determine the results. The investigators report the following conclusions which appear in a professional paper published by the Department entitled "Immunization Tests With Glanders Vaccine":

The results obtained hy these investigations appear to be sufficient to demonstrate the unsatisfactory results of this method of immunization. Of the 13 immunized animals, 9 contracted the disease from natural exposure, which is a large proportion when it is considered that all animals were aged and kept most of the time during the exposure out of doors. Of the 4 remaining immunized horses, 1 died of impaction after the second vaccination, while the other 3 animals were killed August 20th, 1913, in order to ascertain by post mortem examination the possibility of glanders existing in these animals which had given positive serum reaction, but which had returned to normal. In artificial infections of the vaccinated animals, they showed no resistance whatsoever, as hoth vaccinated horses promptly developed au acute form of the disease from touching the Schneiderian membrane with the platinum loop which had been touched to a growth of glanders bacilli. For the present, therefore, it seems advisahle to abstain from immunizing horses hy this method, as a practice of this kind may do more harm than goood. Owners having horses which are supposedly immunized would naturally become careless, thinking their animals were resistant to the disease, and thus even a hetter opportunity would be offered for the propagation of the disease than if the horses were not vaccinated. Furthermore ,the fact that the blood of vaccinated animals can not be utilized for serum tests for two or three months after the injections is also a great disadvantage in the eradication of the disease.

As a result of this preliminary work, it appears that the control and eradication of glanders must still be dependent upon the concentration of efforts in eliminating infected horses and the adoption of proper precautions against the introduction of infected animals into stahles free from the disease. The results achieved in Germany, Austria and Canada by these methods have proved very encouraging, and no doubt if executed in the same spirit in this country a marked reduction in the cases of glanders would result.

FEEDING FOALS AT PASTURE.

The foal running with its dam at pasture is expected to do better than the one whose dam must work in the fields, but very often it does not fare so well. This is especially true as the season advances. When the flies get had in late summer the tender-skinned foal is pestered to the point of distraction. The flies keep it too nervous to graze well. At the same time the mare's milk-flow declines, just at the time when the youngster really needs more feed.

Feeding grain behind a creep will take care of these pasture foals. It is easily done. A small pen is made, a rod or more square, according to the numher of foals to be fed together. The bottom of the fence is 3½ or 4 feet from the ground and preferably made of smooth poles. One or two wires or poles are placed above to make the fence five feet high or more. A gateway is provided with slip poles or a gate. A feedtrough is placed in the middle of this lot and a little oats or oats and bran are fed in it.

The mare and foal are turned into the lot to eat. After they are fed in this way a few days so that the foal gets accustomed to the lot and the feed, the gateway is closed. The mare is salted nearby and the foal is fed regularly in the lot. It can go in and out at will under the fence. Usually horses have some certain spot in the pasture where they stand to rest and fight flies. If the creep is built nearby the foal will make the best use of it.

Fed in this way the youngster will continue to grow well right along. If the flies get very bloodthirsty its thrift may be increased by providing a dark shed or stall to which the mare and foal may retreat during the day. If the creep can be huilt near such a shelter, the conditions are found just right.

The foal that lies around in the stable during the day while its dam is away at work commonly gains rapidly in late summer over the foal that runs out all the time. Resting in the darkened barn during the day, it escapes the flies and is handy for regular feeding. When the mare is turned with it to pasture at night there is plenty of opportunity to play and graze in comfort. Feed, exercise and comfort are the essentials for rapid early growth, and early growth is necessary for a large mature size.—Breeders' Gazette.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Aug. 10—Edmonton, Alberta. Northern Gun Club.

Sept. 7.—Eureka, Cal. Eureka Blue Rock Club. Warren E. Innes, Secretary.

Sept. 7—Tacoma, Wash. Tacoma Gun Club, E. W. Cooper, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $500 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 9—San Francisco, Cal. Golden Gate Gun Club, T. D. Riley, President.

September 19 and 20.—Sacramento. Capital City Blue Rock Club. B. H. Worthen, Manager.

Sept. 22, 23—San Jose, Cal. San Jose Blue Rock Club, C. N. Ford, Secretary.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Sept. 28, 29—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Arlz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Arlz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 4,5—Vancouver Exhibition Association, Vancouver, B. C. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

ECHOES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

[By August Wolf.]

There are 1,600 head of buffalo in the Dominion of Canada. Fifteen hundred and sixty of these animals are domiciled in three public parks in the province of Alberta, the largest herd being in Buffalo Park, near Wainwright, 135 miles east of Edmonton. This herd consists of 1,447 head, including 243 calves born in 1913. There are 82 buffalo at Elk Island, 35 miles south of Edmonton, and 31 head in Rocky Mountain Park at Banff. Ten years ago there were fewer than a hundred buffalo in captivity in all Canada.

M. Pablo, one time owner of the largest herd on the American continent, shipped eight buffalo from Montana to Alberta in 1913. He has asked the Dominion government for an extension of time to track the outlaw buffalo of the Pablo herd and will send them to Buffalo Park as soon as they can be rounded up and taken to the railroad.

Professor Hooper, president of the American Bison Society, at a recent meeting of that organization, said, after reporting 3,453 buffalo in the United States in 1913, that the increase was 19 per cent over 1912. Five hundred and forty-nine calves were born last year. He added that renewed interest among the people of the United States and Canada assures the future of the buffalo.

Of the millions of bison that roamed over and held the plains less than a half-century ago, but few remain. From time unrecorded the bison lorded over all the fertile grazing land of this continent. The greater part of these herds were in the south and west, but when Europeans began to settle in America, small bunches of the animals were occasionally found near the Atlantic coast, though they were generally rare anywhere east of the Appalachian mountains. From the Rocky mountains to the Great Lakes in the north, from Kentucky across the continent to Nevada in the South, and from Great Slave Lake in the Northwest territories to Mexico on the south, the bison wandered in mighty droves, migrating as snow-storm and drought dictated. Wide, rolling plains as far as the sharp eyes of the settler could reach, were blackened with huge, shaggy hump-backed beasts, bellowing, fighting and pawing.

Paul Kane, a traveling artist, in describing a trip to Edmonton in 1859, says that during the whole of three days preceding his arrival at Edmonton, he saw nothing else along the banks of the Saskatchewan but buffalo. They covered the plains as far as the eye could reach, so numerous at times they impeded his progress, filling the air with dust almost to suffocation. At night he frequently found much difficulty selecting a place to camp on account of the immense number of buffalo.

Dr. McRae in his "History of the Province of Alberta," has the following interesting paragraph on the value of the buffalo to the Indian:

"Those Indians who dwelt in the south and west of Manitoba, and in the region between the rapid running Saskatchewan river and the International boundary of Canada and the United States, depended almost entirely upon the buffalo for food and raiment and all the essentials of life and comfort. He hunted the buffalo and his women followed in his wake. They stripped the slain animals of their hides and horns and preserved the flesh. The moccasin, the fine robes, the leggings, were made from the tanned skins. From these, too, were prepared the tent covering, the bridle and the lariat. The horns became powder flasks, the sinews bow strings, the bones ornaments.

"The flesh was the staple article of diet. What was not eaten fresh was dried in long strips, or pounded dowu into pemmican for future use. The cradle of the infant was buffalo skin; the shrouds of the dead warrior was his splendid buffalo robe. From time immemorial these children of the plains have lived on the buffalo. To rob him of this animal was to deprive him of his livelihood. To him the buffalo was the staff of life, the very condition of his contiuued existence."

The average person today can hardly realize what the numbers of these herds amounted to, though an idea may be formed from the statement of Colonel Dodge in a report to the United States National Museum. In making a journey through Arkansas, he passed through a continuous herd of buffalo for 25 miles.

The buffalo disappeared in the late 70's. The exact cause for the astonishly rapid decrease has never been satisfactorily determined. Many have thought that some epidemic peculiar to cattle carried them off. Others say it was the wholesale destruction of the animals for their valuable hides. It is related that traders in the south sent uen to the north to burn the grass so that the buffalo would not return northward to breed. It is known that as a consequence of prairie fires, incendiary or natural, the buffalo did not again frequent their old northern stamping grounds after 1879, but roamed the prairies of the Yellowstone country where they were finally exterminated except in widely segegregated bands.

* * *

Benjamin K. Miller, traveler and big game hunter, scientist of the expedition on a jaunt of nine thousand miles into the northern wilds and described by Emerson Hough as "the most exact and least exacting soul on earth," was in Edmonton a few days ago on the way to the mountains in British Columbia, where he and "Bill" Woods, a famous guide and hunter of Wisconsin, will follow the trail of the grizzly bear.

From the Cariboo country, where they are planning to pass a month or so, Miller, whose vote is registered in Milwaukee, and Woods, a resident of the west when it was wild, will invade western Washington and Oregon, going thence to California and Arizona to idle awhile in the districts made famous by the Yosemite and the Grand Canyon, returning home early in the fall. The pair will do some scientific work on the trip, but it is designed chiefly as a vacation.

Miller has visited many parts of the world. He crossed Africa in the latitudes traveled by Livingstone and shot hippos, elephants and lions long before Roosevelt wrote books dealing with the pastime. He has seen the interior of South America, Siberia and Arabia and delved into the mysteries of other equally unknown lands. He was one of the urst white men to penetrate the unexplored places in northern Alberta and the northwest territories, on an expedition headed by James K. Cornwall of Edmonton.

One of his feats, two years ago, was a trip in an 18-foot canoe on the Athabasca river from Fitzhugh, B. C., to Athabasca, Alta., on the crest of high water, while last summer in company with Cornwall and Hough he negotiated the Arctic pass, known as the Rat Portage, a matter of five hundred miles in twenty-two days, on a trip from Edmonton to White Horse, unquestionably the lougest wilderness journey on the continent.

Writing of the Rat Portage Hough says, in a recent article:

"For the purpose of geography it may perhaps be as well to explain that of all the many "rat portages" this is the most northerly. It is not the Rat portage of Manitoba, Missouri, or Allegash, but that lying above the Arctic Circle ou the most northerly pass of the Rocky mountains.

"You come to it by traveling something like two thousand miles northwestward on the Hudson's Bay company's steamers from Athabasca Landing, just above Edmonton. You pass Lake Athabasca and Great Bear Lake, and finally, near the delta mouth of the Mackenzie river, you reach Fort McPherson on the Peel. The Rat portage is the road that leads from the Mackenzie River basin—upstream by way way of the Porcupine."

Many gold-seekers, from various parts of the world, came to grief on Rat portage during the rush by way of the Edmonton trail in 1897-8. The ridge is marked by a broadly-blazed spruce, labeled, "the Summit Tree. Please Register." Many names have been inscribed upon tbe smooth surface. One man wrote these lines, exprsssive of his relief, at reaching the summit:

"My feelings here I scarce can tell—
To um it up, 'twas simply hell!"

John Firth, trader at Fort McPherson, has crossed the summit 137 times in the last 40 years. The summit is 105 miles from the fort. Engineers say that the pass is entirely feasible for a railway.

Hough describes Rat portage as "the inscrutable, the invincible, the peerless, passing between two vast and unknown waterways of unconquerable wildernesses, hedged about with glistening snow-swept peaks and enshrouded with the eternal mysteries of the icy North."

* * *

Fred M. Lee, president of the Pioneer Silver-Black Fox company, owner of a number of private ranches in Alberta, said in au interview at Edmonton, that it will be at least twenty-five years before the value of the fox is estimated on the pelt value. There is a greater demand than ever for breeding animals, he added, hence more will engage in the industry. The greatest danger to the future of the business, lies in the promotion of over-capitalized companies and through the inexperience of those who may be tempted to take up fox-ranching. He added:

"There is a tendency at present on the part of persons who happen to capture a couple of foxes, to imagine they have made a life competency. For this reason they are at first disinclined to sell to the breeders at the market prices, and come to the conclusion that the regular companies are in a combination to beat them out of their just reward.

"However, the business here is yet in its infancy, and with a better understanding between the trapper and the companies, and with sane regulations in conuection with the securing of foxes, things will right themselves, and there can be no doubt but that the business will make as much money for Alberta as it has for the littleprovince down by the sea."

* * *

Returning to Edmonton from Lac la Biche, 150 miles north, where he spent seven weeks, L. Trudel, a furrier, said that the district is one of the best in the world for breeding foxes. Most of the half-breed Indians, he related, own live foxes. In one place he found 81 animals. He reports that J. Belanger of Montreal recently invested $10,000 in live foxes there. Trudel is planning to open a fur factory at Lac la Biche, where the Hudson Bay company has one of the largest reserves. There are 60 families in the district. The settlement should grow rapidly, as the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway Company will have extended its line from Edmonton to the hamlet within six months.

* * *

A. E. Hofues of Grouard, Alta., is in Edmonton with 26 black and silver foxes, which he values at $25,000. The collection is said by experts to be one of the best seen in Edmonton in many years.

THE BOWWOW AND THE BURGLAR.

[Five Belgian police dogs are doing patrol duty in New York City.]

With each foot in a rubber-soled boot
Once a burglar went out after loot.
Drills and jimmies he lugged,
And a tomcat he hugged
'Neath the coat of his hand-me-down suit.

A police dog imported from Ghent
In pursuit of the bold burglar went,
And he gave a loud yelp,
Meaning, "Here he is, help!"
Just as soon as his nose struck the scent.

Did the burglar get limp as a rag,
And resort to revolver and gag?
No; he merely hissed "Scat!"
To his big Thomas cat,
And then coolly walked off with the swag.

When the roundsman rushed up in fierce glee
Not a trace of the thief could he see;
But the four-legged "cop,"
Near the burglarized shop,
Had the big Thomas cat up a tree!

DOVE SEASON OPENS.

The open season for doves began last Saturday in Game Districts 2 and 5. The season in Santa Cruz county is closed all the year round. In those portions of Merced and Stanislaus counties, iu District 5, the season is also closed by the County Supervisors.

In the dove-hunting country about Woodland, the birds shot by hunters are very young for this time of year. For some reason the birds have bred late this year and are not as well grown at this time as in past years. Usually doves nest three or four times a year, with the result that there is always a percentage of young birds shot. This condition, however, could be remedied by making the open season come later.

Near Tracy, since the season opened July 15, dove shooting has been excellent, birds being plentiful and well grown.

Along the banks of Putah creek and through Scott's canyon, near Winters, doves are reported to be numerous. Otto Feudner, Charles F. Breidenstein and William Fisher investigated the "cooers" in that district a week ago but with rather indifferent success.

HUNTING NOTES.

Three nearby counties — Alameda, Sonoma and Santa Clara—lifted the lid for the deer hunters Saturday last. The mobilization of the Santa Clara riflemen began on Friday, with the Mount Hamilton ranges as the main objective point. The army in the hills was joined by the reserves Sunday. The same may be stated comparatively as to conditions in the other two counties.

Meanwhile, for the past two weeks, Marin county sportsmen have gathered in a fair crop of bucks. The Bolinas bay region and the hills near Point Reyes are said to harbor quite a number of bucks. Among the successful Victor Gun Club huntsmen were County Assessor P. H. Cochrane and Frank Reid. The club members have not molested spike bucks so far this season, the big bucks with wide-spreading antlers only being on the black list. Over 100 does and fawns have been counted in the hills and canyons of the club preserves.

One hunting party, composed of Joseph Redding and two sons, D. Redmond and L. Johanson, came in after a hunt in the Nicasio country, with four fine bucks—one a forked horn and three large-sized spike bucks.

Robert Brown, J. McLoughlin and Roy Kopf of Petaluma successfully hunted on the Novato Gun Club section, two large deer being the tally for the day. On the old LaFranchi ranch one forked horn fell to the rifles of John Clarke Jr. and a party of friends. Bucks are scarce in that region, but does and fawns are numerous.

Why should hunters go to the wilds of Mendocino and Sonoma counties or hit the top ranges of Lucas valley or Tamalpais when you can kill forkhorn deer within a short distance from the main street of the city of San Rafael? asks The Independent. The two fortunate young men who made the killing were F. Nelson and John McCarthy of San Rafael. They took their rifles last Sunday morning and proceeded up San Rafael hill and were hunting a short time when they encountered a large forkhorn weighing about 100 pounds. After firing a number of shots the young men succeeded in killing their prize. This is not the first time that deer were killed in San Rafael. The hills back of the Hotel Rafael have furnished a number of fine specimens in the last 20 years and at the present time there are more deer in the Santa Venetia hills and the hills back of the Hotel Rafael than any other part of the county. It is consoling to the people of San Rafael that they are only within an hour's ride of a great metropolitan city like San Francisco and can slaughter deer virtually within the heart of their city.

Near Tomales Roy Juarez bagged a good-sized spike buck. George Newman and Fritz Schmidt each dropped a forked horn while hunting over the preserves of the Point Reyes Sportsman's Club, on the coast, about seventeen miles above Bolinas bay. Bucks are plentiful in that region this season.

Mendocino county deer-hunting territory is also doing its share in producing fresh venison for different hunting parties. Phil Baumgartner's buck tipped the beam at 150 pounds, a three-pointer, shot above Cloverdale. Near the Black Range resort Dr. B. C. Thomas and Dr. E. Johnson spent a week, and each tallied a desired buck.

Near Laytonville there is both good fishing and deer shooting. Bob Haggard, Warren Landor and Al Coddington were successful with rod and gun during a week's stay in that district.

Although several parties came back to San Jose reporting that they didn't even see a deer, many hunters returned from short hunting trips after having met with success.

Many nimrods were out for Saturday and Sunday only, but the big majority have gone to stay a week or two, so nothing has yet been learned of their successes or failures, states the Mercury.

The consensus of opinion among old hunters seems to be the deer are plentiful and that a good season is ahead. There is the usual quota of dove and rabbit hunters and they have all secured good bags of this game.

Mrs. Bart Lorigan is probably the first woman to shoot a deer in Santa Clara county this season. Mrs. Lorigan brought a big one to earth Sunday near Almaden after a party of hunters had tried and failed.

Van Suggs killed a fourpointer on Sunday at Guadalupe, and it is one of the largest specimens seen this year.

Ray Schilling of F. Schilling & Son reported a number of successful hunts Sunday. One of the Chaboya Brothers dropped a twopointer in Dickson's canyon at the end of Story road last Sunday. Billy Davis brought a forked horn out of the Madrone Springs section Sunday. Henry Mensen killed a forked horn back of Mount Hamilton and Bob Harney brought in a twopointer from the Ysabel Sunday.

Carl and Herman Freyschlag have returned from Monterey county, where they bagged three bucks. One was a fourpointer and the other two were forked horns.

William Bocks of San Jose and Charley Bocks Jr. of Cupertino each landed a deer at Madrone Springs Sunday morning, the former's was a fourpointer, while the latter landed a forked horn.

William Page and W. B. Denhart returned yesterday from a successful hunt on the Condron ranch back of Mount Hamilton. Each got a forked horn. Fritz Biaggi was one of the first Santa Clarans to bag a deer this season, bringing one down in Hall's Valley Saturday morning. A. B. Post of San Jose was also reported to have killed a deer, but particulars are lacking. P. R. Thomas of Madrone Springs killed a twopointer in that region Sunday.

FISH LINES.

A delegation of California Anglers' Association members were engaged last Sunday in conducting trout fry planting operations of much importance to rod and reel devotees. Marin and Sonoma county streams were restocked with about 300,000 troutlets that were hatched out at the Sisson hatchery.

The Fish and Game Commission fish-distribution car was taken from Suisun at 4:30 o'clock in the morning to Schellville by a special engine provided by the Southern Pacific railroad. From Schellville a Northwestern Pacific locomotive then ran the fish car to Sausalito.

The anglers' committee, W. J. Street, chairman; Dr. L. T. Cranz, Al Baker, Al Christiansen, Floyd Spence, Charles Gibbs, Joe Springer, Mo Uri, Will Eaton and others went with the car up the road to superintend the actual distribution of the young fish in various waters.

Thirty cans of baby trout, steelhead and Loch Leven varieties, about 50,000 young fish, were put off at Fairfax and taken up for planting in the headwaters and upper branches of Lagunitas creek.

At Tocaloma one can of Eastern brook trout fry was turned over to Con Roman. This consignment was placed in Schoolhouse creek, a branch of Paper Mill creek. This particular planting is somewhat in the nature of an experiment and future results will be carefully looked for and watched by many interested anglers. The Eastern brook trout is a desirable game fish for our streams and has thriven fairly in Sierra streams and lakes. Coast stream plantings of this variety, however, do not seem to develop desired results. These beautiful trout are rarely seen of matured size in coast rivers and creeks that have been stocked with them. Various theories have been advanced. Whether the Eastern brook trout loses its characteristics, or that its particular markings and coloring fade away, or just what prevents their propagation and increase, is a puzzle that the angling fraternity would like to solve. At present definite information is meager and every planting of this variety is followed with interest.

At different favorable spots along Paper Mill creek the finny contents of eighteen cans were liberated—the cans average about 2500 troutlets each. From Point Reyes station twelve cans of trout were transferred by machine conveyance to the headwaters of Olema creek, this consignment consisting of young steelhead trout.

Twenty-four cans of fry were liberated in Pole Mountain and Ward creeks and also in the east fork of Austin creek, near Cazadero. These branches of the Russian river furnish the steelhead that have made the winter fishing at Duncan's Mills famous, and also produce good spring fishing from Duncan's to Cazadero and throughout that section. A smaller consignment was also taken by auto and placed in the headwaters of Guallalla river.

About fifteen thousand troutlets were put in Johnson creek at Redwood canyon, in Muir Woods. This stream empties into Throckmorton lagoon, on the ocean shore, and is an excellent early season trout water.

Tuesday previous about five thousand trout were placed in Sonoma creek at Kenwood, in the Graham canyon creek, the Los Guillecos and other creeks.

W. J. Street is making arrangements for a shipment of trout fry from Sisson for restocking Moss canyon, Bridal Veil, Yosemite and Tenaya creeks, in the Yosemite valley.

The importance and value of these annual trout-planting operations—throughout the whole State—are beginning to be thoroughly realized, not only by the angling sportsmen, but by all intelligent observers as well. With the enormous yearly increase in the ranks of the rodsters, the native trout of the waters in this State would soon disappear unless kept up by restocking operations.

Eel river bids fair to be in the record class this season. Already early reports from H. C. Fassett state that half-pounders and also large steelhead are plentiful enough at Weymouth's, Grizzly pool and other favorite fishing spots to offer most pleasing sport.

Advices from Boca are that the Truckee in that vicinity "was never in finer condition for fly-casting. While the weather is warm, there is good fly-fishing in the morning and evening, and good catches are being made daily."

The following itinerary of V. C. Howe's McCloud river trip will no doubt interest anglers who are studying locations for vacation trips. Following the McCloud, from Pitt river up to Squaw creek, over a trail, two weeks' fishing was enjoyed, the whirling blue dun, light caddies and and dark caddies being the best killing fly patterns. Early morning fishing produced large Dolly Varden trout. One evening's casting landed ten rainbows, 10 to 18 inches in size, all caught in less than an hour. Plenty of deer were seen in that section. The fishing is excellent in August and September, and fine camping spots abound. Squaw creek offers fair sport in the lower stretches. Trout are small, however. En route to Castle Crag the Big Soda was fished with fair success, and afterward, from Dunsmuir up, the Sacramento river was in condition for fair baskets of trout.

—o—

Cottontail and brush rabbits are now legitimate game for the scatter-guner. The open season for Mollie Cottontail started Saturday last in every county of the State but Santa Cruz county. The Supervisors put back the rabbit shooting season until October 15—the date of the opening of the quail season. This ordinance was passed for the protection of quail from unscrupulous gunners

AT THE TRAPS.

Martinez Tournament.—The Alhambra Gun Club's registered blue rock tournament, July 27, 28 and 29, put the "Wild Flower City" on the shooting map in appreciable manner. The club officers and members did everything to make visiting shooters welcome and feel "at home." The fact that 80 shooters took part in the three days' powder burning proves that the shoot was a success and reflects credit on the sportsmen who conducted the club's initial tournament.

Frank M. Newbert, of Sacramento, won the main trophy of the opening day's trigger pulling, the Cliff House cup for high amateur average, with the good score of 184 out of 200 birds shot at. O. N. Ford, of San Jose, won the A. John Francis trophy, offered by the club for second high gun, 178. Toney Prior, of San Francisco, and H. F. Wihlon, winner of the Chingren medal during the recent Pacific Coast Handicap at Portland, each broke 177 out of 200. The high "pros" were Dick Reed, 180, and Guy Holohan, 179. The day's program called for ten 20 bird events, singles, 16 yards rise, $35 added in each race, Rose system 5-4-3-2.

In going over the scores of the first day, it will be noticed that a number of crack shots apparently fell below their usual average. This may be accounted for, it is claimed, by shooting against a baffling background. At all events the scores of the second day's shooting show a decided improvement in the scores shot by a number of contestants.

Toney Prior's string of 188 out of 200, the second day, was high amateur average for the Hotel St. Francis trophy cup. Billy Sears, of Los Banos, won the club trophy offered for second high tally, 187 x 200. The San Jose clay pigeon pulverizer, Ford, came through the ruction with a score of 189, just losing 11 out of the double century schedule, but was barred from receiving the high gun trophy by reason of his win the day previous. Ed Staunton of Winnemucca, accounted for 184 birds; J. T. Downs, one of the Garden City squad, broke 183, and Frank Newbert came next with 180. Dick Reed and Hugh Poston tied with 181 each for high trade average. Chas. H. Knight followed with 170. The program and added moneys were the same as on the previous day. Chester Glass, of Richmond, broke 95 out of the first 100 birds and won the Otto Feudner cup.

A. G. Flickinger, formerly a regular shooter at the Union and Lincoln Gun Club shoots, now hailing from Vallejo, went down the line of five 15 bird events the final day and annexed the Mrs. F. K. Burnham trophy awarded to the high amateur gun in the forenoon series—69 out of 75 was the winning score. Ford's score of 70 and Prior's 69 were barred by reason of the trophy wins already mentioned. President Fred K. Burnham won the club trophy offered for the high average score, on 100 birds, shot by a Contra Costa county resident. 86 breaks was the winning tally.

The feature event of the tournament, the Alhambra championship, 100 singles, in four frames of 25 each, for the Ellery Arms Co.'s diamond medal, was captured by Billy Sears with the good score of 97 breaks. Downs was next up with 93 and Dave Ruhstaller, of Sacramento, followed with 92 breaks. The added money amounted to $150, the entrance was $7.50, high guns, one money for every four entries. The medal winner did not cut in on the purse division.

The five man team contest was also pulled off during the medal shoot. Each entrant shot at 50 birds. The San Jose Blue Rock Club squad won: O. N. Ford 45, J. T. Downs 44, Geo. H. Anderson 34, C. H. Nash 45, and Billy Varien 36—total 204. The Golden Gate Gun Club team broke 203 birds, just one bird shy, Alhambra Gun Club team No. 1 broke 201 clays; seven teams entered this race. Amateur high average for the day's card of 175 birds was 161, shot by both Sears and Downs; Reed's 162 and Poston's 160 led the "pros."

High amateur averages for the three days, 575 targets, were: O. N. Ford, 526; Toney Prior, 224; Frank M. Newbert, 522; W. P. Sears, 517; J. T. Downs, 515.

Professional high averages were: R. C. Reed, 523; H. E. Poston, 512; Guy Holohan, 507; L. Hawxhurst, 493; C. H. Knight, 479.

The tabulated scores for the tournament follow:

Events—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Ttl
Targets—1st Day—	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
2d Day—	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200
3d Day—	15	15	15	15	15	25	25	25	25	..	175
T. Prior	18	18	18	14	18	20	17	19	18	17	177
	20	20	18	19	18	17	20	19	18	19	188
	14	13	13	15	14	23	22	22	23	..	159
W. P. Sears	16	18	18	18	17	13	17	16	18	18	169
	18	18	19	17	20	18	20	19	20	18	187
	14	12	14	11	13	25	23	25	24	..	161
H. Ogilvie	16	16	19	15	19	17	17	17	19	18	173
	19	18	18	15	17	19	17	17	18	16	174
	15	13	14	10	14	21	23	25	22	..	157
R. C. Reed*	17	19	19	15	20	18	17	19	19	17	180
	17	20	18	18	19	17	18	16	20	18	181
	14	12	13	14	15	21	25	24	24	24	162
M. O. Feudner*	13	17	18	16	17	16	20	17	19	13	166
	15	14	16	15	12	19	17	19	20	18	165
	12	12	14	10	11	23	24	24	24	..	154
O. N. Ford	18	18	20	20	18	18	18	11	18	13	178
	19	18	20	18	19	19	18	19	20	19	189
	15	14	13	15	13	23	21	23	22	..	159
H. C. Nash	19	13	18	18	15	16	16	16	17	16	164
	16	18	17	17	15	16	16	19	17	17	168
	10	10	12	10	11	20	20	22	23	..	138
J. T. Downs	19	16	16	18	13	20	19	16	19	15	171
	18	19	17	18	17	19	19	19	20	17	183
	12	14	13	14	15	23	23	24	23	..	161
R. R. Caldwell	18	14	15	15	15	14	16	17	18	18	160
	16	15	17	13	17	13	17	18	20	17	163
	9	8	14	11	9	15	21	18	18	..	123
Wm. Varien	16	14	17	17	16	17	16	12	18	13	156
	20	15	18	18	18	14	20	20	16	17	176
	15	12	13	13	12	20	18	24	20	..	147

C. A. Haight*	16	14	16	16	16	16	15	14	16	11	150
	18	16	15	16	14	15	16	18	20	11	159
T. D. Riley	6	11	9	9	14	19	20	23	19	..	133
	17	18	18	15	13	17	14	17	18	17	164
	19	17	15	18	15	17	17	15	16	17	166
Geo. Stall	10	9	13	10	10	14	25	22	20	..	133
	17	15	16	18	18	18	15	17	16	18	168
	16	17	18	18	18	16	16	17	18	19	173
Frank Stall	14	8	12	12	9	18	22	19	19	..	133
	15	18	20	19	15	15	14	17	17	18	168
	18	17	18	17	16	13	17	19	16	16	167
H. C. Barstow	12	10	9	10	11	21	18	20	20	..	131
	17	15	17	18	16	17	20	15	17	16	168
	19	13	15	14	14	18	17	18	17	17	162
W. E. Staunton	14	9	11	11	10	21	19	22	21	..	138
	18	17	16	18	16	18	20	15	15	19	172
	20	19	18	17	18	20	18	18	19	17	184
F. K. Burnham	12	10	11	11	13	20	24	22	24	..	147
	15	16	14	19	15	18	15	17	16	18	165
	17	18	17	14	18	18	16	14	15	17	164
Bud Havens	11	12	13	12	13	16	22	20	21	..	150
	16	18	20	19	17	18	14	14	15	19	170
	18	19	18	15	14	18	17	17	18	17	172
J. Brickell	14	14	14	11	12	21	24	21	22	..	151
	17	17	18	18	14	17	13	11	17	13	155
	15	15	15	17	17	18	16	18	17	18	166
C. D. McGettigan	12	13	12	15	12	20	23	20	21	..	148
	16	18	18	17	17	16	17	12	15	17	163
	17	20	16	18	14	17	17	12	19	19	169
H. Garrison	14	12	13	14	10	20	23	23	20	..	146
	17	17	18	17	15	17	19	12	15	13	160
	14	17	19	17	20	19	15	16	16	20	173
D. C. Davison	13	12	13	14	9	22	24	21	23	..	150
	17	16	18	14	18	19	14	17	17	16	166
	18	17	17	16	20	17	17	19	16	19	176
E. Fauks	18	14	15	14	13	22	23	20	23	19	155
	17	12	15	17	19	15	16	16	16	13	156
	13	17	18	18	18	16	16	18	18	17	169
J. Plaskett	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	17	14	16	18	18	15	15	15	17	160
	15	16	14	16	19	14	..	..	..	..	..
W. J. Eilert	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	11	18	17	16	18	17	15	17	16	158
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. E. Poston*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18	19	17	19	17	16	16	18	15	16	171
	19	17	19	18	18	18	18	16	20	18	181
H. F. Wihlon	13	15	15	12	12	24	24	24	21	..	160
	18	17	19	18	19	17	17	18	20	14	177
	17	19	17	19	18	15	15	19	17	16	172
C. H. Knight*	14	14	14	12	11	21	21	23	23	..	153
	17	17	18	16	16	17	16	19	18	18	172
	20	19	14	19	16	20	15	17	17	13	170
W. J. Higgins*	12	13	10	13	10	17	23	19	20	..	137
	15	13	16	17	15	14	16	15	15	15	151
	16	13	14	15	16	16	17	17	15	16	155
G. E. Holohan*	13	10	12	12	11	23	20	20	19	..	140
	16	18	19	18	18	16	19	19	18	18	179
	20	15	14	19	18	18	18	17	16	18	173
A. G. Flickinger	15	14	13	13	14	21	20	22	23	..	155
	13	19	17	14	17	14	18	14	17	16	159
	16	17	19	18	18	18	16	18	19	16	175
A. P. Halliburton	14	13	15	12	15	24	23	22	21	..	159
	18	17	15	16	17	19	17	16	15	17	167
	15	17	18	20	17	17	18	20	19	16	177
C. E. Groat	12	13	11	10	9	23	22	24	23	..	147
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14	11	14	12	20	13	14	20	16	16	150
L. R. Fulton	9	8	9	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	18	17	12	17	12	15	18	17	16	159
W. A. Howard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
J. J. Anderson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	13	12	10	57
Wm. Hanson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	14	16	54	
Bert Curry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	28	
J. McNamara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	
H. Poinsett	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13	29	
E. Hoelle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	13	14	13	11	20	24	24	15	..	147
W. B. Sanborn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	14	10	11	10	16	16	18	15	..	122
C. C. Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	10	9	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	51
J. G. Heath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	12	12	9	9	20	23	17	19	..	128
J. S. French	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	11	5	8	9	14	16	16	..	..	87
C. A. Bridgford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	10	10	6	8	17	15	20	15	..	106
Geo. Thomas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	7	11	14	11	21	20	20	18	..	135
	13	17	15	17	14	15	15	14	16	15	151
	14	11	16	14	17	17	13	15	18	16	151
J. V. O'Hara	10	11	13	12	11	23	23	19	18	..	140
	16	17	17	19	15	11	15	15	15	14	154
	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	15	13	17	76
F. Webster	8	8	10	8	13	23	17	23	18	..	128
	11	13	12	11	15	12	12	12	14	9	121
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. D. Hawxhurst*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	16	16	19	19	18	17	16	17	13	168
	16	17	18	15	19	16	14	19	18	16	168
R. N. Fuller	13	13	10	13	14	22	24	23	25	..	157
	16	17	17	16	17	15	18	18	19	15	163
	16	17	16	14	14	17	15	13	19	17	158
G. E. Oliver*	12	10	11	13	10	13	23	22	20	..	144
	19	19	13	17	13	17	17	10	15	18	158
	15	14	15	15	18	18	15	15	13	19	157
D. J. Ruhstaller	13	11	13	10	11	17	20	20	16	..	131
	14	18	18	15	16	19	17	17	18	17	169
	17	17	20	16	20	19	18	17	20	19	183
C. C. Huber	8	12	13	13	9	24	23	22	23	..	147
	15	14	16	14	18	10	16	18	16	16	153
	19	15	16	16	15	15	12	12	18	13	161
G. H. Anderson	13	8	10	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	52
	17	15	17	18	16	18	17	14	16	19	167
	16	16	11	17	17	17	17	16	18	15	160
L. L. Llewellyn	13	13	10	12	12	20	21	23	23	..	147
	14	13	15	16	12	10	13	10	15	11	129
	15	17	15	14	12	15	14	13	16	17	148
E. B. Fitzpatrick	11	8	11	11	10	19	12	23	19	..	124
	16	13	12	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. F. Hostetter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	18	16	11	18	15	12	8	12	7	137
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. M. Newbert	12	8	8	14	13	19	19	22	20	..	135
	16	17	19	19	20	20	18	17	19	19	184
	19	17	17	17	16	20	18	19	19	18	180
H. Stelling	13	13	14	12	13	24	24	22	23	..	158
	17	17	17	16	16	17	..	..	..	..	100
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	14	12	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	59
R. H. Standish	15	12	12	17	13	14	12	15	13	13	136
	13	13	15	15	15	14	17	13	17	16	148
F. G. Leicke	12	8	10	8	11	17	19	14	14	..	113
	14	16	14	14	15	21	19	25	21	..	73
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. C. Nauman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	10	16	13	14	12	15	15	15	18	145
W. F. Willet*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14	18	19	16	16	18	12	17	18	15	163
	16	18	15	15	17	17	15	..	..	..	113
W. W. Everett	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14	8	13	9	15	13	..	..	..	..	72
F. A. Hodapp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
H. Crowley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	8
Mrs. Haughawout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	11	..	28
C. Glass	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	15	..	41
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16
J. Ross	19	18	19	20	19	18	15	9	15	..	152
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	13	16	57
E. J. Randall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	13	12	50
	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	15	15	13	76
J. Revelino	8	11	11	13	7	15	20	21	17	..	123
	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	11	13	53
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17	32
E. W. Merithew	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	20	5	21	63
	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	13	17	61
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	18	51
W. M. Veal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	13	..	36
G. B. Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	21	20	76
H. C. Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	18	17	17	14	17	13	18	20	18	169
	14	13	13	12	13	21	22	17	16	..	141
J. W. Dorsey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14	16	16	15	13	17	17	17	16	16	157
	12	12	13	12	8	19	22	22	20	..	140
E. H. Forestier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14	13	14	13	14	10	16	17	16	16	143
	11	13	9	10	12	15	17	17	10	..	114
W. H. Price	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	10	14	11	14	11	13	15	14	17	129
	6	9	6	9	5	16	14	14	16	..	95
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	9	11	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	40

* * *

Live Bird Shoot.—A heavy wind and strong flying birds baffled California Wing Shooting Club members at Sobrante August 2 during the monthly club trap shoot. In the forenoon race A. J. Webb's score of 11 out of 12 birds was the winning tally. C. A. Haight and Tony Prior with 10 each divided second honors. Haight, E. L. Hoag, H. E. Poston and T. D. Riley divided the club purse in the afternoon match, each shooter scoring clean strings.

Poston was high gun in the miss-and-out shoot for the monthly cup trophy. He stopped at the eighth bird. Gregg and Schultz both fell out after their seventh pigeon.

In the three concluding six-bird shoots the winning guns each grassed every bird shot at. The scores follow:

Club medal shoot, twelve pigeons, $50 added, 3 moneys, distance handicaps, high guns to win:

A. J. Webb	28	yds.	1222 0221 2222	—11
C. A. Haight	27	"	1021 1221 0222	—10
T. Prior	32	"	2022 1212 1011	—10
A. W. Du Bray	27	"	0121 1021 1120	— 9
W. F. Willet	32	"	0112 0120 2222	— 9
E. L. Schultz	32	"	0201 1220 2212	— 9
E. L. Hoag	26	"	2011 2002 1102	— 8
T. D. Riley	30	"	2002 2202 1220	— 8
H. E. Poston	30	"	0220 2220 2020	— 7
H. B. Gregg	27	"	200 withdrew.	— 2

Club purse shoot, twelve pigeons, $50 added, 3 moneys, distance handicap, high guns to win:

C. A. Haight	28	yds.	2212 1211 1211	—12
E. L. Hoag	31	"	2212 2222 2221	—12
H. E. Poston	30	"	2212 2222 2222	—12
T. D. Riley	27	"	1122 2121 2122	—12
C. C. Nauman	32	"	0112 1211 1212	—11
T. Prior	31	"	1111 2221 1012	—11
A. J. Webb	29	"	2112 1222 2021	—11
W. F. Willet	32	"	0212 2221 2122	—11
E. L. Schultz	33	"	2211 0222 0222	—10
H. B. Gregg	27	"	2011 2122 1000	— 8

Monthly cup shoot, miss-and-out, distance handicaps—H. C. Poston (31 yards), 8; H. B. Gregg (27 yards), 7; E. L. Schultz (32 yards), 7; W. F. Willet (31 yards), 4; T. Prior (33 yards), 3; C. A. Haight (20 yards), 2; C. C. Nauman (31 yards), 1; T. D. Riley (27 yards), 1; A. W. Du Bray (20 yards), 0; E. L. Hoag (30 yards), 0; A. J. Webb (30 yards), 0.

Six bird pool shoots, 30 yards rise, high guns—Tony Prior 6, H. C. Poston 6, E. L. Schultz 6, C. A. Haight 5, T. D. Riley 5, W. F. Willet 5, C. C. Nauman 5, E. L. Hoag 4, A. J. Webb 4.

Willet 6, Schultz 6, Prior 5, Nauman 5, Haight 5, Webb 5, Poston 5, Hoag 4, Riley 4.

Haight 6, Riley 6, Schultz 6, Webb 6, Hoag 5, Poston 5, Nauman 5, Gregg 4, Willet 2 (withdrew), Prior 0 (withdrew).

* * *

Sacramento Valley Traps.—The Willows Gun Club was winner of a handsome silver cup given at the blue-rock tournament held at Corning recently for the best score made. The Willows club was represented by Grover Zumwalt, Otto Klemmer and Harry Keyes, who scored 105 breaks out of a possible 120. The Corning team scored only 80 out of the same number of birds.

The trophy is a very handsome cup, eighteen inches high, and is worth winning.

It is expected that the Willows Gun Club will get busy during the summer and will have some events at home that will be of interest to the lovers of the sport and will also bring a large representation of shooters here from other towns.

* * *

Smelter Smokeless Puffs.—The Butte Daily Post gives the following account of the wind-up shoot for this season of the Anaconda Gun Club:

Fred Peckover won the Keppler medal at the shoot August 2 of the Gun Club, which closes the season until next January, for during the hunting season the club suspends all shoots excepting those that take place in the field for real game and not the clay birds. Drumgoole and Goddard, the leaders in the Panama-Pacific Exposition tournament, each had an off day and neither gained any lead, both scoring 85 out of a possible 100.

The score card for the day was as follows:

Out-of-town visitors at the traps were Ed Scharnikow and A. L. Tippett of Deer Lodge; H. R. Burg of Tacoma; Messrs. Wraith and Sicka of Salt Lake and C. H. Smith and C. C. Goddard of Butte.

Events—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tippett	24	23	23	21	24	..
Burg	10	15	18	21	..	..
Hillard	20	19	21	23	23	..
Peckover	21	23	24	23	..	..
Johnson	15	16	17	..	..	..
Gemmett	18	24	19	25	20	22
Drumgoole	20	22	23	20	24	20
Mahan	19	17	16	20	..	..
Nell	16	17	14	14	..	..
Mathewson	17	16	16	20	21	22
Smith	17	20	23	21	..	24
Goddard	20	23	19	23	..	..
Case	20	23	19	23	..	..
Stone	23	20	..	..	..	..
Scharnikow	13	12	..	..	..	12
Wraith	..	..	13	..	..	..
Sicka	..	..	13	..	..	..

* * *

Vallejo Traps.—At a recent shoot of the Vallejo Gun Club there was a good attendance and some good scores developed. In the club match J. V. O'Hara and Ray Standish tied on straight scores of 25 each. In the team shoot the squad composed of Ray Schilling, J. K. Bprnham, F. Webster, R. Standish and J. V. O'Hara broke 111 out of 125, winning over Mrs. Schilling, Haight, Merithew, Leicke and Packham, 102.

* * *

Official Record.—A communication from Secretary E. Reed Shaner states:

"In accordance with the resolution adopted by The Interstate Association at its annual meeting of 1910, I beg to advise you that Mr. P. H. O'Brien, of Portland, Oregon, was the winner of the ninth Pacific Coast Handicap, shot at Portland, Oregon, July 22, 1914. Mr. O'Brien used a Parker gun, Western shells and 'E. C.' powder."

—o—

A curious angling incident is the report that a large salmon was taken by a rockcod fisherman at Duxbury reef, at the entrance to Bolinas bay. The fish was caught in deep water on a sardine-baited hook. Although salmon are taken with sardine baits by the trolling fishermen, it is a most unusual occurrence to capture one by the still fishing process.

It is known, however, that the fish will seek deep water and lay up for awhile on the rocky bottmos before taking its final cruise up river to the spawning beds, feeding meanwhile, which will account for a still-fishing catch now and then.

—o—

TRADE NOTES.

Red "W" Hints.

The Board of Experts, appointed by the National Rifle Association to decide upon the ammunition to be used by the American rifle team in the contest for the historic Palma trophy, which is to be shot for at Ottawa, Canada, next September, has selected the cartridges made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The Board recently held a competitive test of various makes of cartridges at Sea Girt, N. J., and in the test Winchester cartridges outshot all others. The testing was done at 1,000 yards, 32 targets being shot with each make of cartridge. The measurements of the targets showed that those with Winchester cartridges had an average radius of only 6.85 inches. The figures of the other contestants were, Remington-U. M. C., 7.30 inches; United Cartridge Company, 8.34 inches and Frankford Arsenal, 12.72 inches.

The targets made by Winchester cartridges were not only the best of any in the competition, but they established a new high record for accuracy in such a contest.

Rem-UMC Notes.

The tournament of the Alhambra Gun Club, held at Martinez, Cal., July 27 to 29, brought forth a goodly crowd of shooters from several States. Not unlike the Pacific Coast Handicap tournament at Portland, most of the victories were carried off by shooters using the Remington-UMC combination.

Mr. O. N. Ford of San Jose, Cal., won high amateur average with a score of 526 x 575. Mr. Tony Prior of San Francisco won second amateur average with a score of 524 x 575, both using Remington-UMC Arrow loaded shells.

Mr. R. C. Reed with his Remington-UMC combination won high professional average—523 x 575.

Nearly every trophy offered was won by shooters using Rem-UMC Arrow shells.

Mr. O. N. Ford won the Alhambra Trophy with a score of 178 x 200.

Mr. F. K. Burnham won the special trophy with a score of 86 x 100. A. G. Flickinger won the Mrs. F. K. Burnham trophy with a score of 69 x 75.

Mr. Tony Prior won the St. Francis cup with a score of 188 x 200.

Mr. Wm. P. Sears won the Ellery Arms Co. championship medal with the splendid score of 97 x 100.

These winnings emphasize the fact that Remington-UMC factory shells are the popular choice of the discriminating shooter.

A CASE OF SOUR GRAPES.

There has been a bitter spirit of opposition manifested against the American trotter by certain Russian breeders for some time and it has become more noticeable as the half-bred get of American sires have proved themselves better race borses than the pure-bred Russian trotters. American trotters are not allowed to race in Russia and even trotters carrying fifty per cent. of American blood can only race in a limited number of races, so jealous are the advocates of Orloff blood. The latest move on the part of those Russians who wish to see even half-bred American horses prevented from taking part in the turf contests in Russia, is a plan to have a race from St. Petersburg to Moscow, with half-bred American trotters opposing pure-bred Orloff horses, all to draw cannon. The distance of the proposed race is approximately 462 miles, and it will therefore take several days for the horses to cover it drawing their heavy loads. There are, however, in Russia a number of breeders who favor the retention of the American trotter in that country, in fact many of whom believe in using our trotting blood to a far greater extent than it is now used, and they do not propose that the half-bred horses shall start in the race under any handicaps, as regards training, and they have engaged the noted American trainer, Frank Caton, who has been training trotters in Russia for a dozen or more years, to train the half-bred Americans for the contest. Caton has, during his stay in Russia, trained and driven more great money winners tnan any two Russian trainers have during the same period and the chances are that he will be able to fit the trotters carrying American blood to do full justice to their breeding in the long distance contest, which means that they will defeat the Orloffs as tbey have in the regulation races on the track.—Horse Shoers' Journal.

———o———

THE ELIGIBILITY BOOK.

The National Trotting Association spent $700 on the "Winrace and Eligibility Book," which is so full of errors as to mislead secretaries, and it is the intention of the American Trotting Association, I understand, to issue an order making the Year Book a part of the equipment of the tracks in membership with that body. The secretary of a minor track is indifferently paid, and to help him do his work as it should be done, a comprehensive compilation like the Year Book should always be in his office. It is something that he will appreciate, and the trifling cost of it should not stand in the way. I am told that Registrar Best's copy of the "Eligibility Book" is so shot full of correction holes that the compiler of it would not recognize it as his baby.

The imperative need of the trotting turf at the present time is clarification, not obscuration, of performance. Breeders and trainers have too much at stake to permit the spread of methods which, sooner or later, will put them out of business—American Horse Breeder.

———o———

That Capitola (3) 2:14¼, W. J. Miller's great pacing mare, who was the champion two-year filly of the Pacific Coast in 1912, may never race again is the word received at Chico by George Trank, of Hamilton City, who has just returned from Canada, where L. B. Daniels bas his stable of horses, including Capitola. Trank reports that Capitola has a bowed tendon and it is feared that she never will be able to race again. Of Daniels' four horses only one is in racing condition because of climatic conditions. Dan Logan became very poor when first taken to the north and for weeks it couldn't be determined what was the matter with him. This has been discovered and he is rapidly taking on weight. It is expected that he will be ready to race in about two weeks. Kid Cupid has not been in condition to race since he has been north, while Dean Swift won several races at the first of the season, but has had to be content with second place lately. Daniels was in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific between Brandon and Regina about a week ago. Six cars turned over, while the last car, in which Daniels was riding, stayed on the track.

◈ ◈ ◈

It seems as though the sport of racing horses is beset with more trouble than it deserves. The anti-betting wave that has been sweeping over the country the past few years has only affected racing in Kentucky in a mild degree, and the sport in that State has been in a fairly prosperous condition. But it seems that a new enemy has appeared upon the scene at Lexington in the ghost-like form of prohibition. In other words, an election is to be held in the county in which Lexington is situated next September, at which the life of John Barleycorn will hang in the balance. The thought of attending a race meeting at Lexington, when nothing better than cold water and grape juice can be obtained for drinking, has led President Tipton, of tbe Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association, to surmise that if prohibition is carried at this election it will necessitate the abandonment of the Grand Circuit meetings at Lexington in the near future, and the removal of the headquarters of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association to some other locality. We sincerely hope that the fears of Mr. Tipton are groundless, as no greater calamity could befall the people of Lexington and the horse interests o fthe country than the abandonment of "the trots" that have made the Blue Grass region famous for more than a generation.—Trotter and Pacer.

WHAT'S THE USE?

[Special Commissioner in London Sportsman.]

On the subject of American horses I have received a letter from Mr. Whale, who writes from Rickmansworth, asking a question, the answer to which is, I think, fairly obvious. Mr. Whale says:

"I was much interested in your article on American horses, and it struck me that what was formerly true of them can hardly be so now. Why has such an improvement in their general conformation taken place? I have only been racing seven or eight years, but some American-bred horses have taken my eye. I remember at Newmarket seeing Joyner's string come back from work, and I was tremendously impressed by them. I thought I had never seen a better-looking lot. I am speaking without the book, but amongst other good-looking horses he has had under his charge one can recall Whisk Broom, the Lady Frivoles filly, Meeting House, and Harmonicon, all of which would, in my opinion, compare favorably in looks with any of our best horses of late years, more especially the first-named, to my mind one of the best-looking horses that ever looked out of a stable door. Why has this improvement taken place? By the way, were not Runnymede and Cataract, two grand horses, entirely American-bred?"

It is perfectly clear, in my opinion, that the improvement in general cónformation of American horses since the period, twenty-seven years ago, to which I referred, is due to the large importation of English broodmares and stallions. Mr. J. R. Keene and other American breeders did great things in this way; indeed, Mr. Keene filled the whole Castleton Stud with imported mares, and, as a result, he attained his immense racing successes. Runnymede and Cataract, to which the writer of the letter refers, were out of a mare of pure English pedigree, and Voter, the sire of Runnymede, was carried out from England to America in utero. Of course, Tracery is an American-bred horse, but he is by an English horse out of an English mare. It was a very different class of animals that I saw in the States twenty-seven years ago, Hanover and Kingston alone excepted.

Mr. H. P. Whitney does not often win two races in an afternoon nowadays, and therefore that achievement by Harmonicon, by Disguise—Harpsichord, and Sandusky, by Burgomaster—Sandria, may fairly be regarded as the feature of yesterday's racing at Newmarket. Indeed, Sandman, by Broomstick—Sandria, almost made it a triple win, but Red Finch interposed in this instance. Harmonicon added to his reputation by defeating Lord Annandale and others, though it was by only a neck that last year's Stewards' Cup winner went under. For the rest it may be noted that Mr. W. Astor's First Spear cantered away with the Falmouth Stakes. Andrew Joyner came near to achieving the "hat trick," as he led off with winning the first race with Sandusky, and was second with Sandman.—London Sporting Life, July 16.

———o———

THE HORSE IN PLEASURE, SPORT AND INDUSTRY.

The tide is turniug towards a more universal use of the Horse in Pleasure, Sport and Industry. It is evidenced by the unable-to-be-met demand for all classes of horses even at the present prevailing high prices, and in spite of their constantly increasing number through the encouragement of the breeding of more and better animals for all purposes. If even a small part of the 73 per cent. ulcultivated land in the United States were devoted to an industry which can be made more profitable to the average farmer than the raising of any other product—if the horse may be termed a product—even then the supply would not meet the ever increasing demand. One of th emost prominent physicians in the country recently said, "Horseback riding is the best tonic in the world and the greatest preventative of disease." That being the case, one cannot express surprise at the constantly increasing number of riders seen in our public parks and country highways where the auto is a not too frequent visitor. It's a pity that there need be any restrictions along the line of safety which limit this most exhilarating sport, and there should be none. Why should the be-goggled driver of a buzz wagon be allowed to speed along beautiful country roads at a speed which almost prohibits the appearance of even a staid old Dobbin thereon, when in former years driving a horse or team at more than twelve miles an hour was deemed a criminal offence? Between you and me, considering the appalling number of fatal accidents caused last year almost invariably by speeding, isn't there a limit?—The Horse Lover.

———o———

HEAVY SPECULATION AT CLEVELAND.

As the followers of the circuit proceed down the line and the week's racing passes into turf history the one particular feature of this meeting will never be forgotten—namely, speculation. "I have never seen anything like it in ten years," was the verdict of the widely known pool seller, Billy Fitch, yesterday, and he should know. The value of pool tickets surpassed anything on the trotting turf for years, while the total amount poured in daily has been unheard of. For the second time the local management used the pari-mutuel machines exclusively and the result this week proved tbat the system is highly approved by the speculators, as on the opening day the machine carried more money than tbe best day last year, while later in the week tbe amounts more than doubled.—N. Y. Telegraph.

MORE ABOUT BELWIN.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:

In last week's "Breeder" there was an article about the great four-year-old trotter Belwin 2:06¾, and it gave his dam as Bell Winnie 2:22¾, by Adbell (1) 2:23, second dam Dame Winnie, dam of Palo Alto 2:08¾, etc., by Planet (thoroughbred). This is an error. Belwin's secoud dam was Gertrude Russell 2:23½, full sister to Palo Alto, and third dam Dame Winnie. This is better, as it gives Belwin two crosses to Electioneer, the champion sire of world's champions, and places the thoroughbred cross of Planet one remove fartber away. In 1899 at the Palo Alto Stock Farm I broke and handled Bell Winnie, the yearling daughter of Adbell and Gertrude Russell, that was destined to become the dam of Belwin, that was one of the greatest of yearling trotters and is today one of the greatest of four-year-old trotters. And when I read in the papers three years ago about McKinney's great yearling trotter I became greatly interested in him, as I knew all his ancestors and relatives on his maternal side for several generations and I considered then, as now, that he had a right to be his sire's greatest baby trotter, inheriting as he did through his dam, so much early speed. Adbell, the sire of his dam, was the worid's champion yearling trotter in his day and held the record for fifteen years, and his dam, Beautiful Bells, was and still is the world's champion mother of yearling champion trotters, having produced three yearling record breakers, besides a big family of fast colt trotters. Adbell was by Advertiser (3) 2:16, a fast colt trotter, and he by Electioneer, the world's greatest sire of early trotting speed. Belwin's second dam, Gertrude Russell 2:23½, was a full sister to Palo Alto 2:08¾, ex-champion trotting stallion, and a fast colt trotter himself, as he trotted a mile almost thirty years ago in 2:23 as a two-year-old to high-wheeled sulky over the Palo Alto farm track, and thereby earning for himself the name he bore and helped to make so famous, as upon that performance Governor Stanford decided he was the colt worthy to bear the name of the farm, then becoming known as a great nursery of early trotting speed. Gertrude Russell herself was a fast trotter, having as much or more speed than Palo Alto, but she was very erratic and practically uncontrollable. The running instinct of many generations predominated in her yet she could trot quarters in 30 seconds. Her dam, old Dame Winnie, and Belwin's third dam, is the greatest thoroughbred dam of trotters, having produced the ex-champion trotting stallion and great racehorse, Palo Alto 2:08¾, Lone Pine 2:18, Altivo (4) 2:18¼, Gertrude Russell 2:23½ and Big Jim 2:23½. Belwin is almost a California product, as his sire McKinney, while not bred in this State, was owned the greater part of his life here, earned his record and reputation as a great racehorse here, as well as the greater part of his reputation as a champion sire of 2:10 performers. We hope Belwin will not only acquire the world's four-year-old record but the world's stallion record as well, and congratulate "Honest Red" Gerrity upon haviug his great trotter in such splendid form. May he never suffer defeat. C. C. C.

———o———

C. C. Crippen, who has had part of the Keefer & Spencer horses at Pleasanton while the rest of the stable have been at Salinas, has been working two daughters of Prince Ansel that are among the best, if not the very best of the get of that sire. They are the five-year-old mare Bonnie Ansel, no record, and the four-year-old filly Arista Ansel (2) 2:18¼. Previous to their arrival at Pleasanton, July 8th, Bonnie Ansel had only been a mile in 2:26 this year, with no fast quarters or halves, and Arista Ansel had not been better than 2:27, but both had been given plenty of slow work over the half-mile track at Santa Maria. On July 31st Mr. Crippen worked Bonnie Ansel a mile to a Miller cart in 2:15½, last half in 1:03½, last quarter in 30¾ seconds; and on the following day he worked Arista Ansel a mile in 2:16, last half in 1:04, last quarter in 31 seconds, also to cart. Both mares were worked alone and in no part of the mile, even at the last end, were they driven or fully extended. Mr. Crippen says he is sure that Bonnie Ansel can step a half right now to sulky in 1:01 and that Arista Ansel can do the same distance in 1:02. This filly is owned by E. M. Barber of San Diego and was raced last year in some of the three-year-old stakes, but was in poor physical condition and unable to maks as good a showing as had been expected of her. She is now in tbe pink of health and very strong and full of trot. Her dam is a full sister to Aristo 2:08, and Nuristo 2:12¼ that won the 2:20 class trot at Salinas last week, and was bred by Alex. Brown of Walnut Grove, former proprietor of the Woodland Stock Farm. Bonnie Ansel is a full sister to the fast trotting mare Bonnie Princess that Charley Spencer worked in 2:07½ at Lexington, Ky., last fall, and is now a member of Oscar Ames' stable that will race on the Great Western Circuit. Her dam is Bonnie Derby, by Charles Derby, and second dam by Red Wilkes. She was also bred and is still owned by Mr. Brown. Both these mares will be held over till 1915. They were shipped last Tuesday to Sacramento where they will join the rest of the Keefer & Spencer stable that are located there for the present.

———o———

The National Eisteddifod of Wales, one of the most marvelous musical organizations in the world, will meet at the Exposition in 1915. $10,000 will he offered for the chief choral composition in which great choirs from every part of the earth will take part, aud $5,000 for the male choir competition.

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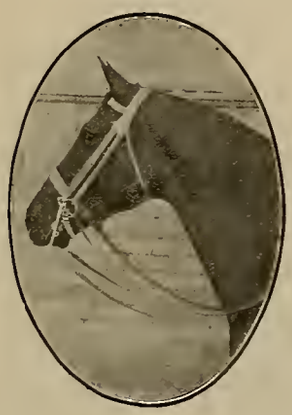

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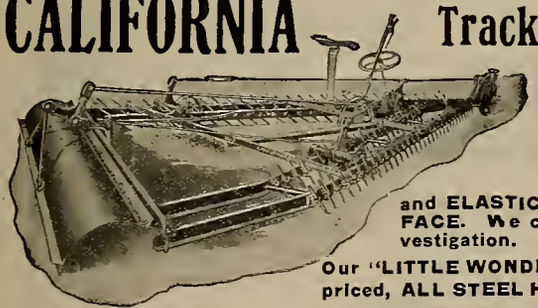

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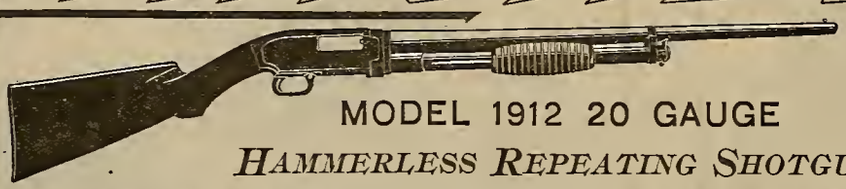

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VOLUME LXV. No. 7. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Santa Rosa—August 31st to September 5th (inclusive).
Woodland—September 8th to 10th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—September 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 23rd to 26th.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Grand Rapids	Aug. 3-8
Kalamazoo	Aug 10-15
Fort Erie	Aug. 24-26
N. Y. State Fair	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Hartford (Connecticut Fair)	Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)	Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

ADVERTISING is necessary in every business and the man who advertises judiciously will get a good return for his money. As a rule the men who own trotting bred stallions are not judicious advertisers, the principal reason being that they have devoted no study to this branch of their business. The coming State Fair which will open at Sacramento, September 12th, will afford owners a most excellent opportunity to advertise their stallions, and while we do not expect any very large number will take advantage of the situation we feel as though the matter should be brought to their attention. The State Fair is held at a time when the breeding season is over, and there will be no loss of services or time that is valuable, if stallions are shipped there and placed on exhibition. But if this exhibition is not made in a proper manner it would be better not to make it at all. In the first place, the horse should be in a show condition; that is, he should be reasonably fat, in good coat and feeling well. His stall should be kept perfectly clean and decorated in a neat but not lavish manner. There should be a large card on the outside giving his name and breeding and such facts in regard to his record and produce as can be stated in a few words. During certain hours of the day the horse should be on exhibition with an attendant to lead him out for the inspection of breeders. Small cards containing a good picture of the horse, his tabulated pedigree, terms of service and where he will make the next season should be distributed among the visitors. If the horse is for sale it should be so stated. To take a stallion to the State Fair and exhibit him there will not cost more than a couple of average priced service fees, and ten times this number may be secured by such advertising. The man who owns a stallion and would make a profit from him, must be ready and willing to make his horse's qualifications known to the public. Advertising through the turf papers is the most profitable way of accomplishing this end, but exhibiting at fairs is a great assistance and can be done at a small cost. We should like to see the standard bred trotting stallions make a numerous and creditable showing at Sacramento this year.

—o—

THERE MAY be much difference of opinion as to whether the rules of registration for standard bred horses are worded just as they should be, but this should not prevent owners from registering all of them that come under the rules. Registration will not make your horses trot or pace any faster but it will help their sale and enable you to get a larger price than you can possibly get for horses of the same breeding and individuality that are not registered. Hardly a day passes but a buyer turns down a trade because the horse is not registered. Registration stops all argument as to pedigree and a certificate of registration often has more effect on a buyer than a half-hour of "strong conversation." If your horses are eligible register them, and do it now.

LAST Weduesday, August 12th, two world's records were loweredp at Kalamazoo, Mich. The handsome big brown three-year-old Peter Volo, bred by W. E. D. Stokes of the Patchen Wilkes Stock Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, sired by Peter the Great 2:07¼ out of Nervolo Belle by Nervolo 2:04¼ (son of Colbert 9958 and Nellie D. by Allie Gaines 2380); second dam Josephine Knight by Betterton 8022 (son of Geo. Wilkes 2:22 and Mother Lumps by Pearsall 243); third dam Mambrino Beauty (dam of Betty King (p.) 2:23¼, H. R. Hiatt (p) 2:17, sire of the pacer Reckless 2:12½, etc.), by Mambrino King; fourth dam by Allie West 745; fifth dam by Alcalde 103, and sixth dam by Shropshire's Tom Hal, won the Horseman and Spirit of the Times futurity for three-year-old trotters in three straight heats defeating the best field of three-year-olds which has ever started in this stake. In doing so he trotted in 2:04¾, 2:05¾ and 2:06¾, which are the fastest heats ever trotted by a stallion. The heats were also the three fastest by a three-year-old trotter.

Long live Peter Volo 2:04¾. May he lower the record to two minutes before the autumn leaves turn russet, as was predicted by a contemporary in an Eastern horse journal, and when in the stud he will prove to be one of the greatest sires of early and extreme speed, even if he is not bred in lines to suit certain fastidious sticklers for pure trotting bred sires that do not trace to any horse that was a noted pacer. Peter Volo upsets all their theories in this respect, for his dam was by Nervolo, that had a pacing record of 2:04½, and Nervolo was by Colbert, another celebrated pacer, with a race record of 2:08½, and he traces to Tom Hal.

—o—

GREAT preparations are being made for the Portland, Oregon, race meeting which commences next Wednesday, August 19th. Many of the horses that remained last week in Canada to compete in the races for which they were named have been arriving daily at the Portland track. It is earnestly hoped that good weather will prevail so that there will be no excuse for not starting. The fields are all large, and as prosperity has smiled most favorably upon the people of our sister State, their anxiety to attend this meeting has increased accordingly. Many horses will appear that have never faced a starter, but the tales of their remarkable trials in workouts have created a widespread interest in them, and what they will do when lined up for the word in legitimate contests over this splendid race course. Secretary Fred T. Merrill has worked hard and faithfully to make this, the initial meeting of the Rose City Speedway Associatiou, a success and his efforts should be sustained by all horse owners and trainers in striving to have their horses ready when called, so that there will be no tiresome delays. In these times the public looks for and expects quick action in all out-door sports and will not stand for long delays. The command "Play ball!" has done much to place baseball where it is, in the estimation of the American public, and the warning bell that races must begin should demand a prompt obedience on the part of every one interested in light harness horse racing. Let us hear that everything goes with a "vim" and a "snap" at the Portland meeting and the good news will no doubt spur the management of subsequent race meetings to continue this innovation.

—o—

HORSE BREEDERS and owners should make a special effort this year to have a fine display at the State Fair. There are many entries to the harness races, and consequently there will be many standard bred horses to compete for the premiums hung up, but it is to the breeders of draught stock, saddle horses, roadsters, carriage horses and ponies that we would appeal. California is without doubt the best place in the world to breed horses. Not that we can raise any better horses than Kentucky or New England, but we can raise them for less money, and therefore can compete with the world in selling them. Every person who is acquainted with the condition of the horse market knows that there is a shortage of good horses in all breeds. In the draught breeds especially does the supply fail to come up to the demand and this shortage cannot be made up for years. The farmers and stock breeders of this Coast have just awakened to this fact and quite a number of fine stallions have been imported to the State during the past year. It is to be hoped their owners will see the advisability of taking these horses to Sacramento and showing them at the State Fair this year, as a fine display of draught stock will not only get the farmers of the State interested in breeding heavy horses, but such a show will make one of the most attractive features of the fair. To all breeders we would say: Exhibit your stock. It will pay.

—o—

EASTERN STABLES WILL WINTER HERE.

In a communication received from Mr. Chas. L. DeRyder, who is now racing his stable on the Grand Circuit, he informs us that the pick of the best stables now in training will be shipped here at the close of the present racing season and will spend next winter in California preparing for the spring meeting of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Among the stables whose coming is assured are those of Lon McDonald, Capt, David Shaw, W. L. Snow and E. F. Geers, with a probability of Tommy Murphy and Walter Cox.

—o—

MATINEE AT HOLLISTER.

The Hollister Driving Club will hold a racing matinee at the Riverside race track Sunday, August 16 (tomorrow), starting promptly at 1:30 p. m. In order to defray the expenses of putting the track in shape, a general admission charge of 25 cents will be made. Four races are carded, and all of them promise to furnish good amusement to all who attend. Following is the program as selected by the racing committee, but is subject to change:

Match race, ½ mile, 2 in 3—S. J. Overstreet's Rex and Jerry Wright's Billy Bounce.

Mixed race, 2 in 3, mile heats—Jack Kydd's Ben Alto, Al. Wilson's Teddy B. and Killis Ware's Prince Alto.

2:40 class, ½ mile heats, 2 in 3—Albert Elliot's Mulberry Queen, M. J. Caldera's Benton Boy Jr., Joe Daly's Josephine, R. Bleifus' Butcher Boy and F. J. Filocheau's Red Hots.

Buggy horse race, ½ mile, 2 in 3—George Cagney's Dan Patch, Art Neilson's Duke. This race still open for entries.

Everybody invited to come and enjoy a pleasant afternoon.

—o—

SAN FRANCISCO DRIVING CLUB MATINEE.

Entries for the San Francisco Driving Club races at the Stadium track tomorrow are as follows:

First race—2:24 mixed: Baldy Mitchell, H. Campodonico; Emma M., W. Malough; Steve D., J. Tassi; Dalta A., E. T. Ayres; Springtime, F. Clotere.

Second race—2:20 mixed: King Pointer, H. Campodonico; Laddie G., J. Holland; Roman Boy, W. A. Dougherty; Ishmael, F. Lauterwasser.

Third race—free-for-all pace: Delilah, J. C. Welsh; Happy Dentist, J. J. Ryan; Frank N., M. Ford.

Fourth race—free-for-all trot: Birdeye, A. Combatalade; Ida M., H. Boyle; Silver Hunter, T. D. Sexton; J. C. Simpson, A. Ottinger; Nutwood Lou, A. Ottinger.

Fifth race—2:15 pace: Geo. Gin, G. J. Ginannini; Dolly Vardin, P. McCart; Tom Murphy, E. T. Ayres; Bradmont, G. J. Giannini.

Sixth race—2:18 pace: Dicto, McKinney stable; G. J. P., R. Consani; Wm. Tell, T. D. Sexton; Little Dick, H. Ohlandt Jr.; Mabel Dillon, B. Cohen.

Exhibition mile by request: Dick W. 2:08¼, Mr. A. Ottinger up.

Judges—Bert Edwards, Jno. Holland and Tim Sexton. Timers—Fred Lauterwasser, Fred Clotere and Hugh Boyle. The races start at 1 p. m.

—o—

TROPHIES FOR SAN FRANCISCO DRIVING CLUB RACES.

First Race—2:25 Mixed:

Trophy presented by Mr. Wm. Glindemann, jeweler, 818 Market street, San Francisco, to the San Francisco Driving Club.

Second Race—2:20 Mixed:

Trophy presented by Schiff Brothers of Claremont Hotel, to the San Francisco Driving Club.

Third Race—Free-For-All Pace:

Trophy presented by Judge Geo. A. Sturtevant, to the San Francisco Driving Club.

Fourth Race—Free-For-All Trot:

Trophy presented by Frank C. Johnson, Secretary of State, to the San Francisco Driving Club.

Fifth Race—2:15 Pace:

Trophy preseuted by Judge E. P. Shortall, to the San Francisco Driving Cluh.

Sixth Race—2:18 Pace:

Trophy presented by Mr. William F. Roeder, to the San Francisco Driving Club.

Exhibition Mile:

Trophy presented by Mr. A. J. Francis of the Morgan Jewelry Co., to the San Francisco Driving Club.

—o—

TIME ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

For the present season the time average made at Cleveland, Detroit and Grand Rapids follows:

	Trotting.	Pacing.	Grand average
Cleveland	2:09.61	2:09.26	2:09.42½
Detroit	2:10.25½	2:07.43½	2:08.84½
Grand Rapids	2:09.99	2:04.94½	2:06.96¼
Kalamazoo	2:13.45	2:05.88	2:09.66½

The grand average time for the three meetings is two seconds faster than the time made last year.

—o—

It rained at Kalamazoo, Mich., on Thursday and the Grand Circuit races were, in consequence, postponed; which accounts for the meager report in this week's issue.

RACING AT THE STADIUM.

Monica McKinney, known as "Yellow Mary," took Birdeye, the sensational butcher-cart horse, into camp at the Park Stadium last Sunday in one of the closest and most exciting races ever witnessed in a local matinee. It took four heats to decide a winner and the pair were bunched in every contest. Ida M., the game and true fourteen-year-old mare, tried hard but was simply outfooted.

Ida M. set a sizzling pace in the first heat, but cracked at the three-quarter pole, and Yellow Mary and Birdeye hooked up for a stretch duel. The mare came from behind to get a neck verdict in the fast time of 2:14½. Birdeye took the lead at the start in the next and led all the way, Monica being a length and a half behind at the finish.

Birdeye broke at the start and again in the stretch of the third heat, but even then he closed resolutely to make Dan Hoffman put up a driving finish.

The fourth and final heat was a remarkably close affair. The pair raced head and head as if a team clean up to the head of the stretch. There Monica drew out a little, and it was nip and tuck right to the wire. Monica clearly hung a nose decision on the Butchertown favorite, and the crowded stands went wild with enthusiasm.

Yesterday's race was the first of a series of two contests between the rival trotters. The other race will not come off, however, for A. Combatalade, Birdeye's owner, was peeved at being beaten in the last heat, and announced that Momca will be allowed to take the cup without opposition. It is an unsportsmanlike stand, for Birdeye was beaten fairly and squarely.

The other races on the California Driving Club's programme brought out some keen light-harness competition. Pointer Belle, a rangy pacer, copped the 2:15 pace in straight heats in the creditable time of 2:13 and 2:14. Victor Pointer was the contender, but was outclassed.

Horseshoe Boy gave another demonstration that he is a pretty nifty trotter by walking away with the fourth race in straight heats. Horseshoe Boy is creating a deal of interest among horsemen because only several months ago he sold for the meager sum of $65 and is now trimming all the crack matinee favorites.

Mable Dillon had too much foot for the field in the 2:20 pace and won off by herself in straight heats. Emma M., the veteran campaigner, was winner of the 2:25 trot. The summary:

First race—2:25 trot:

Emma M. (W. Malough)	1	1
Pride of Elmhurst (J. D. Johnstone)	2	2
Ella Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	3	4
Dalta A. (E. T. Ayres)	5	3
Vastida (J. Paris)	4	5
Queen Pointer (J. Vermet)	6	6

Time—2:28½, 2:28½.

Second race—Free-for-all trot:

Monica McKinney (Hoffman & Sicotte)	1	2	1	1
Birdeye (A. Combatalade)	2	1	2	2
Ida M. (H. Boyle)	3	3	3	3

Time—2:14½, 2:16½, 2:18, 2:17.

Third race—2:15 pace:

Pointer Belle (Kidd & Keating)	1	1
Victor Pointer (D. W. Keating)	2	2
Tom Murphy (E. T. Ayres)	3	4
Polly Varden (P. McCart)	6	3
Little Medium (Dr. H. E. Allen)	4	5
T. D. W. (H. Cohn)	5	6

Time—2:13, 2:14.

Fourth race—2:20 trot:

Horseshoe Boy (A. S. Hanks)	1	1
Sutton (J. J. Gethen)	2	2
Harold K. (J. V. Galindo)	4	3
Muggins (F. Burton)	3	4

Time—2:17¾. 2:20½.

Fifth race—2:20 pace:

Mabel Dillon (B. Cohn)	1	1
Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty)	2	2
Jack (G. Conlan)	4	3
Gold Bond (C. Lee)	3	4

Time—2:17½. 2:18½.

HELD FOR HORSE SWINDLE.

One of the big fraudulent schemes that have been unearthed by the government officials in the middle West was heard at Kansas City, July 21st, when A. J. Highly, an attorney, was arrested charged with conspiracy to defraud by use of the mails. He was indicted at Omaha recently with fifty-two other men.

The indictment alleges that Highley and others planned in January, 1910, to advertise the sale of horses that were supposed to be on a ranch in Arizona. Literature which the men are charged with sending through the mail asserted that 9,100 head were kept on the ranch and that for a payment of $50 any person ccould rope one of the animals and claim it for his own. In the advertising the horses were said to be of the finest breed and young.

Investigation, according to the indictment, disclosed the fact that fewer than 500 head were kept on the ranch and that a majority of them were so wild that they would have been useless for any purpose. Thousands of dollars, it is said, were obtained from farmers throughout the Middle West who thought they saw a chance to obtain fine breeding animals.

One unusual feature of the case is that the alleged conspiracy to defraud was made on January 12, 1910, of that year Section 215 of the penal code providing prosecution for a conspiracy to defraud became effective so that immunity was escaped by twelve days. Highley denied all charges in the indictment and said that instead of being one of the conspirators he was one of those "bilked" in the transaction. The case against all the indicted men probably will be taken up in November in Omaha.—Spirit of ehthe West.

Frank Childs of Leata J. fame, has been engaged to drive the horses of Dr. J. C. McCoy.

BETTING AT RACE TRACKS.

In the lobby of the Hollenden at Cleveland the question arose as to the treatment of the speculative feature of racing by the daily press. .One of the earnest young scribes insisted that betting was a controlling factor of contest and to pass it over in silence would not be just to the readers of his journal. Subscribers fall off when news is suppressed. The distortion of fact, however, is not news and when long pursued it makes the intelligent reader tired. Exaggeration is not the kind of news that keeps the healthy minded loyal to the morning or evening papers.

Two of the listeners were Mr. Robt. McAfee of Pittsburgh and Hon. J. W. McNichol of Philadelphia, and what these gentlemen do not know about the politics of Pennsylvania is scarcely worth knowing. Both are owners of trotting horses and take keen interest in the advancement of the breeding standard. Mr. McAfee explained that when in England he had looked at every angle of the betting question and was satisfied that interference with the amusement of the people would increase the spirit of discontent. Betting gives zest to racing and is a safety valve for pent-up emotion. Without it dissatisfaction with the social order of life would grow in the ranks of toiling thousands. Through all periods of civilization one of the keynotes to government has been amusement of the masses. Racing which eliminates the weak from the strong, certainly is a robust form of amusement, and men of quick discernment embrace every good opportunity to keep it alive.

It is conceded that betting when carried to extremes leads to demoralization and hardship for some families, and that, therefore, it calls for wise regulation. The earnest problem is the degree and kind of regulation necessary to promote individual and national growth. Senator McNichol referred to the advice he once gave to the followers of the late Senator Tim Sullivan. "Let Mr. Belmont and his friends remain in the control of the turf; do not repeat the New Jersey folly of opening tracks like Gloucester and Guttenberg to invite the bitter criticism of the church; keep within the bounds of moderation and do not forget that the best way to live long is to let others live." Radical movements are strengthened by the abuse of privilege. The spirit of greed is prone to forget this and the end is the overthrow of all things which smack of privilege.

On a few of the races at Cleveland there was stiff betting but the volume of speculation was not as great as represented by sensationalists. The aftermath of the use of too much color in description may be an enquiry into the cause of an evasion of statutes. On Monday following the close of the North Randall meeting a newspaper dispatch from Lima was published stating that "The action of local pastors in serving warning that no pool selling will be permitted at the driving park will probably result in the abandonment of all future race meetings in the city." The Lima action probably would have been avoided had not highly colored news reports from Cleveland been so widely published.

Before leaving Cleveland I talked with some of the officers of the Forest City Live Stock and Fair Co. and they were nervous over the sensational reports telegraphed from that city. And a prominent breeder of conservative thought wrote me: "Just such fool statements as are in the enclosed clipping draw attention to betting and start up the reformers, but the newspapers want sensations regardless of results to others."

One of the officers of the North Randall Association said with biting sarcasm: "Should the exaggeration of betting odds start a crusade against racing and lead to the closing of tracks, the daily journals, hungry for what they are pleased to call news, would be in high feather because the shutting of gates would add to the volume of news. The reporters would simply have something more to write about." Anything out of the beaten path, every departure from fixed standards, every lapse that excites gossip, is news and it furnishes an excuse for the invasion of home. According to the ethics of some journalists nothing is sacred, and little troubles of the domestic circle are given the widest publicity for the purpose of increasing circulation.—Hamilton Busby in The Horseman.

MATINEE AT SACRAMENTO.

Some of the fastest horses in the State, scheduled to perform in the State Circuit to open in Santa Rosa in the near future, will be entered in a big free racing matinee, to be held at the local race track Sunday. The meet, which will be held under the auspices of the Sacramento Driving Club, will be called at 1:30 Sunday afternoon. Five races will be run off.

Following the close of the recent meet at Salinas, two carloads of aspirants to honors in the State Circuit were shipped to Sacramento to complete their training on the State Fair grounds track. Nearly all of these horses will be seen in action Sunday.

Jim Logan and Teddy Bear have already entered in the free-for-all pace. It is probable Stockton and San Francisco will send their best to Sacramento for the meet Sunday, as it will be the final meet of the season prior to the opening of the circuit in Santa Rosa. The horses will leave for Santa Rosa August 25th.

From Santa Rosa they will go to Woodland and return to Sacramento to appear in the State Fair program.

AT THE SACRAMENTO TRACK.

Many of the fastest horses in California are training here for the races to be held at the State Fair in September. These horses raced at Salinas, but instead of going direct to Santa Rosa, where the next meet will be held the last of this month, they came to Sacramento to train on account of the excellent condition of the track.

The track is unusually fast this year and horsemen generally are looking forward to a number of new records being established this fall. Secretary Charles W. Paine has spared neither time nor expense to put the track into shape, and judging from present indications, his efforts have been amply rewarded. Besides being fast and holding well, none of the horses working on the track are lame, although many of them returned limping from the Salinas meet.

Among the star performers is Jim Logan, being trained by his owner, J. E. Montgomery of Davis. Jim Logan is one of the fastest pacers on the Western turf, with a record of 2:02¾. He starts in the free-for-all pace this year.

Montgomery also has a mare, Maxine, that promises to give a high-class performance. Maxine is a daughter of Jim Logan, and established a record at Salinas of 2:15. This was made in the breeders' futurity. Her dad, Jim Logan, won the breeders' futurity in 1909, which was quite a coincidence in racing circles. She was the first of Jim Logan's colts to race.

Montgomery is also looking forward to a winner in Lock Logan, a half-brother of Jim Logan. He is a four-year-old pacer and has done a mile in 2:14. The last half was in 1:03 and the last quarter in 30½ seconds.

Sam Hoy of Winters has Farcracker and May Alto, local track. May Alto is entered in the $5000 stake.

Teddy Bear, Charles Silva's well known pacer, is conditioning for the 2:07 pace. The performances of Teddy Bear, whose record is 2:05, are always interesting. Senator H., with a 2:10½ mark and owned by Silva, is entered in the 2:10 pace.

S. H. Cowell of Santa Cruz is training a number of horses at the fair grounds. Among them is Dione II., a green mare that starts in the $5000 trot. He also has Panama and Melrose, green trotters.

Frank Ruhstaller's Moko Hall, a 2:11½ trotter, is entered in the Governor's stake. His Expedio, with a record of 2:09¼, is entered in the free-for-all trot.

C. E. Wells, a hop grower and rancher of Mayhew, has a beautiful black horse, Bonnie Derby, starting in the amateur trot this fall. Walter Tryon, who is training for Wells, expects fast results from the beginner.

HAL BOY'S SPLENDID SHOWING.

The leading money winning pacer of 1914, to date, is the bay gelding Hal Boy, now being campaigned in the Canadian Northwest by Lew Childs, the Spokane, Wash., horseman, and driven by the latter's son, Marvin Childs. Since the season opened Hal Boy has started in ten races, winning nine of them, including a $4,000 event at Winnipeg, Man., and a series of $1,000 events at other points. His winnings foot up to $5,610, and he is liable to increase this considerably in the farther progress of the campaign. At present he is far in advance of any other pacer of 1914 as a money winner, though as the Grand Circuit waxes older he may lose his "pride of place" to some of its stars.

Hal Boy is a seven-year-old bay gelding bred in Oregon, and sired by the famous pacing race horse and sire Hal B. 2:04½, dam Altalena (also dam of Sunny Jim, p. 2:11½, etc.), by Altamont 2:26¾, son of Almont 33. He just dropped into the standard list in 1913 with a record of 2:24¾. His best winning heat so far this year has been in 2:12¼, at Calgary, Alta., but it is evident that he can pace a lot faster. He is able to negotiate any kind of a track, and has been fortunate in winning a number of his engagements in slow time owing to heavy going. His manager and driver are, respectively, the father and brother of trainer Frank Childs, well known on the Grand Circuit as the driver of Leata J. p. 2:03, and now in the employ of Dr. J. C. McCoy.

ROBERTA BINGEN'S RECORD.

Hohokus, N. J., Aug. 6.—Roberta Bingen, driven by Bud Murray, established a two-heat record for a three-year-old filly here today at the fair grounds in the third day's racing of the Metropolitan Circuit, covering the two miles over the half-mile track in 2:14¼ and 2:13¼. The best figures for a previous performance could not be ascertained, but it was officially announced from the stand as a new world's record. Close followers of light-harness racing declared that had the latter mile, 2:13¼, been run over a mile track it would have established a new heat record for a three-year-old filly. They claimed it would have been fully a 2:12 clip, the best mark at present being 2:12¼. The latter record, 2:12¼, for a three-year-old filly was made five years ago by Muta Guy, owned by A. B. Coxe.

The performance of the Bingen filly astounded the followers of the sport, as the track is none too good, being almost circular and the footing rather poor. Both heats were productive of exciting finishes, and Fayre Rosamond, a brown mare, was responsible for forcing the winner to the world's record, as she pressed the winner hard throughout and made necessary driving finishes in the stretch.

Roberta Bingen is a bay filly, foaled 1911 by Bingen 29567, dam Oratrix 2:21¼ by Orator 14242; grandam Frenzy 2:27¼ by Florida.

THE GREAT BROOD MARE SANTOS.

When the Grand Circuit cavalcade and followers sojourn in Kalamazoo for the week of August 10th to 15th, they will be afforded an opportunity to make the acquaintance of Santos by Grand Sentinel, one of the greatest broodmares of the harness turf. Secretary W. P. Engelman of Recreation Park bas made arrangements with Mrs. D. D. Streeter, owner of Santos, whereby tbe famous matron will be taken to the park and placed in a box stall, whicb will be erected near the grand stand, and in a position easily accessible to all visitors to tbe races.

Santos is twenty-seven years of age. She was sired by Grand Sentinel, dam, Sbadow by Saddlerville. Sbe has tbe distinction of being the dam of seven in tbe 2:30 list, all trotters, and by seven different sires. Two of ber colts early sbowed a decided inclination to pace but were not trained.

Santos will live forever in harness horse lore, as tbe dam of Peter the Great 2:07¼, and J. Malcolm Forbes 2:08. Through these wonderful sires she is able to demonstrate her never-failing ability to transmit extreme speed to colts. It is quite commonly admitted that Peter the Great ,sired by Pilot Medium, and J. Malcolm Forbes, sired by Bingen, are more clearly marked on the dam's side than on the sire's.

As a progenitor of extreme speed in young things, Santos is probably the greatest broodmare in tbe harness racing world. Through her two famous sons her blood lines trace to twenty-four 2:10 performers and 112 with marks of better than 2:30.

Santos was the property of the late D. D. Streeter, one of Michigan's greatest and most versatile breeders. Mr. Streeter never boasted a large stable, but he was a keen student of the game and generally recognized as an authority on blood lines. During bis lifetime Mr. Streeter was a great booster for Recreation Park and intensely interested in the success of the meetings beld in this city. While never actively concerned in the management, he was a supporter of Secretary Engleman's progressive and aggressive policy.

Associated with Mr. Streeter was the late Peter V. Johnston, Michigan's greatest trainer in his day. Mr. Johnston was an ornament to the harness racing pastime. Like Mr. Streeter, he was honest and clean. His record is above reproach. So when horsemen gather to see Santos, the dam of kings of the turf, they can pay silent tribute to those two men who have done so much to elevate the sport and make it enduring.—American Sportsman.

PRIDE IN THE HORSE.

A reader visiting in Denver writes that a splendid pair of heavy harness horses drove up to the door of his hotel as he was standing there. When be remarked that it was a fine pair the hotel proprietor said that his wife bought all her goods of the store to which these horses belonged because she liked to see them drive up to the door.

Many a city woman's heart beats with pride to see a turnout of tbat character stop at her front door. It has a great advertising value. Just to have tbe store's name linked with such a high-class delivery is worth much; to have wealthy women glad and even anxious to have those horses stop before their doors is worth more. It brings trade. This principle is well understood by successful merchants in large cities. The famous turnouts of Chicago department stores have been maintained, like those of Denver, for their advertising value.

Certainly the pride in the horse is a natural human impulse. No mechanical turnout can be quite so beautiful, distinctive or fascinating. We shall always like horses and want to see them. There will always be rivalry between horsemen to see which can own the best and present them to public view in the best form. Carriage makers report a substantial increase this season in the demand for horse-drawn vehicles. The number of heavy harness horses seen on the streets, especially in the east, seems to have increased. For several years the saddle borse bas been gaining steady popularity for city pleasure purposes. The pride in the horse is largely responsible for tbis permanent esteem of turnouts and pleasures in which tbe horse is a factor.—Breeder's Gazette.

DEATH OF BELSIRE 2:18.

Belsire 2:18 met with an accident on July 18th which necessitated his being destroyed. He had been making a season at the farm of Walter Riddell of Thorndale, Ont.

Belsire was foaled in 1891 and was bred by the late Leland Stanford at Palo Alto Stock Farm. He was the last living son of Electioneer 125 and was out of Beautiful Bells 2:29½. Belsire was a very richly bred horse, and being an almost perfect individual was sold for $25,000 by Gov. Stanford to Miller & Sibley of Franklin, Pa. He afterwards passed through the hands of many different owners and finally came into the possession of Dr. C. J. Fitzgerald of London, Ont., who had him in the stud a number of seasons and last spring sold him to Mr. Riddell who owned him at tbe time of his deatb.

Belsire met with several accidents during his career which mitigated against his success as a sire and race horse, although he proved bimself fairly successful in the stud, being represented in the standard list by eigbteen trotters and eight pacers. Four of his sons sired fourteen and eight daughters produced eight, including Stroller 2:05¼.

Portland, Oregon, meeting next week.

HORSES AND MULES SELL AT WAR PRICES.

Horse dealers in tbe city were much interested in tbe reports that agents of European Governments—England and France being particularly mentioned in connection with the stories—had already been sent to tbe Western and Southern States to get options on available horses and mules for remount and draft purposes. New York is not primarily a market for horses of tbe type needed. To get them the buyer must needs get close as possible to the breeder. Yet the mere fact that foreign governments were looking to this country for borses for cavalry, artillery, and draft uses stiffened the market materially for animals of this class, and dealers in tbe Twenty-fourth Street district, New York, had an eye open to tbe opportunity.

"Two weeks ago a cotton or sugar mule was worth $200 in the markets of St. Louis and tbe cities of the West where they make a specialty of dealing in those animals. A first-class mule for draft purposes, well bred and well finisbed, was worth from $300 up to twice that sum. Today a good mule is worth nearly double tbat figure, and I would be willing to pay $400 a head for a good bunch of them, provided I could find a way of getting them out of the country." The speaker was the manager of one of the largest houses dealing in borses in the East.

'We could find a ready market for any borse fit for cavalry or artillery use or good mules at 50 per cent. above the prices of a week ago, if we could nnd a safe way of sbipping them across the ocean," he continued. "Tbey are worth that today as it is, for if England continues to be involved in this unfortunate muddle tbey will probably convoy livestock carrying steamers to French ports, in which country there is the greatest need for horses for remounts and for draft animals for artillery and field transport service. Tbey have got to bave horses and mules on tbe Continent, and the United States will be the chief source of supply, just as it was in the Boer war, when Great Britain practically stripped the country of horses and mules fit for army service."

Since the country was stripped of mules for Boer war purposes by agents of the British Government, farmers in tbe West and South bave gone largely into the breeding of mules from well bred mares, with tbe result of obtaining animals of size and quality far better tban were ever before bred in the United States. They have been in constant demand for army use, as they last longer for camp train and artillery service, and England, especially, has been a large purchaser of such animals for use in South Africa. The result is that such animals bring more than horses do for the same use, and the supply never exceeds the demand.

They have been found especially serviceable in mountainous countries, and tbat tbey should be in demand by both France and Germany is expected after the success the British army bad with them during the Boer war. A significant fact in connection with the stories about tbe sudden demand for mules is the fact tbat one man who acted for the British Government during the Boer war as a purcbasing agent, left for St. Louis recently "on a special mission." This and tbe rapid nominal advance in the quotation for mules are said to be closely connected.

Coincidently with the advance in tbe price of mules is that in the price of saddle horses suitable for cavalry remounts and for field artillery purposes. Horses with only the walk, trot, and canter had a nominal advance of about 50 per cent. in value in one day last week solely on the theory tbat they might be wanted for use abroad. In figures tbe value of the ordinarily good animal which would bave brought $300 a couple of weeks ago has advanced to a quotable value of $450 to $500. "Hacks" that would have sold then for $150 are worth from $200 to $225, and there is no market in the East or West but what has seen a similar advance within the past week.

TROTTING IN NEW ZEALAND.

It was not surprising to read that Mr. G. D. Greenwood, in his speech at the C. J. C. Meeting, inferred that galloping meetings in Christchurcb were in great danger of being ousted in popularity by trotting fixtures. The New Zealand Metropolitan Trotting Club, with its headquarters at Addington, Cbristchurch, has made remarkable strides. Tbe Club, at its initial meeting at Addington in November of 1889, gave £1100 for two days' racing. At its meeting next November the New Zealand Trotting Cup (limited to horses which have done 4:38 or better for two miles in a race) alone has $£2500 attached to it, and the stakes for the three days total £10,040. Trotting has made considerable advance in New Soutb Wales and Victoria, but it is doubtful wbetber its popularity will ever be so great that any club will be in a position to give a higher stake for one race tban clubs catering for gallopers. Yet that is the position in New Zealand, where the richest prizes for any event for gallopers is £2000, or £500 less tban one for whicb trotters will compete in the same city (Christchurch) during tbe same week. Not only that, but it would be fairly safe to bet that the totalisator investments at Addington on Trotting Cup day will be greater than at Riccarton on N. Z. Cup day. Sucb was the case last year, the £45,496 put through at the Metropolitan Trotting Club's meeting being a record for one day in the Soutb Island of New Zealand. From an Australian standpoint tbe position is remarkable, and an explanation from a New Zealander qualified to give it would be of particular interest.—Sydney Referee.

AMERICAN TURFMEN MAY LOSE HORSES ABROAD.

American turfmen wbo are racing strings of tboroughbreds in Europe are fearful that tbey will lose their racers, stallions and broodmares which are now located in England, France and Germany, according to press dispatches. With war on between the great Powers, borses will be in demand for cavalry and artillery of the armies. As horses are contraband of war ,the governments will not besitate, as they bave in the past, to press into service all borses no matter who owns tbem. In the Civil War many tboroughbreds were taken from tbe breeding farms in tbe South and used to help out tbe Southern cause.

August Belmont, William K. Vanderbilt, J. W. Wildener, John Sanford, Herman B. Duryea, Francis Hitchcock and Tbomas Hitcbcock have been racing strings of horses in France and England for several years. If England should engage in the war August Belmont will be a great sufferer. He is liable to lose Tracery, the greatest race borse in England. In 1913 Belmont refused $200,000 for Tracery. The horse's stud book has been closed for five years to outside mares, with a total amount of $40,000. Tracery is considered the most valuable tboroughbred in Europe. Tbe chairman of tbe Jockey Club owns about 40 thoroughbreds, which includes the racing strings in France. If tbe French and English governments sbould seize his horses for tbe war he would not only sustain a great financial loss because the governments would not repay him on their valuation as great race horses, stallions or broodmares, but would merely pay him so much per head for horses; but he would suffer an irreparable loss because the stallions and mares could not be replaced. During the Civil War the identity of many tboroughbreds was lost during the conflict, and tbe breeding of horses received a black eye, inasmucb as the pedigrees could not be traced to several of the mares which were unquestionably thoroughbreds, wben they were mated.

W. K. Vanderbilt has about 300 stallions, broodmares, sucklings, weanlings, yearlings and horses in training in France. It will be impossible for him to ship these horses out of France if that country continues at war. Individually none of his horses are as valuable as Tracery, but as he has many great horses in the string, frequent winners on tbe French turf during the last ten years, his loss in the aggregate will reach half a million dollars.

John Sanford, a member of the State Racing Commission, has several broodmares and four or five race horses in France. Among tbe broodmares are the noted La Tosca, wbich the late General Stephen Sanford purchased from the estate of August Belmont I., for $$47,000. J. E. Widener, Francis Hitchcock and Thomas Hitchcock own nearly 40 broodmares and racers between them. All are in France.—The Horse Journal.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE M. & M.

It used to be that when trotters reached form, they were able to maintain it tbrough a considerable length of time, but with tbe tremendous flights of speed they have to carry now through parts of a race they are as in and out as the veriest runners. Reversal of form startling in numbers and class has been the shining feature of the Grand Circuit so far, and it was tbe particular feature of the $10,000 M. & M. stake raced at Detroit last week. Tbe M. & M., that through its long years of brilliant contests, bringing together the flower of the turf so far as new and young racing material is concerned, has always in the past been tbe pulse by which the annual champions have been measured, but when last week's racing was over the public knew as little about any one of the four top horses in tbe summary as they did before the battle opened.

It is possible that the long training season, with weekly workouts under 2:10, is the cause of some of the marked in-and-outness that prevails. But it is the terrific pace that is playing most of tbe havoc and this running horse speed cannot be kept throughout the circuit. Tbe second heat of tbe M. & M. furnished a fitting example of the speed that the modern trotting horse has developed. Linda Wrona, a mare that never before started in a race, won in 2:05½, the fastest heat that was ever trotted by a green horse, while at her throat-latch was tbe five-year-old stallion, Peter Scott, practically as green, while in tbeir wake and beaten into submission, utterly lacking the form tbey displayed at North Randall, were King Clansman, McCloskey, Margaret Druien and Tbe Guide—Geo. Dietrich in Tbe Horse Journal.

MARYSVILLE TRACK POPULAR.

Indications are that tbe Marysville track will be in great demand by borsemen during the fair year of 1915. While tbe exposition is in progress, big Eastern circuit races will be held in San Francisco and places such as Marysville, Woodland, Sacramento, Chico and otber places tbat bave race courses will be utilized for tbe stabling of tbe tboroughbreds. Already a number of inquiries bave been received at Marysville regarding the local course and its condition. For training this track is said by horsemen to be one of the finest in tbe State, and prospects are tbat some of tbe best known borsemen in tbe country will stable tbeir horses here.

Tbe auctions handled during tbe week at Detroit $280,000, a trifle in excess of the sum which was wagered at North Randall the week previous.

NOTES AND NEWS

Those Grand Circuit free-for-allers will furnish a lot of thrills this year.

◈ ◈ ◈

Hazel Laing is the fourth 2:10 trotter to the credit of her sire, John A. McKerron 2:04½.

◈ ◈ ◈

The season's record for two-year-old trotters is now 2:12¼, held by U. Forbes.

◈ ◈ ◈

Ohio certainly triumphed at Detroit last week. The winners of the M. and M. and C. of C. were hoth products of the Buckeye State.

◈ ◈ ◈

Walter Cox has sold the C. of C. winner, King Couchman, to Dick McMahan who drove him in the Detroit classic. The reported price is $6,000.

◈ ◈ ◈

The second heat of the M. and M., that Linda Wrona won in 2:05½, is said to be the fastest heat that was ever trotted by a "green" horse.

◈ ◈ ◈

"Red" Gerrity certainly has a pair of winners in Sienna 2:07¼ and Belwin 2:06¾. They won their classes at hoth Cleveland and Detroit.

◈ ◈ ◈

Joe Patchen II. has not been started yet but is rapidly rounding into form. He is acting good and has been worked several times around 2:04.

◈ ◈ ◈

Fire hroke out last week in the training harn and covered track at King Hill Stock Farm, St. Joseph, Mo., and completely destroyed it. All the racing traps we lost, but the horses were gotten out safely.

◈ ◈ ◈

Stewards at race meetings in France are not slow to inflict punishments on trainers for their shortcomings. Quite recently a man was heavily fined for sending out a horse insufficiently schooled at the starting gate.

◈ ◈ ◈

Walnut Hall 2:08¼ has two prospective 2:10 performers in Blue Feather 2:19½ and Montferris 2:16¼, hoth very high-class individuals, too. In fact, they look considerably alike, hoth heing heautifully topped, and with all the finish of show horses.

◈ ◈ ◈

At the Bluegrass fair Hunter C. Moody drove the yearling hay pacing filly, Rose McGee, by The Ahhe, dam Vonia Worthy hy Axworthy, a mile against time in 2:19½, thus estahlishing a new world record. The previous record for yearling pacing fillies was 2:20¼.

◈ ◈ ◈

Manager Merrill reports seventy entries received up to press time for the Portland races, with several entries prohably in the mails, which looks like good fields in the several entries there. It is planned to open a 2:17 trot, if enough of this class are interested.

◈ ◈ ◈

Fred E. Ward's horses arrived safely at the Portland track; immediately after their arrival he worked Great Northern an easy mile, and finished the last quarter in 32 seconds. Dr. Wayo is in fine shape, going sound, and acts like a 2:07 or 2:08 trotter this year.

◈ ◈ ◈

A mile in 2:15 for Guylight, son of Searchlight, p., 2:03¼, out of the great hroodmare La Moscovita, is reported, with his owner, Charles W. Flanders, up. This Guylight is a trotter too, and ought to be a race horse. He is about the fanciest roadster in the district, heing good headed and a free, pleasant driver.

◈ ◈ ◈

Colorelis 2:24¼, Colorado L. 2:25 and Colorado Jane 2:28, all two-year-old trotters, were marked hy A. B. Coxe, the Paoli, Pa., hreeder, last Wednesday, and they represent, with their stahle companion, The Colorado Belle 2, 2:29, the first quartette of official performers by the lamented champion, Colorado E. 3, 2:04¾.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Freemantle Handicap, a trotting race decided in West Australia, was won hy a horse called J. G. with Ringleader in second place. A protest was entered immediately after the race hy the rider of Freemantle against J. G.'s pilot, on the ground of shouting. An inquiry was held, and the race was taken away from the winner and given to Ringleader.

◈ ◈ ◈

Those two bahy trotters of the Axworthy family, Ortolan Axworthy, hy Axworthy, and Miss Perfection, hy Gen. Watts, son of Axworthy, put up a grand hattle at Detroit. The colt trotted to a record of 2:08¼, winning his race, but Miss Perfection got a heat from him in 2:09¼. These two, along with Lee Axworthy, son of Guy Axworthy, make a most remarkahle trio of three-year-old trotters.

◈ ◈ ◈

While he met defeat in the M. and M., the bay stallion, Peter Scott, trotted the best race of any of the field. He made Rhythmell trot in 2:06¼ in the first heat, forced Linda Wrona to set a record for the stake in the second, and won the third in 2:07½. This was the first race of the season for the son of Peter the Great, and quite naturally, he was tired when they came out for the other heats. Yet he trotted gamely and showed that he is none other than a high-class trotter. He will trot more good races and if they heat him, they will break more stake records before the season comes to a close.

The Cox stable for the first time, got the money in the C. of C., and Dick McMahon did the trick with King Couchman. It was Dick's first victory in the big pacing stake also, and Walter and Dick hoth felt very happy after the race. "I've got some more that I'm training for you to win races with," remarked Cox to the Lihertyville trainer after the race was over.

◈ ◈ ◈

Linda Wrona, the Cleveland mare that lowered the M. and M. record to 2:05½, hut was so unfortunate as to he outside the money at the end of the race, is out of Miss Della Fox 2:10¼, hy Patron 2:14¼; grandam Jeanne, hy Kentucky Prince; third dam Suisuu 2:18¼, hy Electioneer. Suisun was the favorite for the M. and M. of 1890 and won two heats in it and second money to the old warrior Walter E., the hattle going seven heats, as did that of last week.

◈ ◈ ◈

One thing that was proved hy the race for the $5,000 Chamher of Commerce Stake here on Tuesday was that the class of the stake pacers racing on the Grand Circuit this season is not up to that of last season by long odds. The season of 1913 had a particularly classy lot of stake pacers in Frank Bogash Jr. 2:01¼, Eleata J. 2:03, Del Rey 2:04¼ and others, and a horse with as much class as any one of the trio mentioned would have lost the field here on Tuesday.

◈ ◈ ◈

From the startling performances of the new 2:10 trotters and pacers on the Grand Circuit and the speed shown in races, the present year will prohahly he productive of more changes in the tahle of world's records than any previous season. In addition to the older contingent, prohahly such a great collection of three-year-old trotters has never before been witnessed. Of those appearing up to the present time seven have acquired records of 2:10 or better.

◈ ◈ ◈

Del Coronado 2:09½ has heen sold hy H. F. Pierce, Stanstead, P. Q., to a Russian huyer. Del Coronado was bred in California, hy F. W. Wadham. He was hought hy W. G. Durfee who raced him to his record and afterwards used him in the stud. He proved himself quite a success as a sire, having sixteen standard performers to his credit, five of which are in the 2:10 list. He was later purchased hy A. B. Coxe, Paoli Pa.

◈ ◈ ◈

During the entire week at North Randall, it looked as if the stable of Lon McDonald possessed the class of this year's Grand Circuit, in fact would prove the hest racing stable ever seen on the hig line. The early racing at Detroit, however, fouud his string retrograding, while the horses of Walter Cox showed such decided improvement that within a week or two his stable should he as strong as last year. The Murphy stahle will have to improve decidedly if that very clever reinsman is to again head the list of money winners.

◈ ◈ ◈

The contract for enlarging the grand stand at the Fresno race track has heen let to Messrs. Reese & Atkins. The addition will he 100 feet in length. The new seating space will provide accommodations for twenty-five hundred additional spectators. Owing to the heavy expense of adding this seating capacity and also the new hleachers, which will provide seats for thirty-five hundred persons, it was decided to charge 35 cents for grand stand seats during the coming fair.

◈ ◈ ◈

We are advised that American importers of British, French and Belgian draft horses, who had failed to get their purchases started for the United States hefore the European war cloud hurst, now find themselves unable to load the horses ahoard Atlantic steamships. This of course is an inevitahle sequence of the situation that has developed with such alarming rapidity on the other side of the water during the past ten days. Just how long the emhargo will continue nobody knows.

◈ ◈ ◈

The district fair in Santa Rosa, August 31st to Septemher 5th, inclusive, is the next great attraction in Sonoma county, and it will he sure to attract one of the largest crowds that has ever assemhled for such an exposition in that city. The fair grounds are in fine shape and the track is the fastest in the country. The numher of people who are attracted to the track each morning now to watch the fast workouts of the fine strings of trotters and pacers grows daily and there is a unanimous sentiment that at the track now there are some of the finest animals that have ever heen in training in Santa Rosa.

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Chas. James, who left here for New Zealand last spring, is located at a training ground called Addington uear Christchurch. He is working a large stahle of horses. El Carhine, who is suffering from the effects of the climate, will probably do stud duty this season. The New Zealand Trotting Register, from which we gathered the ahove, has the following note about Jas. Conway, also well known locally: "James Couway, the popular American trainer, who is in charge at the Coldstream Lodge stud, is merely jogging most of his horses at present. Amonk those he has in work are some promising young ones. They include a rising three-year-old filly called Marvinette, hy Marvin Wilkes—Duchess of Rothschild, a rising two-year-old filly (a trotter) hy King Cole—Vanquish, and a rising two-year-old colt hy Harold Dillon—Lady Derhy. King Cole, who is doing slow work, will he a competitor at the Metropolitan Trotting Cluh's Novemher meeting."

Judge Colhurn of Denver, who went to join the merry crew on the Grand Circuit, taking with him Mary Louise 2:11¼ and Pass All 2:12¼, has shipped the mare home while Pass All has heen turned over to Fred Egan, the driver of Braden Direct. Louise developed a leg and Pass All got a trifle off. The colt trotted in 2:06¾ at Overland Park last fall. Several horsemen who witnessed the stallion's work at Cleveland believe he has every chance to become a sensation. Braden also pulled up lame when warming up for the free-for-all and had to he scratched although he was selling second in the hetting. The touts are doping it out, however, that the champion will be all right in a few days.

◈ ◈ ◈

J. C. Crabtree of Taylorville, Ill., well known to horsemen all over the country as Daddy Crahtree, the owner of the famous pacing hrother and sister, Hedgewood Boy 201 and Lady Maud C. 2:00½, was instantly killed at that place last week. He was in a freight car in the railroad yards, together with Lady Maud C., which mare he had just shipped hack home from Indianapolis, Ind., to which point he had gone several days ago. He was waiting for the car to be "set," in order to unload the mare, and it seems was standing in the door of the car when a train either ran or was switched into it with such force as to throw the door shut violently, catching his head and crushing his skull. His death was prohably instantaneous.

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Grattan Boy and Dean Swift, the trotting sensations of the Western Canada circuit, excelled all previous records last week when Grattan Boy, urged hy Dean, trotted the fastest mile ever made over a half-mile track in Canada in 2:11½. In the first heat Dean Swift hroke and without the California horse at his withers, Grattan Boy was ahle to win handily in 2:16¾. In the second heat the record was made. Dean Swift clung tenaciously to the speedy hay geldiug, hut never once was he ahle to get his nose in front. Their positions seldom varied throughout the mile, Grattan Boy finishing about half a length to the good. Grattan Boy made it three straight heats without being seriously pressed. Later in the week, in a second meeting hetween these two horses Dean Swift was the winner in slower time.

◈ ◈ ◈

Work on the new mile track at C. K. G. Billings' Virginia stahle, Curles Neck Farm, has been practically completed, writes a Richmond correspondent, only a few finishing touches such as whitewashing the fence and painting the timers' stand remaining to he done. The track is located to the north of the stallion harn, and as it was laid out and constructed hy skilled engineers, is expected to prove a fast course. The track was huilt hy Mr. Billings for use in developing the youngsters to he hred at Curles Neck and in jogging the older horses. The Harvester, Lewis Forest and several others with fast records quartered at the farm are now heing jogged daily. Plans for a harn 60 x 100 feet have heen drawn, and work on the structure will hegin shortly. The stahle will shelter the racing material, and the plans for its construction call for a covered track on which the horses may he worked during the winte rmonths.

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That Single G. is a wonderful race horse there is no douht and his performances this year show it. He did not go to the track until late in April, and in June went a mile in 2:08. His performances on the Michigan Circuit have led horsemen to helieve that he will clean up about $7,500 in his stake races. As a two-year-old Single G. had a trial of 2:15¼ and last fall went a mile in 2:12¼. Over a mile ring last fall he was separately timed in 2:07;, the day William got his record of 2:05. He has heen somewhat of a hard luck race horse. He has heen sick several times during his racing career, hut the sickness has apparently not taken away any of his speed. As a two-year-old he had two had curhs and his leg was hadly hurt in the stahle. Last spring he was laid up with an attack of blood poisoning, which made it impossible for him to be sent into training as early as he should have heen this spring. His showing on the Michigan circuit this year has heen nothing short of wonderful. His sire is Anderson Wilkes and he is bred in the purple. He wears no rigging, except quarter hoots, and has heen known to step a quarter in 29 seconds.

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The Orange County Driving Park Association has heen presented with the high-wheel sulkies drawn hy John R. Gentry 2:00½, and Lou Dillon 1:58½, and the vehicles are now at Goshen, N. Y., ready for the test of the 20th century trotters at the meeting there on Aug. 18, 19 and 20. C. K. G. Billings donated the Lou Dillon sulky. The Gentry sulky was presented by Rohert A. Fairbairn. Both vehicles were huilt for Charles S. Caffrey of Camden and represent the hest of that famous buider's work. Rennselaer Weston says he is still receiving letters every day offering high-wheel sulkies for sale, the impression having become prevalent that the Orange County Association wauted all the old-time sulkies they could get. Only the other day a horseman of Sussex, N. J., formerly Deckertown, where Goldsmith Maid 2:14 was hred, offered Mr. Weston a 90-pound sulky built for Adams' Andrew Jackson, a horse that trotted more than fifty years ago. The same horseman has a pair of combination quarter boots and toe weights used in 1864 or thereahouts in a race at the old fair grounds in Newton, N. J.; also a pair of wooden wagon springs, said to he 130 years old.

This William, p. 2:00, is a fulfillment of prophecy. When he started out this year he showed so much speed that the talent predicted the two-minute mark. For once, the predictions came true. William is plain iu name and so is his pa. He is by Abe J. p. 2:10, son of San Meteo 2:13¼, by Simmons 2:28. The dam of William is Lizzie C. p. 2:20½, by Jaywood 6551, son of Nutwood, second dam Kitty Van p. 2:13¼, by Pennypacker 4803, son of Roger Hanson 2:28½; next dam Mayflower, by Caliph. This brings into view some standard blood of the great strains and some that is obscure. But when a horse, and a four-year-old at that, can pace a mile in two minutes and three miles in a race at an average of 2:01, he has speed enough to be an ancestor, if he were sired by the Godolphin Arabian.

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Four records broken in one day. That was the feat accomplished by the four-year-old pacing stallion, William, at Grand Rapids last week and the performance bids fair to go down iu turf history as a mark for future generations to shoot at. By pacing the first heat in 2:00½ he tied the best previous mile by a pacer in a mile race, the honor having been held jointly by Star Pointer, Minor Heir and Evelyn W. In the second heat William paced in 2:00, which cleaned up the records he had just tied by half a second, and also established a new mark for two winning heats. By winning the third heat in 2:02½ he broke the three-heat record made in 1911 by Independence Boy, who paced in 2:02¾, 2:01¾ and 2:02, a total of 6:06½. William made short work of this performance, his total being 6:03, with an average oı 2:01.

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Lexington, Ky., Aug. 3.—A season's record for two-year-old trotters and the record for the Blue Grass Fair Stake for two-year-old trotters was established at the Blue Grass Fair this afternoon when Hart Bros.' U. Forbes, driven by H. C. Moody, won the race in straight heats. The time, 2:12¼ and 2:12¾, with Lady Anne and General French close up, was a remarkable performance for a two-year-old at this season and the best mile was a full second faster than the previous season's record of 2:13¼ by Rusticoat, against time at Cleveland. The former best record for the stake was 2:12¾, held by Silent Brigade (2) 2:10¾. The race was a good one from the standpoint of a contest, as at no time during the two heats was any colt away out in front of his field and all appeared to have a chance until the wire was reached. Lady Anne and General French divided second and third money, each finishing second in one heat. U. Forbes' victory was a pleasing one and a number of people from Flemingsburg, where he is owned, and Mt. Sterling, where he was bred, were here to see him trot. The colt was a sensational yearling, being the fastest yearling of last season and the holder of the world's record for yearlings over a half-mile track of 2:21½.

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The judging of the classic M. and M. race which was so unsatisfactory had a parallel in the 2:16 trot at Streator, Ill., on July 28th. The following ıtem regarding this case was taken from The Horseman's report of the meeting: "The 2:16 trot will go down into history as a striking example of how the occupants of a judge's stand can burn up other people's money, through a mistake in calling the finishes, and then when this mistake is discovered refusing to rectify it. In fact, one of the officials of the association remarked the following day that the reason they did not change the announcement was because "The bookmakers had already paid off ou the first announcement and if it was changed they would be compelled to pay off again and thus lose money." The men who staked their money on the results of the race and the men who owned the horses competing, had their money deliberately taken from them and the bookmakers protected, which is very discouraging to the trotting horse game and its supporters. The finish in the fourth heat was called wrong by the judges when everybody saw it differently, and these outsiders were in as good positions to see the finish as the judges."

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The changing of the class of the M. and M. from the 2:24 to the 2:14 must be considered a success as the field was large and the interest in the event was never greater, if one may judge from the atteudance. It gives owners an opportunity to try out their trotters on the half-mile tracks and if they come up to expectations they can then be entered in the Detroit classic the following season. Instead of a lot of green horses, many with bad manners, the public feels confident that they will witness a contest between the best graduates from the twice arounds, trotters that can trot. One of the best features is that the man of moderate means can pay expenses by racing on the half-mile tracks and then, if his horse comes up to expectations, he can sell at a price that will allow him to develop others. Perhaps if it was not for this sale money the owner would allow some of his colts to run in the pastures without education whereas he is enabled to take up his youngsters and with the best of them repeat his campaign on the half-mile tracks. It must be remembered that it is not every breeder who feels financially able to stake a green trotter on the Grand Circuit where he will have to meet the pick of the land. He is able, however, to race on the smaller tracks, find out how good his green ones are and is then prepared to take a chance himself on the big line or else sell the trotter for a price that makes it profitable for him to continue in the business.—Western Horseman.

The Horse Review in its description of the Ponchartrain Stake for 2:09 trotters at Cleveland, has the followiug to say about Maymack: "The Ponchartrain stake for 2:09 trotters, brought out a field of nine, with Stâr Winter an even-money favorite. The fact that he was again to meet Lulu Lumine and Judson Girl, with the addition of Maymack, did not deter his admirers from setting in their chips, and the gallant little gelding, well driven by Lon McDonald, made good in straight heats. The race was no such a contest as the North Randall affair, and from the word in the first heat until the termination of the final, Star was so clearly the field's master that the race requires little description. The real feature was the excellent showing of Maymack, driven by Charley DeRyder, in the select society in which she essayed. May, you know, left a rather unsavory reputation on this side of the Rockies in 1912, and even after a clean bill of health in races on the Pacific Coast last season, and a nice race at Randall last week, was not given a diploma for deportment until today. Lulu and Henrietta C. chased Star out in the initial heat, but couldn't make McDonald resort to the whip. Murphy pulled out Oscar Ames' unbeaten one of 1913 just at the right time in the second, but De Ryder was there with May, and while under stress of the drive he gave her the California mare broke, she had Lulu beaten before making the transgression. The big Missouri gelding, M. L. J., trotted a fine heat in the third, but May had him collared twenty yards from home."

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LAST DAY AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids, August 7.—The three races on today's Grand Circuit programme furnished little excitement, all being won in straight heats. The 2:10 and the 2:13 trots were easy for Lady Grattan and Guy Nella, respectively. Peter Stevens had to step lively in the 2:08 pace.

The meet closed here today, the racing shifting to Kalamazoo. The summary:

2:10 trot; purse $1000; three in five:
Lady Grattan, ch. m. by Joe Grattan..........1 1 1
Brighton B., b. g. (Murphy)..........3 2 2
Bonington, ch. c. (Dickerson)..........2 3 3
Whitelight, blk. g. (Harris)..........d
Time—2:09¼, 2:08¾, 2:09½.

2:13 trot; purse $1000; three in five:
Guy Nella, b. m. by Guy Axworthy..........1 1 1
Montferris, blk m. (Jackson)..........2 4 2
Duchess, rn. m. (McDonald)..........5 2 4
Also started—Silk Hat, blk. h. (Dodge); Mirthful, b. m. (Murphy); Teddy Brooks, b. h. (Wilson).
Time—2:09½, 2:08½, 2:09½.

2:08 pace; purse $1000; three in five:
Peter Stevens, b. h. by Peter the Great (Garrison)..........1 1 1
Rastus, br. g. (McDonald)..........5 3 2
Alcy E., b. m. (Whitney)..........2 5 3
Coastess Mobel, b. m. (Cox)..........3 4 4
Also Started—Fay Richmond, gr. g. (Lane); Exall, ch. g. (McGrath); John D., b. g. (Breitenfield); Marietta, blk. m. (Murphy).
Time—2:04, 2:03½, 2:03½.

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GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Kalamazoo (Mich.), August 11.—With a world's record equaled and the track record broken the Grand Circuit meeting opened auspiciously today at Recreaiton Park.

In the first heat of the Horseman and Spirit of the Times Futurity for three-year-old pacers, Anna Bradford paced a mile in 2:05¼, which equals the record for three-year-old fillies, made by Miss Deforrest at Lexington, Ky., in 1911. In the final heat of the 2:04 pace, Walter Cochato made the distance in 2:02¼. The former track race record was 2:02¾, made by Minor Heir in 1903.

The 2:08 trot went four heats and was carried over until tomorrow. Maymack took the first two and looked to have the race won, but Omar won the third and fourth heats by splendid finishes in the stretch.

In the 2:24 trot, worth $2000, Margaret Druien, favorite, lost the first heat to McCloskey and then captured three in a row.

The 2:04 pace went to Walter Cochato in straight heats.

Wednesday's programme is the heaviest financially ever given on a Michigan track. The Paper Mill stake for 2:11 trotters, purse $10,000; Horseman and Spirit of the Times Futurity for three-year-old trotters, $10,000; the Horseman and Spirit of the Times Futurity for two-year-old trotters, $3,000, and the 2:15 pace for $2,000, comprise the card. Summary:

The Horseman and Spirit of the Times futurity for 3-year-old pacers; 3 heats; purse $2000:
Anna Bradford, blk. f. by Todd Mac (Murphy)..1 1 2
Squantam, b. g. (McDonald)..........2 2 1
John A. P., br. c. (Crozier)..........3 dis
John A. P., br. c. (Crozier)..........3 dis
Robert Frisko, b. c. (McMahon)..........distanced
Time—2:05¼, 2:07¼, 2:09½.

2:04 pace, 3 in 5, $1000:
Walter Cochato, blk. h. by Cochato (Murphy)..1 1 1
Dr. Burns Jr., b. f. (Whitney)..........2 2 2
Del Rey, b. h. (Cox)..........4 3 3
Evelyn W., b. m. (Snow)..........3 dis
Time—2:06¼, 2:04¼, 2:02¼.

2:24 trot, 3 in 5, Michigan United Traction, purse $2000:
Margaret Druien, b. m. by Peter the Great (Cox)..........3 1 1 1
McCloskey, br. g. (McDonald)..........1 2 2 2
Linda Wrona, b. m. (McDevitt)..........2 3 3dis
Barbara Overton, c. m. (Murphy), distanced.
Time—2:06¼, 2:07¼, 2:10¼, 2:11¼.

2:08 trot, 3 in 5, $1000:
Maymack, b. m. by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder)..........1 1 2 3
Omar, b. g. (Floyd)..........3 6 1 1
Reusens, ch. g. (Geers)..........7 2 3 2
Also started—Oakdale, gr. g. (McDonald); Tommy Horn, b. g. (Owen); M. L. J., b. m. (Britenfield); Judson Girl, br. m. (Cox); Grand Marshal, b. g. (Snow).
Time—2:08¼, 2:07, 2:07½, 2:08¾.

Kalamazoo (Mich.), August 12.—Two world's records were broken today by Peter Volo, driven by Tom Murphy, in winning the Horseman and Spirit of the Times Futurity for three-year-old trotters. His time of 2:04¾, 2:05¾ and 2:06¾ makes them the three fastest heats ever trotted by a stallion, the former record being 2:07½, 2:08 and 2:02 made in 1910 by The Harvester. The heats were also the three fastest by a three-year-old trotter, the honor having previously been held by Lucile Spier, who went them in 2:07¾, 2:07½ and 2:11 at Grand Rapids last week.

trot resulted in a victory for Omar. Tommy Murphy announced the purchase from Sanford Small of Boston, the trotter Peter Scott, by Peter the Great. The price was given at $20,000. Summary:

2:08 trot, 3 in 5; purse $1000 (unfinished from Tuesday):
Omar, b. g. by Noblesse (Floyd)..........5 6 1 1 2 1
Maymack, b. m. (Gerrity)..........1 1 2 3 6 2
Oakdale, gr. g. (McDonald)..........2 3 4 6 1 dr
Also started—Reusens, ch. g. (Geers); Tommy Horn, b. g. (Owen); M. L. J., b. m. (Britenfield); Judson Girl, br. m. (Cox); Grand Marshal, b. g. (Snow).
Time—2:08¼, 2:07, 2:07½, 2:08¾, 2:08, 2:10.

2:15 pace, 3 in 5; American Hotel purse, $2000:
Napoleon Direct, ch. h. by Walter Direct (Geers) 1 1 1
Major Ong, b. g. (Murphy)..........7 2 2
Peter S., b. s. (Harris)..........2 3 5
Also started—Edith C., ch. m. (Garvis); Ella McKay, b. m. (Cox); Tom King, ch. g. (Boyle); Fleeta Dillon, b. m. (Hersey).
Time—2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:05¼.

Horseman and Spirit of the Times futurity, for two-year-old trotters; 2 in 3; purse $3000:
Sparkle Watts, ch. f. by Gen. Watts (Geers)..........1 1
Rusticoat, ch. c. (Andrews)..........3 2
North Spur, b. c. (Monahan)..........2 3
Denali, b. f. (Cox)..........4 4
Time—2:19¼, 2:21½.

Horseman and Spirit of the Times futurity, for three-year-old trotters; 3 heats; purse $10,000:
Peter Volo, br. c. by Peter the Great (Murphy)..1 1 1
Lee Axworthy, b. c. (Andrews)..........2 2 6
Ortolan Axworthy, b. c. (McDonald)..........4 3 2
Also started—Lucile Spier, b. f. (Snow); Lady Wanetka, br. f. (Cox); Adbella Watts, b. f. (McDevitt).
Time—2:04¾, 2:05y¾, 2:06¾.

2:11 trot, 3 in 5; Paper Mill purse, $10,000:
Lassie McGregor, b. m. by Jay McGregor (Murphy)..........4 1 1 1
Sienna, br. m. (Gerrity)..........1 2 [illegible] 4
Axtien, ch. h. (Harris)..........3 3 [illegible] 2
Also started — Harry J. S., blk. h. (Andrews); King Clansman, br. h. (McMahon); Echomore, blk. s. (Wilson).
Time—2:07¼, 2:06¼, 2:06¼, 2:0[illegible].

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HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE CITY TRACK.

The Empire City track has passed through some vicissitudes during its brief existence. It was built by Corporation Counsel William H. Clark in 1898. Clark had at that time become a racing enthusiast and owned a good stable of horses, which were trained for him by Matt Allen. Incidentally, it may be stated, Banaster, a first-class handicap horse, was one of his string, and Banaster started favorite for the Suburban Handicap of 1899, won by the celebrated black mare Imp. Danny Maher rode Banaster in that Suburban and was left at the post. Clark and his trainer felt much aggrieved at this, and Danny was set down at their request.

Clark lavished money on the building of the Empire City track, and had intended running a spur of the New York Central at Yonkers to the track. Owing to the difficulty experienced in acquiring the land for the siding, the New York Central spur was never built, and that is the reason of the track being difficult of access by rail.

Almost before the completion of the track, Clark experienced some severe monetary losses, and when he died shortly afterwards, the contractors and others were left unpaid. Frank Farrell and Clark's brother-in-law, Johnny Sexton, were left executors of his will, and the track was put up at auction by the estate to pay the indebtedness. The sale was postponed from time to time in the interests of the widow, and finally the property was bought by Farrell, one of the executors. The question of the sale was brought before the courts, and then it was that friends of the late Corporation Counsel, James Butler, C. K. G. Billings, and the late J. T. McDonald, a contractor, came to the rescue, and guaranteed $300,000 for the property.

In the meantime a running meeting was arranged to be held at the track by P. J. Dwyer, for the benefit of the widow of W. H. Clark. This was in 1900. The Brooklyn Jockey Club's secretary, H. D. McIntyre, assisted by Fred Rehberger and A. McL. Earlocker, made a suitable program, and the result was most satisfactory, $12,000 heing turned over to the widow.

Of the three men who guaranteed the $300,000 for the track, McDonald is dead, and James Butler, having bought out the interest of C. K. G. Billings, is now the sole proprietor. But it is not to be imagined that this sum represents the purchase price of the track. When the three friends of W. H. Clark proffered their guarantee of $300,000, they also assumed the indebtedness of the track. When this had been paid, the Empire City had cost them in all in the neighborhood of $700,000. The city of New York has taken a small slice of two acres from the property for the requirements of the reservoir and this has interfered with the three-quarters chute. It has always been an exceptionally fast track, and at the first meeting held there, both Banaster, trained by Matt Allen, and Charentus, trained by James McLaughlin, made records.

It was at the meeting held at Empire City in 1900 that R. T. Wilson made arrangements for purchasing the Saratoga track and formed the nucleus of the Saratoga Association. A. McL. Earlocker was then was then appointed secretary and the opening meeting, under its present auspices, was held in 1901.—New York Telegraph.

HORSES AND MULES OUTVALUE AUTOS.

Dr. J. W. Day, once president of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association and a lifelong lover of horses, writes to the Herald for some facts and figures about the number of horses, mules and other representatives of the genus equus in the United States at the present time. The editor of one of the leading newspapers up in Rochester, impressed by the increasing number of automobiles that whirl past his narrow little office window on these hot summer evenings, has written an editorial on "The Passing of the Horse," which stirred the veteran breeder of Sunrise Patchen 2:19¼ to load his literary shotgun and answer the enemy's fire.

Quoting the New York Secretary of State the Rochester editor boasts that there are now 1,300,000 automobiles in America—not counting those in the repair shops or on the scrap heaps—and Dr. Day wants to know the size and weight of the figures he can fire at him as representing the number and value of the horses and mules in the country.

According to the latest available statistics of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington—the number of horses and mules remaining in the United States, after fifteen years of competition with automobiles, is 25,411,000. And, despite the fact that promoters of the mechanical substitutes have convinced themselves and many others that the automobile is in every way superior, the horses and mules still have an estimated value amounting to $2,842,658,000.

Surely, this does not look much like the passing of the horse. When Dr. Day gets after him the Rochester editor will at least have to admit that the day of extinction is still a long way off, and when he begins to compare the figures of today with those of a decade ago he will be apt to think it is about as far away as the millennium.

Ten years ago when times were everywhere good and automobiles were comparatively few the Department of Agriculture reported 19,494,000 horses and mules in the country, with a total value of $1,354,473,000. There has thus been an increase of nearly 6,000,000 in numbers and of $1,488,182,000 in values in a decade. This remarkable gain in values during the period of the greatest activity in developing and exploiting the automobile is at the rate of more than ten per cent. a year, while in actual numbers horses and mules have increased more than thirty per cent. between 1904 and 1914 despite the financial panic and all its lingering after effects on trade and industry. In 1904 the average horse was worth about $67. Now he is worth about $109, which represents a gain of $42, or more than sixty per cent.

Although the statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture are universally cited as showing the number of horses and mules in the United States, they fall far short of telling the whole truth about the equine population because they take no account of the animals in cities and towns. These were 3,453,160 in number and of $461,578,927 in value back in 1910, when the decennial census was taken. No later figures are available, but they can be approximated by noting the increase in horses on the farms during this period.

Comparing the census returns for 1910 with the figures of January 1, 1914, we find an increase of 1,358,118, or about five and one-half per cent. in a little less than four years, while values have gone up during this period $194,082,000, or about seven per cent. Applying this rate of increase to the horses and mules in cities and towns we have now in the United States about 28,000,000 horses and mules of the aggregate value of about $3,336,000,000.

This is perhaps the first time any newspaper has published the combined totals, showing the whole number and value of the country's horse stock.

Estimating the number of automobiles at 1,300,000, and assuming they are worth $500 each, which is above the average price obtained for them under the hammer at Van Tassel & Kearney's auction mart, the whole bunch would be worth only about $650,000,000, which is small change compared with the value of the country's horses.

When it is remembered that all the beef and dairy cattle in America are worth only a little more than $1,000,000,000, the swine less than $250,000,000, and the sheep about $100,000,000, one begins to realize the vast importance of the horse interest, which far exceeds that of all other live stock interests combined, with the Rochester editor's 1,000,000 automobiles thrown in.—N. Y. Herald.

The following new rule regarding the registration of hopples has been adopted by the New South Wales Trotting Club: "On and after August 1, 1914, all hoppled horses competing at meetings of the New South Wales Trotting Club and the Australian Trotting Club that have a winning record of 2 min. 30 sec. or better, to the mile, must register with the New South Wales Trotting Club the exact inside measurement of hopples used. The hopples to be measured inside, as shown by the dotted lines and arrow in diagram. (Example shown in printed rules.) The length of the hopples to be stated on the entry form. After the length of the hopples has been registered no alteration will be allowed unless with the sanction of the stewards. The latter measurement will stand as the registered measurement. Failing compliance with this rule, the stewards shall have power to disqualify, suspend, or fine the person or persons connected therewith, and may disqualify the horse concerned."

EUROPEAN MARKET FOR TROTTERS.

The breeders who have been content to scoff at the balue of the foreign market as a valuable outlet for the trotter and a source of revenue to the American breeder and dealer may have something to think about this fall when the absence of the foreign buyers is felt at the big sales. Not only at the auctions but even more so at the farms will this absence of the foreigners be felt, for a very large percentage of their purchases weremade at private treaty. At this writing it looks as though the whole of Europe was to be engaged in a tremendous war and this will of course destroy the market for the fast trotter, whatever effect it may have on the Missouri mule and the army horse. The foreign market has been a source of increasing revenue for several years and last fall there were not enough fast trotting stallions to supply the demand. How long before this market will be restored to the breeder is a question that cannot be answered for a long time yet. No matter how long the war continues it will take time for the foreigners to recuperate their resources and to be able to indulge in the luxury of racing. Only a few days ago notice was received at this office of the renewal of the International Prize of twenty-five thousand roubles by the Imperial Society for promoting the breeding of trotting horses at St. Petersburg. This race was to take place during the meeting being held between September 21st and October 4th and usually attracted trotters from practically all of the European nations interested in the trotter, and a great many American bred horses have always taken part in this event in late years. Of course there will be no possibility of this race taking place this year and it may not be renewed next year. With the race tracks closed the foreigners will have no incentive to purchase American bred trotters even though other conditions were favorable, for they selected horses capable of being raced before being retired to the stud and they always confined their purchases to stallions and mares. Those who have been complaining that too many good horses have been sold abroad can now take delight in the knowledge that for some time no horses will go across the water. The sport in this country is in such excellent condition that breeders need have no fear tbat they cannot dispose of fast race horses at a profitable figure and later the foreign market may be stronger than ever. Probably many of the race horses in Europe will be confiscated by the various governments for war use and the breeders will have to replenish their stock and it is to America they will have to turn. Get ready for the demand for it will take years to breed enough horses to supply it.—The Western Horseman.

FRESNO COUNTY FAIR.

Fresno, August 9.—For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of exhibits prepared for the Fresno County Fair, to be held here September 29th to October 3d, the Fair Association met Saturday last. It is assured that the 1914 county exhibit will surpass any of the county fairs given in the State.

Special trains will be scheduled from San Francisco and Los Angeles and will carry the members of the Olympic Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club for the biggest annual athletic meet here west of the Mississippi. Automobile, aeroplane and balloon races will also be among the events of the fair. Ten balloons will leave Fresno for a cross-continent flight to New York. Provisions to last three weeks will be carried with them.

Twenty-two departments have been arranged in the exhibits. They will include stock show, agricultural, educational, fine arts, women's, floral culture and horse show departments. Show horses will be secured from various parts of the Pacific Coast and special rodeo features will be arranged in connection.

POINTS IN FEEDING SHOW STOCK.

Above all things, proper feeding is the most important matter in preparing stock for exhibition. Recognized type must be the foundation of exhibition stock, and this must be filled in and rounded out by flesh put on smoothly, in proper proportion and in liberal quantity. This must be covered with a coat of good quality, which is largely influenced by feeding and the breeding of stock. Anyone can throw feed into a manger in front of an animal, and he may eat it, but not all men, even those who have been raised in the business, can feed that animal in such a manner as to bring him out in nicest form, not overdone, and yet finished.

It requires skill to keep the digestive system of the animal working to the best advantage. Appetite must often be coaxed a little, and care is always necessary to keep the animal from "stalling" and failing instead of gaining. Even after a "stalled" animal begins to eat again it is usually some time before gains are made. Refusal of food is simply a sign that the organs of digestion and assimilation have been overtazed, and are injured, and it takes them some time to regain their normal state and to exercise their normal functions. The animals should be fed liberally of the proper kinds of feeds at the same time exercising care that they are not overfed. Good, pure water is, of course, a very important feature.—The Horse World.

There are some people who think that Single G. (4) 2:07¼ would pace right at 2:00 if he cut loose on a good mile track.

SANTA ROSA FAIR.

At a meeting last Thursday of directors of the Sonoma-Marin District Fair Association, very encouraging reports were received from committees indicating that at the annual fair to be held in Santa Rosa from August 31st to September 5th inclusive the exhibition of products, live stock and the harness racing, will be the greatest ever held in this section.

In the way of novel street adornment Chairman Frank Muther of the street decorations committee, outlined his plans to decorate all the poles along the streets with corn stalks, and to use agricultural products, such as pumpkins, suspended across the main thoroughfores as decorations. Other products will also be used in unique and ornate ways.

Robert S. Brown, who resides near Petaluma, and who is one of the best known horsemen of the State, will be the presiding judge for the harness races, in which capacity he has officiated a number of times at meetings held here under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, of which he is a director.

No more grave mistake can be committed by the management of a fair grounds and race track suitable for training and developing speed horses over than to permit the course to suffer for want of proper work and care for the season of the year when speed making and preparation for racing are engaging the endeavors of those quartered on the place and depending upon completing their fitting up there. The reputation, both of the track and the society, are at stake, and reputation is vital to success and the continued existence and patronage of such an institution. If trainers are forced to go elsewhere to find a course and conditions favorable for the best results, or suffer handicap in their preparation and after work because of bad condition and neglect on the part of those having the place in charge and keeping, will be more than can be atoned for in months and even years of endeavor. These things stick and they go from one to another and no denials or asseveration in the opposite direction coming from the society or its representatives will be given any heed or credence with the positive impression made from those speaking out of actual experience. A pig-headed, incompetent under employee, or a lazy, indolent one can do the business in spite of the watchful care of a superior not present all the white to note what is going on and is dear at any price at all invested with any trust or responsibility, while oversight cannot be punctilious and painstaking by the head officials.—Spirit of the West.

THE STATE FAIR.

Preparations are well under way for the California State Fair, which is to be held this year from Saturday, September 12th, until midnight of the following Saturday, September 19th. Judging from the number of applications for exhibit space received so far, this year's fair will be the largest ever held under the auspices of the State. Besides the agricultural, live stock and industrial exhibits, the directors have arranged a programme for the entire week of spectacular and novel entertainment features.

Many counties, private industrial firms and individuals are arranging for exhibit space. J. W. Kavanagh, the superintendent of exhibits, is touring the southern part of the State in regard to arranging exhibits for this year.

Particular interest is being shown by farmers and breeders of live stock, as $40,000 in premiums will be awarded. The list of prizes totals several thousand dollars more than in previous years. The premium list is ready for distribution and can be had by addressing Charles W. Paine, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Fair Grounds, Sacramento.

The special programme for fair week, which includes both afternoons and evenings, ranges in nature of entertainment from a head-on collision of locomotives, traveling at full speed, to spectacular fireworks, Wild West features and a brass band contest for $3000 in prizes. There will be a horse show, with many saddle-horse events, automobile exhibits by manufacturers and agents and many other forms of entertainment.

FERNDALE FAIR.

The nineteenth annual exposition of the Humboldt County Fair Association will be held at Ferndale Sept. 7th to 11th inclusive. There will be quite an attractive programme of harness and running races, also automobile and motorcycle contests and other amusing and entertaining features. Liberal purses and premiums are offered.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following are the entries in Stake No. 11, 2:20 Class Trot, for a cup at the State Fair:

1. Delta A., E. T. Ayres.
2. Colonel Roosevelt, F. H. Metz.
3. Perlo, Chas. F. Silva.
4. Eloise Del, Chas. F. Silva.
5. Bonnie Derby, Walter Tryon, for C. E. Wells.
6. Melrose, Walter Tryon, for S. H. Cowell.
7. Sweet Edina, Dan Hoffman.
8. Arista Ansel, E. M. Barber.

The poor people of France have good reason to bless the mutuel. Out of last year's receipts nearly 60,000,000 francs went to charities and over 30,000,000 francs were devoted to supplying hamlets with pure drinking water and sanitary improvements.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Sept. 7.—Eureka, Cal. Eureka Blue Rock Club. Warren E. Innes, Secretary.

Sept. 7—Tacoma, Wasb. Tacoma Gun Club, E. W. Cooper, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteentb Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $500 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a tropby. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Sbaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 9—San Francisco, Cal. Golden Gate Gun Club, T. D. Riley, President.

September 19 and 20.—Sacramento. Capital City Blue Rock Club. B. H. Wortben, Manager.

Sept. 22, 23—San Jose, Cal. San Jose Blue Rock Club, C. N. Ford, Secretary.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under tbe auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. Jobn F. Cook, Secretary.

Sept. 28, 29—Tonopab, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Arlz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Arlz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitcbell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of eacb month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 4,5—Vancouver Exhibition Association, Vancouver, B. C. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

WHERE THE WEST BEGINS.

Out where the hand clasp's a little stronger,
Out where a smile dwells a little longer,
That's where tbe West begins;
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of bome are a wee bit tigbter—
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins;
Out wbere a fresber breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing—
That's where tbe West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are acbing—
That's where the West begins;
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without balf trying—
That's where the West begins.

—Kansas City Journal.

HUNTING NOTES.

Deer, doves and rabbits are now in open season for gunners who visit the hunting territory in the nearby counties scheduled in districts two and five. While many noble bucks have fallen to the rifles of the sterner sex, the shrine of Diana has also received votive offerings. Mrs. Bart Lorigan of San Jose has the honor of bagging the first buck killed in Santa Clara county this season by the rifle of a huntress. The deer was dropped near Almaden after it had run the gauntlet of a party of hunters.

Miss Marie Coughlin, Miss Thelma Fennell of this city and Miss Ethel McCormick of San Mateo hunted for deer in the Bartlett Springs country recently. When the khaki-clad girls returned to the Springs they had four deer strapped on the pack animals. Miss Coughlin shot her first deer shortly after leaving Bartlett. The next day she got another, which feat was also accomplished by Miss Fennel and Miss McCormick.

The largest buck killed so far this season in San Mateo county weighed 168 pounds dressed. Frank Campbell and Fred Simmons shot it on the preserve of the Half Moon Bay Club.

Good deer shooting has been the rule in Santa Barbara county during the short time the season was open. Dr. Ira Barker Dalziel of this city was one of a party that hunted in the mountains ten miles back of Santa Barbara City. An exceedingly rough country, but the doctor shot a fine four-point buck.

Marin county still furnishes a good crop of bucks for the hunters. F. Nelson and John McCarthy, two San Rafael nimrods, dropped a large forked-horn buck early last Sunday morning at San Rafael hill, virtually within the city limits. The hills back of the Hotel Rafael have produced many fat bucks in the last twenty years. It is reported that at the present time there are more deer in the San Venetia hills and on the ridges back of the big hotel than in any other part of the county, which is going some, for that section is but little more than an hour's ride from this city.

The Lucas Valley Gun Club hunting party bagged three nice bucks a week ago, early during the hunt. John Barr dropped two of them. Leon Giovanni shot a fine 130-pound buck on the old Maillard ranch a week ago.

Sam Wells bagged a fine three-pointer near Ursal above Fort Bragg, last week. E. B. Jones got two bucks in the same hunting country the next day. The party was returning from an extended auto trip up to Rogue river and back. While in Shasta county good dove shooting districts were found.

According to Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner M. S. Clarke, Sonoma county, back of Skaggs Springs and the country in the vicinity of Dixon Grove and the "Blair place," is practically an ideal deer hunting territory. Bucks are very plentiful. The bag for Saturday and Sunday in that district counted up thirty-five heads. The bucks were found to be in splendid condition, one four-pointer shot by a Healdsburg hunting party being remarkably fat. There are a few notably big bucks in that region that from now on will be hunted until secured or granted immunity by close season, September 1. One day Deputy Clarke counted over 200 does and fawns, which the same should insure a good crop of bucks next year. This fact brings out prominently the mistake of running deer with hounds—the does are frequently scared away from the spotted fawns before they can take care of themselves, which means the death of the fawn. Most experienced deer hunters, as well as the ranchers and residents in a deer country, prefer to use a trained fox terrier or the so-called "shep; herd dog," a collie to all intents and purposes. These dogs are not given to loud tongue, nor will they follow a deer for miles. The terrier can slip through heavy brush easily, and when it jumps a deer knows its task has been performed. The same may be said of the "shep." Jumping a buck in that way gives the hunters posted up on the ridge top a chance for a shot. If unsuccessful in dropping the quarry, the dogs, like all trained ranch dogs, come in to the master quickly, a big saving in time for working the adjoining gulch or canyons.

The bucks are now in hard horn and better condition than earlier in the season. A big crop of acorns, or "mast," this year should aid in making bucks as fat as butter. The same may be said of bear, for Brer Bruin does like to feed up on acorns.

Another good deer hunting section is said to be over near the coast, about thirty-five miles from Cloverdale, the Rancho Pancho Del Monte, where Al Johnson and Ed Garrett each shot a couple of four-pointer bucks last week. Other hunters were equally successful.

* * *

Doves and jackrabbits are reported to be plentiful in and around Sky Valley, outside of Vallejo White Sulphur Springs. Last week two Vallejo hunters, Arnold Olsen and Ludwig Longan, after doves, had no trouble in bagging the limit.

J. S. French and George Thomas tried the flightways near Brentwood a week ago and enjoyed a fine dove shoot. Harry and Al Baker found fair dove shooting in the hills back of Pinole. W. H. Price and Rube Haas shot dove limits in the vicinity of Tres Pinos, San Benito county, where the birds are plentiful.

San Mateo county has been the Mecca of rabbit hunters for the last week and as usual the crop of bunnies has been a bountiful one. Fred Sarcander, Fred Maynard and Charley Breidenstein each shot limits in the foothills back of Purissima last Monday. Ed Schultz and Fred Schultz tried the hills near Cortland, with good results on the opening day.

The outlook for a big supply of mountain game this season is excellent. While yet early for young birds to come out, quail and grouse have nested in large numbers in the Sierra Mountain regions of Placer and El Dorado counties. The quail crop in Sonoma county promises to be a large one. Near Skaggs Springs recently in one open section near favorable cover Game Warden Clarke counted thirty pairs of old birds and several hundred half-grown chicks. In the Woodland country it is claimed there are more young quail this season than have been noticed for twenty years past. The woods in the foothill section are said to be literally alive with large flocks of the birds. The mild winter has been a favorable condition for the birds this year, and the dearth of heavy snows and storms has tended to create good feeding and cover conditions.

Mrs. Falina Kahn of San Francisco had the honor of catching the first swordfish, which sportsmen travel thousands of miles to hunt, at Catalina this season. The fish weighed 215 pounds. The plucky woman fought with the gamey monster Sunday fully an hour before pulling him into her boat. Now that swordfish have appeared there is much joy in camp. Mrs. Kahn received congratulations at every hand upon her success.

CHANGES IN OPEN SEASONS.

The recent decision of the Appellate Court of the Third Appellate district, which declared unconstitutional the act of 1913 with reference to the creation of seven game and fish districts in this State, leaves the districts, in number and boundaries, as they were under the act of 1911, that is to say, six districts only. As a matter of fact, that decision was in effect immediately, for the original case came up on habeas corpus, from which there was no appeal from the Appellate Court's ruling. In determining the act of 1913 invalid, changes were made that concern hunters of deer, doves and quail; therefore, it will be well if rifle and shotgun sportsmen will refresh their memories on the new situation, which is here noted.

Humboldt and Del Norte counties are now in district one. The open season for bucks begins August 15 and closes November 1. The season for doves is now open and will end October 1 instead of October 15.

San Joaquin county is transferred from district three to district four, which changes the open deer season in that county from July 1 to September1, instead of from August 15 to November 1. Doves may be shot only from September 1 until November 1, instead of from July 15 to October 1.

Santa Barbara county has been transferred from district five back to district six, which changes the open deer season from July 1 to September 1 (two months) back to August 15 to September 15 (one month only). The open season on valley and desert quail will now run from October 15 to November 15 (one month), instead of four months under the 1913 act—from October 15 to February 15. Doves may be shot in that county from September 1 until November 1 (one month), instead of six weeks' shooting from August 1 until October 15.

Inyo county is back in district six again, where the deer, dove and quail seasons are enumerated in the foregoing paragraph.

The western parts of Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Kings and Kern counties are transferred from district 5 back to district 4. The only change in a game season is for doves, September 1 to November 1, instead of August 1 to October 15. The County Supervisors of Merced and Stanislaus, however, have placed a close season entirely upon deer in those counties this year.

TROUT TICKLING.

"Did you ever tickle a fish?" was the question put to several local expert trout chasers recently, following on a line of inquiry relative to this disputed method of catching the finny denizens of the streams.

Colonel J. W. Dorsey answered that he had never tried to tickle fish, but that he was mightily "tickled" when he landed a combined catch of over a ton of swordfish taken last year near San Clemente island.

Phil Bekeart was more practical. He acknowledged readily that he had—"always with a knife and fork."

Mannie Goldberg claims that tickling fish—a certain variety needless to mention—was systematically and persistently applied by Lake Emeryville fishermen before they landed a big catch.

Jimmie Coffroth, after a second's reflection, remarked that he had never given the subject a thought, but might study that branch of sport after the fall election.

Frank Maskey could not recall whether he had or not, but answered absent-mindedly, "I've landed many a fine big fish from the Robinson pool in Eel river, and also lost some—maybe they were 'tickled' to get away."

And so on down the line, most of the rodsters acknowledged ignorance of this particular method until Frank Dolliver, the Olema rail splitter, was catechised. Dolliver put the egg in the coffee by explaining as follows:

"Tickle a fish? Why, certainly. It's easy enough. It's a sly game followed by the rankest poachers in the old country. Most of the streams over there are preserved. If any one goes along the banks carrying stuff that looks like fishing tackle or nets he is at once an object of suspicion and watched. The tickler doesn't pack anything along, except his pipe and tobacco, and he wears a coat with big hind pockets.

"He never tries the little game except when the trout are almost ready to spawn. At that period the fish are sluggish and lazy. They lie up close to the bank of the stream or under an overhanging edge of earth. The 'tickler' proceeds cautiously and noiselessly along the bank, peering down into the water's edge until he locates a fish. Then he carefully works into position where he can reach down to the trout. Ordinarily a trout would be off like a rocket, but in its listless mood it is not as wary as usual. Slowly, but surely, the poacher's hand reaches the fish; then after a few light touches or tickling movements with the fingers, the hand is in position for a quick grab and the luckless trout is yanked out and placed in the 'tickler's' pocket."

This is a scurvy trick not tolerated anywhere among the sportsmen, but it is done in the way described, which explanation was afterwards corroborated by local rodsters who know sport in the waters of England and Ireland, and incidentally the ways of the pot fisherman.

Recent reports from Truckee river resorts are that the anglers' diversion has improved materially.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

FISH LINES.

Eel river fishing pools are making an early bid for the anglers' attention. Charles H. Kewell is advised by an angling expert at Fortuna that there is at present a fine run of steelhead in the river, the heaviest early run in years. These ocean trout rise voraciously to both fly-dressed hooks aud spinning spoon. The latter lure, however, accounts for larger catches. The spoons used are brass, copper, copper and silver patterns. S. A. Wells recently landed an eight and a nine-pound steelhead uear Ferndale. Half-pound trout, called by the river folks "salmon trout," are also running up stream.

Usually when warm weather prevails in the Lake Tahoe region the trout seek the cool depths of the lake, at which time the angler must fish deep and with heavy tackle. A report from Deer Park last week indicates that there are chances for good fly-fishing near by. Limit catches have been made in Bear creek, and also good baskets landed by anglers at Five lakes. The black gnat and Reuben Wood are said to be the best flies.

The south fork of the Yuba river, near Cisco, has recently won golden opinions from Floyd Judah, A. S. Carman, E. W. Colby and other rod and reel experts. Judah a week ago whipped the riffles of the stream and landed forty fine sized trout in a short time. The catch comprised not only rainbow and Eastern brook trout, but Loch Levens as well. Colby and Carman also caught several large sized Loch Leven trout. This latter variety was put iu the Yuba by mistake. A consignment of 10,000 supposedly rainbow fry were really of the L. L. variety and have thrived remarkably in the river.

Reports from upper Sacramento river points do not indicate high class fly-fishiug conditions at present. The trout do uot show marked preference for the fly lures. They seem to be feeding on the bottom, which should make bait fishing produce good results. Advices from Dunsmuir state that none but clever anglers have recently made good catches, a yellow bodied, forked tail, fly pattern beiug the best killer. Morning and evening catches have been made with bait. It is believed, however, that conditions should be much improved within a week. The sport at Sissons was good recently, but few anglers were out by reason of forest fires along the river.

Anglers who have been in the Big Meadows country lately are enthusiastic over the fine fishing they enjoyed. Among others John W. March states "trolling in the lake has been very good. Fly-fishing in the river up toward the head of the meadows is also good." It is anticipated that excellent trout fishing will continue until the lake is flooded up to intended high water mark.

A dispatch from Klamath Falls gives out the pleasing report that "most all of the anglers are having good success." Fly-fishing in the mountain streams is given preference, although good catches have been made in Klamath lake, near Harriman Lodge.

Rogue river fishing at Trail is now at its height. The big steelhead are rising readily to the grizzly king fly. This Oregon fishing spot has recently been visited by several auto parties of local anglers.

Another long-distance trout water, said to be most excellent, is Fall river, near Eastman's, in Shasta county. This branch of the Pitt river gave one auto party five days' splendid sport with trout from one to one and a half pouuds in weight, a few fish scaling from two to three pounds also being caught.

The State distribution car has been busily engaged in transporting millions of trout fry for distribution in the rivers, creeks and lakes of California from the Oregon line down almost to the southern border.

Noyo river has recently been well stocked with trout fry. The main stream and its branches offer about 85 miles of agreeable fishing water. This whole section is open for the rodsters' diversion and is annually the camping ground for innumerable outing parties.

George A. Wentworth, Fred Venneman, Joe Hauser and Joe Meyers, a quartet of California Anglers' Association members, are yet pleasantly located at China Camp, four miles from Gazelle, in Siskiyou county. In this region are a uumber of fine trout creeks. The fish are not exceedingly large, but they are plentiful and gamey. Good hunting also abounds in that district.

* * *

An appreciable flavor of sport can be had fishing for black bass near Middle River station. The irrigation ditches are well tenanted with black bass, and the banks are free from obstructing or entangling brush, quite a consideration for the man who casts a fly. R. B. Murdoch and Louis Gotthelf had the pleasing luck to land a fiue catch of the bass last Sunday. The largest fish scaled nearly three pounds.

A reminder to black bass fishermen is that the law pertaining to this variety is now as follows: Open season in Del Norte and Humboldt counties from June 1 to January 1. San Joaquiu county, May 1 to December 1; Alpine and Mono counties from May 1 to January 1; Stanislaus, Merced, Fresuo, Kings and Kern counties, from May 1 to January 1. These changes are brought about by a recent decision of the Appellate Court that knocked out the seven fish and game districts created by the act of 1913. This leaves the districts as they were under the act of 1911—six districts.

* * *

Striped bass chasers are keeping close watch on the Wingo sloughs and creeks. This resort has been dormant for a disagreeably long period. Last Saturday night and Sunday morning indications of a coming change were apparent. Al Kramer landed five bass, runuing from 3 to 31 pounds in weight. The bass were caught with "bullhead" baits. The bullhead is the ordinary small mud catfish of the bay waters, and has proven a very effective striped bass bait.

The San Antone Sunday delegation had a better day than usual. A number of fish were caught, the largest being a 22-pound bass.

During the past fortnight quite a number of bass have been caught in Tiburon lagoon. One fisherman had "all he could carry," his heaviest being a 16-pound fish.

Saturday several nice sized bass were caught at Rodeo by Frauk Messager. This prompted quite a turnout of regulars at that resort next day. The catch was very poor, the weather being unfavorable. During the pleasant weather later in the week some nice catches were made. The Rodeo and San Pablo shallow waters are generally good for striped bass when the weather is calm and pleasant. Port Costa has not shown much bass activity recently.

* * *

Local salmon trolling anglers were elated a week ago when reliable information was given out that salmon were running outside the heads. A catch of 200 pounds of salmon was made Friday off Mussel rock by several fishing boats. Prior to this catch a few stragglers had been taken at odd times. Meanwhile boats had been out daily watching for tbe expected run of the fish up coast from Monterey bay.

HE DID NOT SHOOT.

Presence of mind is everything, during a hunting trip, at a critical time—even if there happens to be a humorous twist to that faculty. Frank Marcus recently was accompanied on a deer hunt in the hills back of Nicasio by a good-natured German youth. The young man was long on doiug a cowboy stunt in moving picture work over near San Rafael and very short on experience in deer hunting. He was given certain directions and particularly cautioned against shooting at a doe—if opportunity offered. The pair hunted patiently and arduously one morning without avail. Coming down a trail on the return there was a commotion in nearby brush and out jumped a doe. Marcus, on the impulse of the moment, threw up his rifle. The German excitedly held his arm aud shouted: "Frank, don'd shoot! don'd shoot! She iss—she iss a typewriter. By Gott!" A miss is as good as a mile.

GUN CLUBS HOLD BIG PRESERVES.

The completion of the sale of the Gridley Gun Club preserve makes a total of $191,000 worth of preserve property sold in the Sutter Buttes section, states the Chico Record.

This is now the only game preserve district in Northern California and indications are that it always will be in preserves, as it is the only land of its kind in Northern California that is not in some reclamation district.

Since the owners of the combined preserves are in the majority in that particular section, it is almost a certainty that they would defeat any movement to reclaim the property. This insures the long life of the last preserves in this part of the State.

Six gun clubs in all will be left in Northern California. One will be the new club on the Gridley preserves, a second is the Colusa Club which owns its own land, and a third is the Sutter Gun Club, which leases its preserves. Since January 1 two clubs of Sacramento men purchased preserves at an aggrregate cost of $89,000, while another sale since the first of the year was one involving $42,000, in which the purchasers were an exclusive gun club of ten men.

By sales closed this week in Chico by F. M. Newbert, president of the State Fish and Game Commission, and T. J. Quigley, who purchased the Gridley Gun Club preserve some months ago, Chico's allotment of shares in the $60,000 deal for the 1700-acre preserve was closed and the sale of practically all of the shares was completed.

Eight Chico men have purchased shares at $1000 each, making them the owners of twenty-eight and a third acres each at $35 an acre. The rest of the sixty shares have been purchased by business men scattered over the State from San Diego to Redding. Some of the purchasers are not sportsmen, but have bought into the project as an investment.

The new gun club will be incorporated in about six weeks. It will not take over the preserve, however, until the opening of the 1915 duck season. The old Gridley Gun Club's lease embraces the 1914 season, which opens October 15.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST REFERENDUM.

A campaign of education against the referendum which has heen invoked to invalidate the Flint-Curry non-sale-of-game bill, passed by the last legislature, was outlined at a special meeting of the Santa Clara County Fisb and Game Protective Association in San Jose.

Speakers familiar with tbe subject will be procured to address gatherings of all kinds between now and the fall election, and the sportsmen hope to make voters thoroughly familiar with tbe case.

On a motion made by Dr. A. M. Barker, which was unanimously passed, a committee of five was appointed by President W. B. Hobson to take charge of this work. Dr. Barker was appointed chairman of the committee, whicb consists of A. M. Free, Dan Flannery, James Payne, Frank Baker and B. W. Bettenger. This committee will take the entire matter in hand.

A series of meetings in various parts of Santa Clara county is also planned and shortly before election time a big blue rock shoot and barbecue will be held by the San Jose Blue Rock Club, at which every sportsman in Santa Clara county will be invited. Short speeches will be made, urging the final adoption of the Flint-Curry bill by tbe people at the polls next November.

In order to vote against the referendum, one must vote "yes" on the ballot. This is due to tbe analytical construction of the proposition. It reads: "Do you favor the Flint-Curry bill?" or words to that effect.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

Advance pages of The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap program have been kindly forwarded by Tournament Manager Elmer E. Shaner. Copies can be obtained by addressing Mr. Shaner at 219 Coltart Avenue, Pittsburg, or the Trap Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman. We give below the leading features of the scheduled events for each day's shooting:

The National Amateur Championship at single targets will bring together the several State champions (or the runners-up) to decide which one shall be classed as the National Amateur Champion. Each winner of a State championship (or the runner-up) will be presented with $50 by the Interstate Association, provided he competes in this event. While the competition is taking place no other event will be scheduled.

The John H. Patterson Introductory, scheduled for Preliminary Day, provides competition, at a moderate cost, for the more skillful shots who favor long races and who are willing to take a chance of winning in an event where the element of luck is reduced to a minimum.

The "Shoot for Shooters" will provide competition for that class of trapshooters who are willing to take a chance with contestants their equal in skill. At all large tournaments held during the past several years there has been more or less comment on tournaments not being like they used to be—that is, that there is no longer a chance for a contestant to win a large purse without conceding someone a handicap.

Monday, September 7—Preliminary Day—The John H. Patterson Introductory: Open to amateurs only—200 singles, unknown angles, $20 entrance—targets included, 18 yard rise, high guns win—not class shooting, $125 added to the purse. In addition to first, second and third moneys, the winners will receive, respectively $50, $30 and $20 in gold presented by the N. C. R. Gun Club. Squads will not be divided into sections this day.

Thursday, September 8—National Amateur Championship at Double Targets. Open to amateurs only—50 double targets, $10 entrance—targets included, 16 yard rise, high guns—not class shooting, $100 added to the purse. The winners of first, second and third moneys will each receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

"A Shoot For Shooters"—Open to amateurs only—100 single targets, $50 entrance—targets extra, 16 yards rise, high guns win—not class shooting. $25 of the entrance money will be divided on the scores made at the 100 targets, one money for each ten entries or fraction thereof. The remaining $25 will be divided on the scores made at each 20 targets ($5 per event), one money for each ten entries or fraction thereof.

Note—Entries for this event will close at 10 a. m. sharp. If there are not 40 or more entries, it will be declared off and a special event submitted therefor.

The National Amateur Championship at Single Targets, at 3 p. m.—100 single targets, 16 yards rise, no entrance fee and no charge for targets. Open only to the winners (or the runners-up) of "The In-

terstate Association's Amateur State Championship" competed for at the tournaments given by the several State Associations holding registered State tournaments in 1914.

The winner of the National Amateur Championship at single targets will be presented by the Interstate Association with a solid gold, 21-jewel, suitably engraved, Howard watch costing $125. Each winner of a State Championship (or the runner-up) will be presented with $50 by the Interstate Association, provided he competes in this event. An optional sweepstakes, $10 entrance, one money for each ten entries or fraction thereof, will be conducted in connection with the event.

Wednesday, September 9—Preliminary Handicap. Open to amateurs only—100 single targets, $7 entrance—targets included, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, $100 added to the purse. The handicaps contestants receive for the Grand American Handicap will govern in this event. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. The contestants making the first, second and third highest scores will each receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association.

"The Little Joker"—A special trap, known as "The Little Joker," with no restrictions as to width of angles, height and distance for throwing targets, will give the contestants an opportunity to try their skill between events. The "Little Joker" will be true to name and will, no doubt, cause many "heart burnings."

Thursday, September 10 — The Grand American Handicap. Open to amateurs only—100 single targets, unknown angles, $10 entrance—targets included, handicaps, 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting. $500 added to purse. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. The winner of first money is guaranteed $500 or more and a trophy the winner of second money is guaranteed $400 or more and a trophy; the winner of third money is guaranteed $300 or more and a trophy; the winner of fourth money is guaranteed $200 or more and a trophy, and the winner of fifth money is guaranteed $100 or more and a trophy. If first, second, third, fourth and fifth moneys fall below these amounts, the difference will be made good by the Interstate Association. Regular entries must be made on or before Saturday, August 29, and must be accompanied by $5 forfeit. Penalty entries may be made after August 29, up to 5 p. m., Tuesday, September 8, by paying $15 entrance—targets included. An entry is not transferable, and entrance money cannot be withdrawn after entry has been made.

Friday, September 11th — Consolation Handicap. Open to amateurs only—100 single targets, $7 entrance—targets included, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, $100 added to the purse. The handicaps the contestants received for the Grand American Handicap will govern in this event. The number of moneys into which the purse will be divided will be determined by the number of entries. The contestants making the first, second and third highest scores will each receive a trophy, presented by the Interstate Association. Any entrant who has been a money winner (regardless of how small the amount) in the Preliminary Handicap or Grand American Handicap will not be eligible to take part in this event.

Added Money—There will be $3,600 added money, and it will be applied as follows: Added to the Grand American Handicap, $500; added to Preliminary Handicap, $100; added to Consolation Handicap, $100; added to the National Amateur Championship at Double Targets, $100; added to the John H. Patterson Introductory, $125; to 38 contestants ($50 each) in National Amateur Championship, $1,900; trophies for the winners in the Grand American Handicap, $250; trophies for the winners in the Preliminary Handicap, $100; trophy for the winner of the National Amateur Championship, $125; trophies for the winners in the Consolation Handicap, $100; trophies for the winners in the National Amateur Championship at Double Targets, $100; three bags of gold for the winners in the John H. Patterson Introductory, $100.

THE WESTERN HANDICAP.

The Interstate Association's ninth Western Handicap Tournament was held at Green Bay, Wisconsin, August 4, 5 and 6, under the auspices of the Green Bay Game and Gun Club.

The attendance did not come up to expectations although 117 different contestants took part in the tournament, there being 95 entries in the main handicap event. The shooting was fast and the squads were handled quickly, each day's sport being finished early in the afternoon.

Practice Day, August 3.—The first squad was called up promptly at one o'clock. The grounds were in excellent shape and the conditions perfect for making high scores.

Among the amateurs W. S. Hoon was first with 97 out of 100 targets shot at. G. A. Sperbeck, G. V. Dering, F. G. Fuller, G. K. Mackie, M. W. Thill and A. G. Holmes were in second place with 96. J. Raup, J. F. Caldwell and J. E. Harker were third with 95.

Among the professionals C. G. Spencer led with a straight score of 100. C. A. Young followed with 99 and J. R. Graham and Edw. Banks broke 98 each.

Some shooting that—Ten amateurs broke 958 x 1000 birds, four professionals smashed 395 x 400.

First Day, August 4.—The first day's program called for ten 15-targets, and a special at 25 pairs. The conditions were again perfect and many high scores were recorded.

The handicap committee for the Preliminary and Western Handicaps was selected as follows: Geo. K. Mackie, Scammon, Kans.; F. G. Fuller, Mukwonago, Wis.; A. C. Connor, Springfield, Ill., and G. V. Dering, Columbus, Wis. This committee allotted handicaps to all contestants with the exception of themselves. The handicaps given the members of the handicap committee were allotted by The Interstate Association.

Among the amateurs in the regular events at 150 single targets, W. E. Riley and E. K. Crothers were first with 145. W. S. Hoon and S. Hoge came second with 144. F. G. Fuller, H. Kennicott, M. W. Thill, J. E. Harker, Ed. Varner, Bart Lewis and T. T. Hall were third with 143 each.

Among the professionals F. G. Bills and T. A. Marshall led with 146 each. C. G. Spencer, C. A. Young and W. R. Crosby were second with 145, J. R. Grabam third with 143.

In the special event at 25 double targets G. V. Dering was high amateur with 41. F. G. Fuller second with 39. H. Kennicott, A. G. Holmes and Wm. Wettleaf, third with 38, and G. G. Williamson, W. J. Raup, F. A. Nolan, L. J. Robison and E. G. Jones, fourth with 37.

Among the professionals shooting at double targets W. R. Crosby, T. A. Marshall and Fred Gilbert broke 46 each. G. W. Maxwell was second with 41. W. D. Standard, J. R. Graham and C. A. Young third with 40.

Second Day, August 5.—The second day's program brought out a larger field than the day previous. With the Preliminary Handicap event at 100 targets and 100 16-yard targets, divided into five 20-target events, the squads were shooting from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m., with an intermission of one hour for luncheon. The weather conditions still remained favorable and the shooting was remarkably good all day, a number of straight scores being made in each event.

The Preliminary Handicap furnished the feature of the day's sport and there was great rivalry for high honors among the amateur and professional contestants. J. F. Caldwell, shooting from the 20-yard mark, was amateur high gun with a score of 98. W. E. Carr (16 yards) was second with 97. L. J. Robison (16 yards), W. Gruhn (16 yards), A. G. Keel (18 yards) and J. S. Frink (18 yards) tied for third place with 95. The tie for third place was shot off at 20 targets per man—Robison breaking 18, Keel 17, Frink 14 and Gruhn 12, Robison thus winning third place.

Among the professionals who took part in the Preliminary Handicap R. W. Clancy (20 yards) was first with 98. W. D. Higgins (16 yards), W. D. Stannard (20 yards) and J. E. Dickey (21 yards), second with 97. J. R. Graham (22 yards) and C. G. Spencer (22 yards), third with 95.

Great scores featured the five regular events at 100 targets. Among the amateurs F. G. Fuller was in first place with 99. Ed. Varner second with 98. B. A. Claflin, E. K. Crothers, J. F. Caldwell and W. S. Hoon came third with 97.

C. G. Spencer was first "pro," with a straight score of 100. Ed. Banks and J. E. Dickey second with 98. J. R. Graham, W. R. Crosby and C. A. Young third with 97.

Third Day, August 6.—Perfect weather, with the exception of a little breeze, marked the third day of the tournament which began promptly at 9 o'clock. The crowd, which had been increasing every day, was larger than any other time during the shoot.

F. Schwalbe, standing at the 19-yard mark, won the Western Handicap by breaking 99 out of a possible 100 targets, and leading a field of 95 amateurs and professionals. So keen was the race for high honors that first place was not settled until the 17th squad had finished shooting at trap No. 5.

O. Larson (18 yards) in squad No. 1, finished with 95. This remained high until squad No. 9 came on, when M. W. Thill (19 yards) went out with 95. In squad No. 10, L. J. Robison (18 yards) also broke 95. Ninety-five was high score until squad No. 17 started, when F. Schwalbe (19 yards) broke 20 straight at trap No. 5, and finished with a total of 99. In squad No. 18, F. G. Fuller (20 yards) broke 19 at trap No. 5, this taking second place.

The ties for third place on 95 were shot off at 20 targets, Messrs. Larson and Robison breaking 18 to Mr. Thill's 15. Larson and Robison shot at a second 20 targets; Larson broke 20 straight, Robison 17, Larson winning third place.

There were 19 squads entered in the regular events, 100 targets, the rivalry was intense and some excellent shooting was done. F. G. Fuller led the amateurs with 98. H. Kennicott, J. E. Harker, Ed. Varner and M. Kneussl were second with 97. G. Sperbeck was third with 96.

Among the professionals in the regular events C. G. Spencer and C. A. Young were first with 99. C. C. Mitchell second with 98. T. A. Marshall, F. Gilbert and R. W. Clancy third with 96 each.

After shooting off the ties for third place in the Western Handicap, Manager Shaner presented the trophies to the respective winners and the ninth Western Handicap Tournament became a matter of history.

Preliminary Handicap Purse—68 regular entries @ $5, $340; 2 penalty entries for "targets only"@ $2, $4.00; 24 entries for "targets only." 94 total entries. Added to the purse, $100. Total purse, $444.

Caldwell, J. F.	98	$79.90	Brown, W. L.	93	6.15
Carr, W. E.	97	66.60	Sperbeck, G. W.	93	6.15
Robison, L. J.	95	53.30	Meloy, C. T.	93	6.15
Keel, A. G.	95	44.40	Connor, A. C	93	6.15
Frink, J. S.	95	39.95	Riley, W. E.	93	6.15
Gruhn, Wm.	95	31.10	Fuller, F. G.	93	6.15
Crothers, E. K.	94	22.20	Kneussl, Max.	93	6.15
Hammersmith, H.	94	22.20	Lewis, Bart.	93	6.15
Brown, H.	94	22.20	Jennings, R.	93	6.15
Schwalbe, F.	94	22.20			

Western Handicap Purse—63 regular entries @ $8, $504; 1 penalty entry @ $13, $13; 1 penalty entry for "targets only" @ $2, $2. 30 entries for "targets only." 95 total entries. Added to the purse, $200. Total purse, $719.

Schwalbe, F.	99	$129.40	Raup, W. J.	93	28.75
Fuller, F. G.	96	107.85	Harker, J. E.	93	28.75
Robison, L. J.	95	86.30	Look, J.	92	7.20
Robison, L. J.	95	71.90	Muercke, H. F.	92	7.20
Thill, M. W.	95	64.70	Holmes, A. G.	92	7.20
Connor, A. C.	94	43.15	Claflin, B. A.	92	7.20
Kennicott, H.	94	43.15	Meloy, C. T.	92	7.20
Wulf, J. F.	94	43.15	Keel, A. G.	92	7.20
Meusel, W. E.	93	28.75			

(Scores follow next week received too late for this issue.)

MAX E. HENSLER.

On the morning of the last day of the Michigan State Shoot a telegram came from Colorado Springs, stating that Max Hensler had passed away after as game a struggle against the white plague as any man ever made. For the past four years we have expected to hear that the end had come, but a new lease of life had until now been granted.

It seemed particularly pathetic that Max should be called home at the very hour when W. L. Stonehouse was winning the championship of Michigan at the tournament of the Michigan State League of Gun Clubs. Max was one of the founders of this League, and won the championship medal three times before he was nineteen years of age. The three wins give him permanent possession of the trophy.

Max E. Hensler was born at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, June 23, 1883. From his very childhood he was an enthusiastic admirer of a gun, and at an early age demonstrated beyond any doubt that he had the qualifications of a wonderful shooter. After finishing high school he made his home for some little time with his brother, A. R. Hensler, Battle Creek, Michigan. While living in Battle Creek he was instrumental in organizing the Central Michigan Trap Shooters League, and at the age of sixteen he won the emblematic of the championship of this organization.

It was in a large measure due to young Hensler's efforts that the Indian Shoot was held in Battle Creek in 1902, and his phenomenal exhibition at this tournament attracted the attention of all the best shots in America. He joined the professional ranks the following year, and demonstrated his ability by winning the preliminary handicap, and second place in the Grand American at Kansas City, as well as high average over all in the handicap events of this shooting classic as the age of nineteen. The writer will never forget standing by the side of Max's father while this mere boy broke his twenty straight in the shoot-off for the preliminary tie. As the contestants were congratulating this new addition to the galaxy of shooting stars his father turned to me and said: "The lad has a good mother and it will please her." From this time on this youngster was known as the "Boy Wonder," and toured the country giving exhibitions of his skill until his health became so much impaired that he was forced to go to the Rockies, seeking strength. After two years' sojourn in the mountains he was apparently sufficiently restored to warrant him in taking up his favorite profession. He at once became affiliated with the Du Pont Powder Company, and demonstrated the superiority of their products in the mountain districts.

While touring the west in the interests of this company he won the Pacific Coast Handicap Cup at Spokane, the Spalding medal at Denver, emblematic of Colorado State Championship, the Montana State Championship of Anaconda.

The trophy which was viewed with especial pride was the Fred. Stone Cup, a beautiful trophy donated by that most popular actor-sportsman, Fred. A. Stone. This cup is emblematic of the championship of the Rocky Mountain States.

Max had many high average trophies and numerous century runs. His longest run, 190 straight, was made at San Antonio, Texas.

About four years ago he again became so weakened that he was obliged to retire from active work, and from then until now he gamely fought a losing battle.

In such esteem was he held by his employers, The Du Pont Powder Company, that, after he had been incapacitated for two years, he was placed upon the pension list where he remained until the time of his death.

I cannot let the opportunity pass to add a word or two of personal tribute to the memory of the cleanest, straightest, truest sportsman I ever knew. I was intimately associated with this boy and man for seven years, both in a business and social way, and I can truthfully say that I never knew him to do a mean or crooked thing. Always modest and retiring—at times almost to bashfulness—this young man never allowed his many triumphs to in any way affect his bearing, and each time he appeared in the spotlight of the shooting stage he seemed to become a bit more companionable, and never even in the slightest degree conceited.

Modest but fearless, helpful but not patronizing, temperate himself but considerate of the weaknesses of his fellow men, Max Hensler in thirty-one years has left a record for clear sportsmanship and gameness which no man will ever excel though he may live a century.

JOHN S. COLE, JR.

Detroit, Mich., July 28, 1914.

DIVERGENT FANCIES AS TO COLOR IN HORSES.

From the frequency with which his customers demand certain colors the horse buyer learns what his trade is for or against and the alleged reason. My attention being attracted to this subject, it occurred to me to make inquiry of the next twenty-five horse dealers I met. Following are some of the answers to my queries, as nearly as possible in the words of those questioned:

"A sorrel horse is the softest horse there is for work purposes. Whenever I buy one I have a place for him."

"All horses look alike to me, so far as color goes."

"They say a mealy-colored sorrel or a soft mealy-colored bay does not wear as well as other horses."

"Put your hand on the kidney of a black horse on a hot day; then put it on a gray horse's, the gray will be cool, the black hot."

"For work give me the flea-bitten gray—not one that is speckled from age, but born that way."

"People mostly prefer good solid mahogany, bays, chestnuts, browns, grays and blacks. You understand, there are lots of firms that buy certain colors for advertising purposes."

"The only horse I ever noticed that I thought was soft were these spotted horses—not the dappled and ringed ones, but these calico circus horses."

"There is a coal firm in Boston that wants all-white or very light gray horses."

"There is a firm in New York that wants all its horses to have four white legs and a white stripe in their face."

"If a black horse can not stand the heat, why do not the Swedes live in Africa?"

"The prettiest work horses and the strongest—that is, a horse to last and stand a lot of grief—is a roan."

"Most farmers when ordering horses ask for bays, blacks or browns."

"Teamsters do not like white horses because they are so hard to take care of. See how that one shows the stable on him."

"A buckskin, a buckskin with a strip of black down the middle of his back, is always a tough horse."

"Did you ever see a buckskin with a strip of white down his back?"

"There is a difference in the wearing quality of colors, but none in the horse.."

"A horse with white legs is all right, unless his hoofs are white. A white hoof is softer. It does not hold a shoe so well."

"Get a horse with a good middle and good feet and you need not look to see what color he is."

"People's ideas are different, that is all. I buy all kinds."

"Nothing to it. Every color looks good to me."

"Take a good bay horse, one worth $175 to $200 with white front legs. I would make a farmer take off $40 before I would buy him. It is a notion people have."

"Take two 1,600-pound horses up to the ring, sound in every respect, of like quality, one gray and one black, and the gray will bring $25 more at auction."

"You can hardly sell a black horse to a teamster in New York City. He will take a black when he cannot get any other of his kind."

"I like a dapple-gray horse best."

"In racing horses the colors run bay, brown, chestnut, black, white and dun. Dun is usually looked on as a weak horse. Pilot Medium furnished the best white strain. Hambletonian 10 was a good bay."

Have you any choice?—G. E. Wentworth, Supt. Horse Department, Cbicago Stock Yards, in Breeders' Gazette.

THE MAN OF MANY TROUBLES.

"It is certain that under existing conditions, uneasy rests the head of the track owner or manager, and without him what is to become of our breeding interests."

Thus writes Mr. H. K. Devereux, president of the Grand Circuit and treasurer of the Historic half-mile track at Goshen, N. Y., with $25,000 to pay in purses and prizes at a three days' meeting, August 18, 19 and 20, 1914, and without aid from betting, or any subsidy from the State treasury though operating as a fair.

And Goshen is merely a villageis not yet large enough to be called a town!

Here are a few of the secretary's troubles:

The Secretary's Troubles.

A tough old tout, who lives without much "visible support,"
Stopped me last week—"Confound his cheek! He wants a drink," I thought.
Says he, "Gee, boss! How well you look! You yonger get each day.
"I see you! (There's a speck of dust which let me brush away.)
"(No, thanks, ain't dry.) Well, racing days are drawing very near.
"Say, boss! 'Er, how about a season badge for me this year?"

And so it goes! The public seems to think a track is run
At no expense to anyone but just to give it fun!
If everyone who racing goes would paw 'round in his jeans
And dig up for admission fees, we might learn what it means
To show a profit on our books! We can't, it's very clear,
If everyone expects free season badges every year!

—Trotter and Pacer.

W. E. D. Stokes, proprietor of Patchen Wilkes Farm, has received a letter from B. J. Aklemade, of Hamburg, Germany, under date of July 7th, in which he states that True Ring won the day prior, beating the best horses in that country. True Ring is by Peter the Great 2:07¼, out of the well-known international ringer Bertie R.

ELIGIBLES FOR PLEASANTON FUTURITY No. 1.

The following foals of 1912 are eligible to start in the Pleasanton Futurity No. 1 by making starting payment, due September 13th: $35 for trotters, $25 for pacers:

S. S. Bailey's Bonnie Guy by Bon Guy—dam Nancy Wave.
J. R. Balkwill's bl. c. by Black Hall—Estrella B.
L. E. Barber's Bob Evans by The Bondsman—Madge.
I. L. Borden's Dr. Smith by Tom Smith—Wanda II; Little Florence by Barney Barnato—Heste McKinney; Portola by Barney Barnato—Kate Lomax, Sheldon B. by Barney Barnato—Ramona; Ella Barnato by Barney Barnato—Ella G.
Mrs. L. J. Boyd's Carlsben by Carlokin—Bonnie Ailse.
Chas. Butters' Honeyback by The Bondsman—Lottie Lynwood.
J. J. Campbell's Mabel Bond by The Bondsman—Kate Kopje; Great Bow by Peter Wilton—Silver Fir.
P. J. Chalmers' Red Patch by Joe Patchen II—Trix McAdrian.
C. H. Chandler's Birdie Bond by The Bondsman—Lady Search.
F. W. Cooper's Calif. 1916 by Sir John S.—Jennie L.
W. E. Detels' Palado by Palite—Daphne McKinney; ch. f. by Bon Guy—Melba T.
W. G. Durfee's bl. c. by Carlokin—My Irene S.; b. c. by by Carlokin—Atherine; blk. c. by Copa de Oro—Leonor McKinney; blk. c. by Tom Moko—Reta H.
F. E. Emlay's Roseletta by Washington McKinney Jr.—Hermia.
Jno. H. Gay's Lakeside by Kenneth C.—Bonnie.
Hemet Stock Farm's Allie Lou by Kinney Lou—Lady Zombro; Oro Lou by Kinney Lou—Zeta W.; Dextro Lou by Kinney Lou—Nealey W.
Mrs. Mabel O. Lipson's Palanada by Best Policy—Alta Almont.
Leo. Lynch's Gleaming by Wonderlight—Lena Thorpe.
D. Lynn's A. Bondsman by The Bondsman—Belle Lynn.
F. Malcolm's Midnight Express by Expressive Mac—Fresno Girl.
Chas. Marley's Maud Bond by The Bondsman—Nusta.
L. B. Taylor's Texas Tommy by Tom Smith—Carrie B.
W. J. Miller's Bondelian by The Bondsman—Katalina.
J. E. Montgomery's blk. c. by Zombro—Cynara.
L. R. Rodgers' Las Palmas Belle by The Bondsman—Sally Rodgers.
F. J. Ruhstaller's Tenie Hall by Moko Hall—Tenie.
A. L. Scott's Lady Corage by Le Voyage—Cora; Lady Ino by Le Voyage—Lady Inez.
W. L. Selman's Miss Emily by Knight of Strathmore—Dulce Yedral.
Valencia Stock Farm's Direct Heir Jr. by Direct Heir—La Belle.
Dr. E. E. Blosser's ch. f. by Prince Ansel—My Trueheart.
C. W. Short's Blue Beard by Skidoo Wilkes—Honda Girl.
Shreve & Jagger's Ben Bond by The Bondsman—Silver Haw.
J. S. Nickerson's Raya de Oro by Copa de Oro—Easter D.
F. B. Stockdale's br. f. by Black Hall—Mayflower.
L. H. Todhunter's Janett Bondsman by The Bondsman—Sweet Bow.
Dr. I. L. Tucker's Oro Bond by The Bondsman—Babe T.
F. L. Walcholz's Margaret Densmore by Baron May—Miss Densmore.
D. W. Wallis' The Bondholder by The Bondsman—Corinne Sidmore; Angel Searcher by El Angelo — Record Searcher.
Geo. L. Warlow's Tewana by E. G. Diablo—Cora Wickersham; Neil Hall by Black Hall—Strathalie.
Bert Webster's Rodney Patchen by Joe Patchen II—Miss Harris.
E. J. Weldon's Bonostine Belle by Lijero—Mater Expedio.
T. D. Witherly's Claire Wilton by Peter Wilton—Blanche Richmond.
Wm. Bond's Gay Zombro by El Zombro—Gay Princess.
Woodland Stock Farm's Ruth Ansel by Prince Ansel—Lottie; Prince Majella by Prince Ansel—Majella B.
J. E. Montgomery's Winnie Bond by The Bondsman—La Moscovita.
Henry Rohmer's Eureka Girl by Nearest McKinney—Little Light.
R. J. MacKenzie's Bonquin by Quintell—Lily Young.
P. H. Smith's b. f. by Zombro—Katherine A.
F. E. Ward's Freckle Beirne by Beirne Holt—Frecklebird.
A. B. Rodman's May Alto by Alto Express—Maymonio.
C. L. Ramsay's Donna Lee by Donasham—Bay Leaf.

WHERE BETTING IS ALLOWED.

"Most racing clubs in New Zealand are in a particularly prosperous condition, thanks to the heavy totalisator speculation during the current season," says the Sydney Referee. "The government tax is a big drain, but the Canterbury Times says that, despite this, stakes are going up steadily, and as the clubs continue to show a profit on their meetings further increases in prize money may be looked for. 'That,' says the paper quoted, 'is one of the great points to be urged in favor of New Zealand racing methods. All the clubs exist exclusively for the furtherance of sport, the proprietary element having been banished long ago. As a result there are no shareholders to pocket fat dividends after a successful meeting, and the greater the profits the more money there is to provide convenieces for the public and stakes for the owners. In both these directions it can be claimed that New Zealand occupies a position which challenges comparison with any country in the world.' The Canterbury Jockey Club concluded its racing for the current season, and in ten days it has distributed $181,800 in prize money. It must be added, though, that, unlike the Australian Jockey Club, it has received a large return in the way of nomination and acceptance fees. Still, even under such conditions, an average of $2,270 a race is a splendid one for a club in a city the size of Christchurch. Totalisator investments for the season aggregated $1,874,610, an increase of $239,315, as compared with the Canterbury Jockey Club's meetings during 1912-13, and in New Zealand the speculation on the course has a direct bearing on the prize money to be distributed the following season."

Mr. S. H. Cowell has sold his pacer Oro Mo 2:09¼ to Chas. F. Silva of Sacramento. Oro Mo obtained his record at the Salinas meeting in the first heat of the 2:20 class pace and was a free-legged pacer. His new owner intends to work and race him with hopples and expects that under the new conditions he will gain a very fast record before the close of the 1914 racing season.

There seems to be no limit to the sensations this year. Will they ever stop?

HORSE SHOW AT SACRAMENTO.

Although the horse show at the State Fair has been a marked success since it was inaugurated in 1912, it promises to be far more of a society event this year than it has been during the last two seasons. Judging from the number of entries by society women throughout the State, there is a decided revival of interest in horses and riding is becoming extremely popular among those fond of out-door sports.

Among the women to enter horses this year is Miss Adelaide Gillis of Los Angeles, who will ride Don Castano, a grand champion in the saddle horse class. Miss Gillis has several other horses she intends showing. Mrs. W. C. Ralston of San Francisco will exhibit Rex Max, a good representative of the gaited types in California. Mrs. J. S. Bryan of Hollister will head her long string of entries with Dewey, a high school horse of the champion class. Mrs. Leota I. Zapp will bring up fourteen ponies from Fresno. She will also enter a number of high school horses and jumpers. Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson of San Francisco will ride Lord Denmark. Lord Denmark formerly belonged to Mrs. E. P. Riggle of Los Angeles. Mrs. Riggle will have a number of entries this year. Miss Florence Carmany and Miss Lurline Matson, members of the San Francisco Riding and Driving School, have entered horses.

The program contains, besides the saddle horse performances, interesting coach horse features. There will be different forms of entertainment every night for the entire week of the show. A special feature will be the annual futurity of three-year-olds of the Pacific Coast Gaited Saddle Horse Association. The association held its first futurity at the horse show last year and it proved to be one of the most elaborate saddle horse features ever staged in California. It will bring together the best five-gaited three-year-old saddle horses on the Pacific Coast.

NOTES FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Matt Byrnes, who in days gone by trained Salvator and Firenzi, in fact, the very many stake winners which ran in the colors of J. B. Haggin, always has a fund of interesting information to impart concerning his trips to South America, where he went to dispose of a number of Rancbo del Paso horses, at the time when racing in New York met with such a severe setback.

"Among the stallions I took down were McChesney, Mimic, Greenan, Dieudonne and First Water. McChesney sold for $7,000, Greenan for $11,000, Dieudonne for $11,000 and First Water for $10,000. McChesney has not proved much account as a sire, though he got a few winners.

"Greenan and Dieudonne have both made good, and have sired some of the best horses racing in Buenos Ayres.

"The oldest of the First Water crop are now yearlings, and are said to be very promising. He is a grandly bred horse, foaled in 1895, by Amphion—Mon Droit, and was raced in the string of Newton Bennington. I took him down there two years ago. He is a light chestnut in color, with four white legs and feet, and the South Americans were prejudiced against his color, more especially against his white legs. But I am confident he will prove a success.

"After our first shipment many others thought to take advantage of the South American market and shipped a lot of worthless stock down there, and glutted the market to such an extent that a law was passed placing a duty of $500 per head on all imported stock, unless purely for breeding purposes. This virtually put a stop on the market, and stopped the importation of not only American horses, but English as well.

"There are only two English-speaking trainers there—Britt, an Englishman, and Frazer, an Australian. Englander is the only American jockey now riding there. He is making plenty of money, as he can ride at a light weight, and besides is a very good rider. I could not speak the lingo, and although I had plenty of good offers to train there, had to decline. I couldn't understand a word of Spanish, and none of the help could talk anything else. If I had told them to put a saddle on a horse, likely enough they would have brought me a bucket of water. I gave it up in disgust.

"They have beautiful tracks there, and each Sunday, which is the principal racing day, they give a stake worth $10,000. I could count their money. That is one of the things I caught onto quickly. A peso is worth from 45 to 48 cents of our money. It varies according to the exchange. There is another fine racing country at Montevideo, a night's ride by boat from Buenos Ayres. All the betting is done in the mutuels, and there is a world of money to bet. The crowds at the races are far larger than they are here.

"One thing I noticed about the horses there is that they have terribly bad mouths and are badly broken. The reason of their bad mouths is that the jockeys all use the big Spanish bits, which are very severe and would ruin any horse's mouth. One of the secrets of Englander's success is, I think, that he invariably rides his horses with a snaffle. But the Spanish boys all believe in the heavy Spanish bit. The horses are all exercised bareback. But when racing they use the same saddle as ourselves."

The Canadian Sportsman now claims Frank Bogash Jr. as the fastest pacer bred in Canada. When he won the first heat of the free-for-all at Cleveland in 2:01¼, he took the honor away from the dead Angus Pointer 2:01¾.

THE FARM

FOOD VALUE OF MILK.

G. F. Story, extension instructor in animal husbandry at the Massachusetts agricultural college, calls attention to three essentials in the production of clean milk that caunot be overlooked if good results are to be expected.

1. The man. Of all things he is the most important, for unless the dairyman wants to make clean milk, no amount of inspection can insure a uniform grade of milk.

2. The method. Cows and stable should be clean; use pails with a small opening as they keep out 90 per cent. of the dirt; again, milk through absorbent cotton, cost 1-3c per day; wipe sides and udder of cow with damp cloth before milking; as soon as strained cool the milk to fifty degrees or below and hold until delivery; thoroughly sterilize all milk utensils.

3. The price. Unless the consumer is willing to pay the extra cost of producing high grade milk he should not expect to get it by arbitrary inspection. Many California dairymen would produce a high grade of production if they could get a better price for it than for ordinary market milk.

He also in speaking of the value of milk, says, milk is an ideal food for babies and an excellent food for adults. It requires no cooking and can be introduced into almost any diet at a saving of food cost. One quart of milk has a food value equivalent to three-fourths pound of beefsteak or six eggs. At present prices this gives milk an actual value of from 15c to 20c per quart. At 12c per quart it is one of the cheapest foods on the market. People are beginning to buy milk on a quality basis, the same as eggs, meat or clothing. This will be more commonly practiced when high grade milk is generally recognized to be one of our cheapest foods.

Lue Gim Gong, a Chinese horticulturist of DeLand, Florida, has developed an orange that beats anything yet discovered in the citrus line. The oranges will remain on his tree for four years after maturity without material loss of juice or change in color. Moreover they will stand a degree of frost without injury that would destroy any of the known varieties in Florida. On one tree on this place he budded one half with the Lue Gim Gong orange. When a big frost came the Valencia side of the tree had all of the fruit badly frosted and destroyed. Good sized limbs were killed by the cold and the leaves were all off of the Valencia bud. On the Lue Gim Gong side not a leaf had been lost and even the most tender growth on the tree was uninjured while the oranges themselves were apparently untouched by the slightest frost affection.

An Arkansas man has a herd of about 100 elk on a range in the Ozark mountains. He finds that a range should be of considerable extent, with at least five acres for each animal. One hundred elk will do better on a 500 acre tract than one elk on a five-acre tract, however. The increase under domestication is equal to that of cattle and the percentage of dressed meat is much greater. Adult males on the hoof average 700 to 1000 pounds weight and females 600 to 800 pounds. Elk meat can be produced in many of our Rocky Mountain sections for less than the cost of beef, mutton or pork. Elk will effectively clear the area of undergrowth, but will not eat the bark of trees unless other food is scarce. Elk, goats and sheep may be kept in the same pasture if large enough and the elk will proetct the sheep from dogs. Elk are nervous like the common deer and seldom jump an ordinary fence. A five-foot fence is usually sufficiently high. A small enclosure for a vicious bull should have a strong fence seven or eight feet high. The cost of stocking a preserve is not great, as young elk in perfect condition can be bought for about $100 each. One of the attractions at the Elks' convention in Denver a short time ago was the city park herd enclosed on the Bates triangle and it was rather surprising to note how many people had never before seen a wapiti.

The other day some hybrids of the Brahma cattle in Texas were sold on the Kansas City market, but they did not seem to catch the fancy of the packers who got a hump on themselves and discounted the stock because of the hump they carried. This big hump which rises above the shoulders of these cattle is their most distinguishing feature. It almost entirely disappears in the half-breeds, howbeef characteristics, so there is no ever, while maintaining all the other sense in disqualifying them in the selling pens. The pastures in which these animals run in the Gulf coast country of Texas are open prairie without shade. Despite the insect pests which do much damage to the native cattle, these grade Brahmas thrive and grow fat. All the other cattle except the Brahmas become infested with ticks. These Brahmas cannot stand the rigors of the winter climate of the north and this is the reason we are not taking to them in the northern States.

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

FOR SALE—The handsome broodmare LA CORONADO by Del Coronado, and five months' old filly by Carlokin. Her foal is a very handsome, natural trotter and a good prospect.

La Coranado is again in foal to Carlokin. Address,

J. M. MOLLE, San Pedro, Cal.

Peters FACTORY LOADS

High Over All at Pacific Coast Handicap

High General Average - L. H. REID - 342 x 350

Preliminary Handicap - 2d place - H. B. QUICK - tie 89 x 100

Mr. Quick won the shoot-off 18 x 20

Longest Runof Tournament - L. H. REID - 122 Straight

Mr. Reid used "Target" medium grade shells, and the results shown, conditions considered, are little short of phenomenal. More contestants used red P quality throughout the tournament than any other make.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE CO., Pacific Coast Branch: 583-85 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

AND THEREBY HANG "THREE" TALES

Remington UMC

PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP

Tied for by DR. H. H. OTT, 93 x 100, shooting Remington-UMC Autoloading Shotgun and Nitro Club Speed Shells.

Preliminary Handicap: Won by FRANK VAN ATTA, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Nitro Club Speed Shells, score 90 x 100, 18 yds.

High Amateur Average: Won by J. L. D. MORRISON, shooting the Speed Shells, score 325 x 350.

KENTUCKY STATE SHOOT

State Championship (not Interstate event):

Won by WM. H. HALL, 96 x 100, shooting Nitro Club Shells.

MICHIGAN STATE SHOOT

State Championship: Won by W. L. STONEHOUSE, 96 x 100, shooting Nitro Club Speed Shells.

Five Man Team Championship, four members of winning team shot Remington-UMC guns and shells.

23 x 34 1914 State Championships Won by Remington-UMC Shooters.

FOLLOW THE LEADERS TO WINNING TOWN!

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. 299 Broadway, New York

EVERYBODY CAN CANDLE EGGS.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1—To enable farmers and housewives to test eggs before a candle and tell accurately their condition before they are opened, the Department of Agriculture has just published a colored egg-candling chart. To give a true picture of the eggs, twelve impressions were necessary to produce this lithographed chart.

This chart shows the eggs in their natural size as they appear before a candle, and also as they look when open in a glass saucer. The pictures include an absolutely fresh egg, slightly stale eggs, decidedly stale eggs, eggs with yolk sticking to the shell, eggs where the chicken has developed so far that blood has been formed, moldy eggs, addled eggs, and eggs with a green white.

Comparatively few housewives are aware that a green color in the white of eggs is due to the presence of billions and billions of a certain species of bacteria that make a green coloring matter. Eggs with this greenish tint, even though the yolks seem to be perfect, are not fit for food.

As long as the Department's supply lasts, these charts will be furnished free upon application to the Editor and Chief, Division of Publications. Commercial shippers of eggs, however, should apply for Department Bulletin 51, a technical paper on testing by scientific methods not available to the average farmer. This bulletin includes the colored illustrations. This chart alone will be found to be not merely of great service to the housewife wishing to test the eggs she is to serve to her family, but also of commercial value to farmers, country merchants, or egg shippers who wish to buy and handle eggs on an accurate quality basis.

The great spoilage of eggs in this country is due to bad handling and is quite unnecessary. Part of the remedy is to teach everybody, from the farmer to the consumer, how to tell the quality of an egg without breaking the shell. The country buyers, the middlemen and the housewife judge of the quality of the inside of a cucumber or an eggplant, or any other vegetable, by the appearance of the outside and the firmness of its texture. It is not possible to tell the quality of an egge by looking at the shell, though it is safe to say that the eggs with shiny shells are apt to be aged. A fresh egg looks as though it had been dusted with a very fine powder; the "bloom," as the egg men say. But in order to know what is inside the shell the egg must be held in front of a strong light—such as an electric bulb furnishes—which comes through a hole about 1¼ inches in diameter. The room must be dark. When the egg is held close against the hole the bright light renders its contents visible, and the quality is indicated by the appearance of the yolk, the white and the air space at the blunt end. There are many egg "candles" on the market, but the housewife can easily make one for herself by cutting a hole in a small pasteboard box, which is slipped over an electric light bulb. If gas or an oil lamp is the source of light, a tin box or can should be used.

CARE OF COLT'S FEET.

Every colt owner should possess a foot rasp. Never mind about a knife; the less the knife is used around the foot the better. The first time the smith—if of the ordinary kind—gets at the foot he will probably cut it enough to last a lifetime. If the colt has been handled and quieted before it is weaned, it will allow the foot to be raised and leveled with the rasp. Study the columns of bones that go into the foot. "No foot, no horse," will seldom apply to the colt whose owner keeps the foot level.

DISPERSAL OF WEEDS BY IRRIGATION.

In western farming sections irrigatiou waters are undoubtedly a most important agent in the dissemination of seeds. Ditch banks are usually allowed to become thickly overgrown with weeds. Seeds from these fall into the stream, to be carried along and spread out over the fields. Having received a soaking, they germinate readily when they strike the soil. Weeds along irrigation ditches are a source of as much harm to our crops as are those along roadsides.

WHAT SIZE FENCE NAILS.

A great many people make the mistake of using nails that are too large for the lumber used. For ordinary rough work such as framing buildings, etc., where two-inch lumber is used, 16d should be used. For use in one-inch lumber, 8d is large enough. For building panels for sheep pens 6d are long enough to reach through two boards and clinch them. Larger nails split the lumber, and do not make as strong a job as the smaller ones. They are also more expensive. For shingling, 3d fine is the best size; two pounds will lay a thousand shingles.

The following table gives the length and difference in number per pound:

Size of Nails	Length in Inches	Approximate No. in Lb.
3d fine	1⅛	1140
8d	2½	106
10d	3	70
16d	3½	50
20d	4	30

J. H. WILSON.
Colorado Agricultural College.

The intelligence of the horse depends largely upon the training received, yea, there is a marked difference in the extent to which horses will derive benefit from training, and that difference may be accounted for only by variations in the brain development.

OUR FORESTRY BUSINESS.

Striking facts regarding our forest resources, their value and their waste, are condensed in an eight-page illustrated circular of the American forestry association, just issued. The lumber industry is said to emplay 735-000 people, to whom are paid annually $367,000,000 in wages, the worth of products being $1,250,000,000.

An average of 70 human lives are sacrificed annually in forest fires, and a loss occurs of $25,000,000. Damage from insects and tree diseases, which follow fire, costs each year $50,000,000. The cost of destruction resulting from floods is not estimated, but is given as "countless millions."

But the circular expresses hope more than pessimism. As well as the colored pictures showing the forest fire, the effects of the fire, and the damage caused by floods, it shows also forests planted and grown under intensive management, and the national forest ranger scouting for fires on the mountain lookout station. The effective patrol here referred to has reduced "forest fire losses to as low as one-tenth of one cent an acre." It is pointed out that by planting forests an annual income could be derived in the country of $65,000,000; and by preservative treatment upon timber each year $100,000,000 could be saved.

COMMUNITY MARKETING.

Co-operation in marketing and in buying is, we believe, essential to the economical distribution of products. Large quantities of uniformly good products can be sold much more advantageously than can smaller quantities of products, each sample of which may be good in itself but which when brought together are not uniform. When every farm was manufacturing its own butter and each of the hundred or more farmers in the community was tryiug to sell butter of a different quality, the price of butter was comparatively low. Where butter is manufactured in one plant, the manager of the creamery has at his disposal large quantities of a uniform product and can sell at the best possible price.

If the products of a community, such as grain, potatoes and live stock, can be made uniform by co-operation among the members of the community in production, and then these larger quantities of uniform products can be sold by one man. the same advantages are derived that come to the large farmer.

PIG POINTERS.

Do not have hog lots next to highways, railroads, or streams. If your neighbor's hogs have cholera do not allow anyone from his farm to visit your farm, and especially your hog lot or pens, and keep away from your neighbor's hog lot, whether his hogs have cholera or not.

Do not keep pigeons or allow them to alight on your premises.

Keep away crows and buzzards.

Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Wind Puff, Bowed Tendon, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Curb, Splint, Poll Evil, Fistula, etc., are prombtly reduced with

ABSORBINE

THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

It is a mild and pleasant remedy to use—does not stain or leave a greasy residue. It is soothing, cooling, healing and powerfully penetrating—strengthening and invigorating to tired, lame muscles or tendons. Allays pain promptly and takes out soreness and inflammation. Reduces swellings and soft bunches. In addition it is a safe and barmless

ANTISEPTIC and GERMICIDE

Applied to an open sore, wire cut or wound, it not only makes the part aseptically clean, but kills the germs and causes a healthy healing—non-destructive of tissue. Effective in Poll Evil, Fistula, Quittor, Sores, Lacerations, Bruises. Absorbine does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used.

USE ABSORBINE

to remove Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections; to reduce any strain or lameness; to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it.

ABSORBINE, $2.00 a bottle at druggists. Write me about any special case on which you would like advice. Send for Free Book.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 54 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

SAVE-THE-HORSE

(Trade Mark Registered.)

WHEN a prominent banker like L. A. Burson, Gothenburg, Neb., says:— "The bottle I purchased in May for a curb did all you claim. I gave the horse a long season, drove him every day and sold him this fall, sound as a dollar."

—and when an Official—J. N. Dowell, General Agent of Wells Fargo Express Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio, says:— "This horse went lame on account of a Bone Spavin and is now sound and in the service of the Company at Columbus"

—and finally, when over 130,000 other satisfied users acknowledge Save-The-Horse is unequalled because it cures when nothing else can

It is certainly wisdom and economy to cure your horse now—while working—especially when we take the chances—make a contract to return the money if horse is not cured. Best of all, Save-The-Horse is guaranteed to make a permanent cure of Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—and ALL Shoulder, Knee, Angle, Hoof and Tendon Disease.

$5 per bottle, with a binding contract to cure or refund money.

Troy Chemical Co.,

Binghampton, N. Y.

Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell Save-The-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we send by Mail or Express paid.

Veterinary Dentistry

Ira Barker Dalziel

Every facility to give the best of professional services to all cases of veterinary dentistry. Complicated cases treated successfully. Calls from out of town promptly responded to.

The best work at reasonable prices

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San Francisco, Cal.

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WAR NEWS.

Hercules Infallible and E. C. Marksmen invaded the "Blue Grass" State, capturing the State Championship and other high honors.

MARYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, JULY 31st.

W. H. Hall, captures
Interstate Kentucky State Championship
96 x 100—Shooting E. C.

Sam Huntley, captures
High over all Amateur honors
374 x 400—Shooting E. C.

T. Hubert Fox, captures
Second High Professional honors
374 x 400—Shooting E. C.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, JULY 25th.

T. H. Clay, Jr., High Amateur,
190 x 200—Shooting Infallible.

H. T. Strother, Second High Amateur
186 x 200—Shooting E. C.

C. A. Edmonson, Third High Amateur
185 x 200—Shooting E. C.

Alfred Clay, Fourth High Amateur
181 x 200—Shooting E. C.

W. R. Chamberlin, High Professional
193 x 200—Shooting E. C.

T. H. Fox, Second High Professional
188 x 200—Shooting E. C.

J. M. Barr, Third High Professional
187 x 200—Shooting E. C.

Edward Banks, Fourth High Professional
186 x 200—Shooting Infallible.

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PARKER GUN VICTORIES AT HOME

The Pacific Coast Handicap

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was won by MR. PETER O'BRIEN at Portland, Oregon, July 22nd, shooting his "Old Reliable" PARKER GUN.

On May 4th, at Modesto, during California-Nevada tournament, MR. TONY PRIOR won the Grand Trophy on 25 straight, and on May 6th, at same place, by scoring 94 x 100 at 21 yards.

THE CALIFORNIA-NEVADA HANDICAP,

scoring last 50 straight, with his 34-in. barrel PARKER GUN.

May 12th to 14th, at San Diego tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored high professional average, 467 out of 500 targets.

May 15th to 17th, at Los Angeles tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored 590 x 630 targets, which was high on all targets shot at, including

A RUN OF 135 STRAIGHT.

At this shoot MR. FRED B. MILLS by scoring 452 x 480 was high amateur with MR. RALPH ARNOLD second, and on third day MR. HEINE PFIRRMAN scored 116 x 120 targets, landing in first place on that occasion.

Messrs. Mitchell and Pfirrman used 34-inch barrel PARKERS. And at—

SALT LAKE, UTAH., May 23, 29 and 30th.—Mr. S. A. HUNTLEY won high amateur average, scoring 521 x 525 with his 34-inch barrel PARKER GUN.

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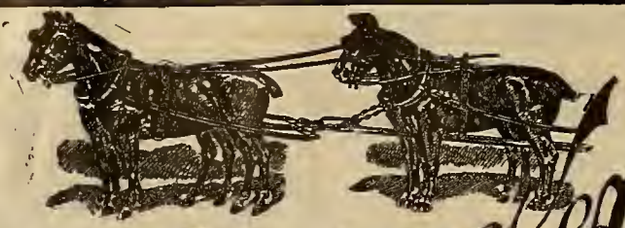

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United States Ctg. Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.34 "
Frankford Arsenal	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12.72 "

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Santa Rosa—August 31st to September 5th (inclusive).
Ferndale—September 7th to 11th.
Woodland—September 8th to 10th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—September 12tb to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 23rd to 26tb.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13th to 17tb (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Fort Erie	Aug. 24-26
N. Y. State Fair	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Hartford (Connecticut Fair)	Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)	Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

THE WESTERN HORSEMAN of August 12th has a very able and interesting editorial upon the outlook for the future of the Grand Circuit, the writer of which calls attention to the efforts which have been made and are being made to suppress betting by a certain element who, although in the minority, wish to force their views of enjoyment upon the general public. He has evidently given the subject much thought and investigation and presents his views upon the matter in a most convincing manner. The same conditions referred to in this editorial are more than applicable to the racing situation on the Pacific Coast. The horsemen and track owners here have been for the last four years entirely dependent upon the gate money for the payment of the purses and other expenses of the race meetings. Up to the time when the anti-betting law was passed by the legislature in this State it was possible to give a trotting meeting with fair-sized purses ($500 to $1000) and to at least break even in the expenses. Since the revenue from the auction and mutual pools has been stopped various towns in which race tracks are located have been unable to give meetings without incurring a substantial loss, and in consequence, instead of there being twelve or fourteen full weeks circuit, as there used to be in California seven or eight years ago, this year there will be twenty-six days' racing among seven towns in which the Fair Associations are willing to take the chances of getting out with as small a loss as possible. The same conditions may not apply to the Grand Circuit, as the gate money in the larger cities of the Eastern states is probably ten-fold what it is here, but without betting it is impossible to conduct racing in California without a financial loss to every association advertising a list of trotting and pacing purses.

We are re-printing the editorial referred to on another page of this issue, and trust that the able arguments advanced may have the effect of stirring the interested horsemen of the Pacific Coast to action. There will be an effort made in the coming session of the California legislature to restore the betting privileges in connection with harness racing and it behooves every horseman to use his best endeavors to achieve success in this matter.

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SANTA ROSA is the word in every horseman's mouth now and before next week is out the queen city of Central California will be alive with horsemen and fast horses. The citizens of that beautiful and prosperous city have subscribed generously to the race meeting and fair to be held under the auspices of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Association, the horse owners of the State are enthusiastic over the prospects of a meeting there, an excellent programme of races has been prepared, and the entries are not only numerous but high class. With the Santa Rosa track in its present fast and safe condition there is every prospect that several California records will be broken as the horses are working very fast miles every day. Nearly all the horses that were entered at the Breeders' meeting at Salinas will be ready to compete and besides there will be many others from different parts of the State. There are none of the gruelling three-in-five races on the programme, but all events are under the new system of three heats. It is to be hoped that the Association will engage the very best talent in the judges' stand, as therein lies the weak spot in harness racing. There will be an honest and earnest effort on the part of the management to make the meeting high class in every respect that it may not only reflect credit on California horses and horsemen, but upon the people of this State who take interest in arranging and attending harness meetings. No better outing could be suggested for a business man than a week's sojourn in the City of Roses while a meeting is being held there. Santa Rosa is famed for its prosperous and substantial growth, the beauty of its location and its residences, and for the hospitality of its citizens. Let us make the 31st of August one of the old-time gatherings of California horse owners and breeders, every one determined to do all in his power to make the racng that ensues hgh class sport that will excite the admiration and favorable comment of all who witness it.

o

CALIFORNIA DRIVING CLUB PROGRAMME.

Five races have been arranged by the California Driving Club to be held in the Golden Gate Park Stadium Sunday afternoon. The races will begin at 1 p. m. Valuable cups have been offered for each contest. The programme follows:

First Race—2:30 Trot:

Mile heats, two in three. Cup presented by California Driving Club:

Dalta A., E. T. Ayres; Ella Wilkes, C. Borromeo; Direct Rome, E. J. Fallon; Queen Pointer, J. Vermet; Springtime, G. Clotere; Harold K., B. Soto.

Second Race—2:15 Pace:

Mile heats, two in three. Cup presented by California Baking Company:

Tom Murphy, E. T. Ayres; Pointer Bell, Kidd & Luce; Victor Pointer, D. M. Keating; Dolly Varden, P. McCarte; Little Dick, H. Ohlandt; T. D. W., W. Higginbottom.

Third Race—Free-For-All Trot:

Mile heats, three in five. Cup presented by W. Ralston:

Monica McKinney, Hoffman & Sicotte; Ida M., H. Boyle; Horseshoe Boy, A. S. Hanks.

Fourth Race—2:25 Mixed:

Mile heats, two in three. Cup presented by E. H. Aigeltinger, candidate for Board of Equalization:

Gold Bond, C. Lee; Pride of Elmhurst, J. D. Johnstone; Emma M., W. Malough; Ateka, L. A. Bangs; Vastida, J. Paras; Hello Girl, R. Kehoe.

Fifth Race—2:20 Mixed:

Mile heats, two in three. Cup presented by California Driving Club:

Sutton, J. J. Gethin; Roman Boy, W. A. Dougherty; Little Medium, H. E. Allen; Mable Dillon, B. Cohn.

Starter, W. Higginbottom. Judges—J. A. McKerron, J. V. Galindo, A. Benson. Timers—H. Cohn, W. G. Walkup, C. Sutton. Secretary, F. W. Thompson.

o

ENTRIES FOR LADIES' RACE, FRESNO DISTRICT FAIR.

Event—2:10 class trot or pace; lady drivers; purse $4.00. Race to be one heat each day, Sept. 29th and 30th, and October 1st.

Money divided as follows: 25 per cent. of the purse to be paid on each heat and 25 per cent. to the winners of the race according to their rank in the summary.

It is understood there must be six starters for the $400 purse. If only five starters, purse will be $350. If four starters or less, purse will be $300.

Entries close August 15, 1914.

Money to be divided 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. Entrance fee 5 per cent. of the purse. An additional 5 per cent. will be deducted from money winners.

Hobbles barred in this race.

Rules of the National Trotting Association, of which this Association is a member, will govern except as otherwise noted.

Dan C., g. s. by Athablo—Kate Ewing; John Caesar, 4255 Tulare and Ninth.

Diamond, b. g. by Milton Gear—A. Thoroughbred; S. D. Harmon.

Silente, s. s. by Stanford McKinney—Sextette; Alex Brown.

Jessie Smith, b. m. by Tom Smith—Miss French; John Frenchaboy.

Little Chief, Mrs. S. Haig, 229 Isabella.

Firebaugh, br. s. by Unknown; S. Brown.

Athasham, b. s. by Athadon; Harry D. Brown.

o

May Mack has finally made good on the Grand Circuit; last Thursday she won the 2:09 class trot on the Brunot's Island track at Pittsburg in straight heats from a good field of horses. The report of the race says that she had no difficulty in winning.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:

The European war will make no change in the plans of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Of the thirty-seven foreign nations that are taking part in the Exposition, not to exceed five will be affected by the conflict of arms. It is not certain that this will apply to more thau three.

The exhibition palaces of the exposition are completed and exhibits are being installed. The States of the American Union are erecting their buildings. The gardens of the Exposition are planted and will be ready to bloom throughout the months of the Exposition. The Department of Live Stock will house as many exhibits as if there were no complications in Europe. Trade relations will be established with the countries of Central America, South America and with Japan and China.

The total cash appropriations for prizes and transportation amounting to $400,000 will be available.

Please say to your readers that the Exposition will be given within the dates originally fixed, February 20th to December 4th, 1915.

Very truly yours,
D. O. LIVELY,
Chief of the Dept. of Live Stock.

o

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The American Federation of Labor does not favor a legal eight hour day.

Samuel Gompers, president of the organization since 1881, recognized throughout the world as the foremost leader of trades unionism, declares unequivocally against the limitation of the workday for adult men workers.

The Farmers' Protective League has received from Washington, D. C., the official declaration made by President Gompers, who appeared before the United States Commission of Industrial Relations at its hearing in New York City, May 21st to 23rd, this year. Subsequently Mr. Gompers compiled an abstract of his testimony and this is being published in the American Federationist, official publication of the American Federation of Labor.

The following excerpt is taken from the July number of The American Federationist:

By Sampel Gompers.

The American Federation of Labor is in favor of fixing the maximum of hours of work for children, minors, and women. It does not favor a legal limitation of the workday for adult men workers.

'The unions have very largely established the shorter workday by their own initiative, power and influence; they have done it themselves.

The American Federation of Labor is opposed to limiting, by legal statutory authority, the hours of work for men in private industries.

The American Federation of Labor has apprehensions as to the wisdom of placing in the hands of the government additional powers which may be used to the detriment of the working people. It particularly opposes this policy when the things can be done by the workmen themselves.

It is in favor of a uniform shorter workday and would encourage and help affiliated organizations to secure it by collective bargaining and other methods employed by labor unions.

'The Order of Railway Conductors of California has not and will not officially go on record for or against the Universal Eight Hour Bill. The Farmers' Protective League has given widespread publicity to a letter from T. J. Applegate, for several terms chairman of the legislative branch of the Order of Railway Conductors, in which Mr. Applegate voiced his personal opposition to the proposed measure in no uncertain terms. In justice to the Order of Railway Conductors, Mr. Applegate and the Farmers' Protective League, Arthur Dunn, secretary of the League, announces that he is informed officially that the legislative board of the Order of Railway Conductors has not and will not take an official stand on this question. Individually the membership may express their opinions, and many, including Mr. Applegate, have done so, but the legislative board has taken no action on this law.

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GOING ON WITH NEW ORLEANS PLAN.

New Orleans (La.), August 10.—Announcement was today made by I. B. Rennyson, chairman of the governing committee of the local racing association, that racing is now practically assured for New Orleans next winter. He emphatically denied a rumor that several prominent members had withdrawn their support. On the contrary he declared that the $50,000 fund necessary was only $15,000 short.

"Of the total amount," Chairman Rennyson said, "$35,000 has been pledged and the rest is in sight. We can get it whenever demanded. One or two have withdrawn from the association, but in no sense have they crippled the enterprise. The rumor that the association might give up racing next winter is absolutely untrue. We are in touch with racing sources all over the country and prospects are most promising."

He stated that the plans called for the opening of the race meet on Thanksgiving Day, with five or more races daily. Stakes will be offered in addition to the ordinary purses of $250, with $400 purses for handicaps. The races will be run until after the Christmas holidays.

RACING AT THE STADIUM.

The San Francisco Driving Club furnished a good card of light-harness races yesterday afternoon at the Stadium track. The grandstand was packed and the rails were thronged with the usual large crowd of enthusiastic spectators. A strong wind prevailing early in the day soon died down, and the afternoon developed into a warm, sunshiny day made to order.

The free-for-all trot, the third race on the programme, proved to be the feature of the day. Birdeye and J. C. Simpson were cheered to the echo when they came out from the shed, the roan trotter evidently the favorite. The finish of the first heat, as the horses came down the stretch, was greeted with salvos of cheers by the big crowd. The field was off to a good start, Simpson a bit in the lead passing the judges' stand. Ida M. had tbe pole and was close up. Ottinger, driving Simpson, took the outside position. From the half-mile post it was nip and tuck between the two. Ida M. made her bid at the far turn; both came along to the wire under the whip, Ida M. just nosing out Simpson. Silver Hunter broke coming down the stretch and was passed by Birdeye, who also lost his stride several times in the heat.

The second heat was equally exciting and developed another close race between Simpson and Ida M. The two went out abead at the start. At the half-mile, and from there to the wire it was a contest worth seeing. Simpson won out by a neck. Birdeye could not keep his stride and never was in the going.

Simpson passed the judges' stand first in the third heat and increased his lead materially until he broke when near the half-mile beacon. Before his driver could get him going right again Ida M. went away out in the lead and won by two lengths. Simpson made up lots of ground, but could do no better than third. Old Birdeye, after breaking several times, finished second. The finish of each heat in the race was greeted with prolonged cheering.

Happy Dentist won the free-for-all pace from start to finish. Frank N. was injured in the first heat and with drawn.

The 2:25 mixed was won by Emma M., Steve D. being the principal contender. The third heat was a pretty race and well fought out at the finish.

Ishmael was in good trim yesterday and disposed of his field in two heats.

The 2:15 pace developed another race with cheering finishes. Bradmont won in two straight heats. Dolly Varden was in too fast company.

Tbe field in the 2:18 pace was hard to handle. There was much scoring in each heat before the start. Little Dick won the first heat by half a length, closely pressed all the way by Dicto. Dicto won the next two heats by two and five lengths.

Dick W., who recently won three heats at Salinas in 2:09 and 2:08¼, was driven an exhibition mile in 2:10¼ by A. Ottinger, who recently purchased him. The summary:

First race—2:25 mixed; mile heats, best 2 in 3:

Emma M. (W. Malough)	2	1	1
Steve D. (J. Tassi)	1	3	4
Dalta A. (E. T. Ayres)	4	2	2
Baldy Mitchell (H. Campodonico)	3	4	3
Springtime (G. Clotere)	5	5	5

Time—2:27¼, 2:26½, 2:28½.

Second race—2:20 mixed; mile heats, best 2 in 3:

Ishmael (F. P. Lauterwasser)	1	1
Laddie G. (J. Holland)	2	3
Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty)	3	2
King Pointer (H. Campodonico)	4	4

Time—2:20, 2:18½.

Third race—Free-for-all; mile heats, best 2 in 3:

Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)	1	1
Delilah (J. C. Welch)	2	2
Frank N. (M. Ford)	3	dr

Time—2:13½, 2:14½.

Fourth race—Free-for-all trot, mile heats, best 2 in 3:

Ida M. (H. Boyle)	1	2	1
J. C. Simpson (A. Ottinger)	2	1	3
Birdeye (A. Combatalade)	3	5	2
Silver Hunter (T. D. Sexton)	4	3	5
Nutwood Lou (A. Ottinger)	5	4	4

Time—2:16½, 2:16, 2:18.

Fifth race—2:15 pace; mile heats, best 2 in 3:

Bradmont (G. Giannini)	1	1
George Gin (G. Giannini)	2	3
Tom Murphy (E. T. Ayres)	3	2
Dolly Varden (T. McCarty)	4	4

Time—2:14½, 2:14½.

Sixth race—2:18 pace, mile heats, best 2 in 3:

Dicto (McKinney Stable)	2	1	1
Little Dick (H. Ohlandt Jr.)	1	2	2
G. J. P. (R. Consani)	3	4	3
William Tell (T. D. Sexton)	4	3	w
Mabel Dillon (B. Cohen)	5	5	4

Time—2:14½, 2:15, 2:18.

WORN-OUT HORSES.

The details have now been arranged of a scbeme to put an end to the decrepit horse traffic from England to the Continent by creating a home market for the by-product of worn-out British horses and establishing centers where they can be humanely destroyed.

For this purpose a company has been formed under the name of "British Animal Products (Limited)," the prospectus of which has just been issued. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is largely interested in the movement.

Tbe object of the company is to utilize for industrial purposes the carcesses of decrepit and worn-out horses and other animals, and the principal intention is to collect such animals without cruelty and to kill them painlessly. A central factory is to be established in England, with subsidiary depots and resting farms throughout the country, where the animals are to be humanely slaughtered. Already an option has been secured for the purchase of a factory at Barking Creek, which is fitted with the necessary plant in full working order. It is proposed also to erect a model abattoir there.—London Weekly Times.

STOCKTON DRIVING CLUB.

A matinee racing card was run off at the Stockton race track last Sunday under the auspices of the Stockton Driving Club. The attendance was very good and much interest was shown. While the time made was not fast, the finishes were close and thrilling. In the 2:40 class mixed event the judges were unable to separate Icicle and Dude in the third heat and called it a dead heat. Summary:

2:40 class mixed:

Icicle (A. T. Jackson)	1	2	1	1
Dude (J. W. Galway)	2	2	1	2
Ellen M. (Tom Carroll)	3	1	3	

Time—2:41½, 2:36½, 2:38, 2:36½.

2:30 class mixed:

Stella McKinney (Ed. Lavin)	2	1	1
Modesto Maid (J. N. Jones)	1	2	2
Bow Belle (C. I. Harkins)	4	3	3
Hannah Jones (George Algeo)	3	4	4

Time—2:24, 2:23½, 2:25½.

Free-for-all pace:

Jim Rhea (D. Dossey)	1	1
Daisy O. (A. T. Jackson)	2	2

Time—2:16½, 2:20.

2:20 class pace:

Irene II. (J. N. Jones)	1	1
Frank C. (W. C. Alvord)	2	2
Happy Heinie (Grant Pope)	3	3

Time—2:22, 2:25.

Special—Lodi vs. Stockton:

Royal McKinney (W. McCormick)	1	1
Alto Genoa Jr. (G. Peirano)	2	2

Time—2:36, 2:20.

Judges—Frank Lieginger, M. Henry and Fred Post. Timers—F. H. Jobnson and M. Friedberger. Starter—Frank Lieginger.

DRAFT HORSES IN CALIFORNIA.

At a recent organization meeting of draft horse breeders held at Davis, Cal., Jas. McNab of the drayage firm of McNab & Smith, of this city, offered the following remarks comparing the motor truck and the draft horse, and the adaptability of each for service in his business:

"In special work where long distance or a heavy grade cuts a figure the motor truck has advantages over horse-power, but in the ordinary run of work pertaining to the trucking business conducted in the commercial way, which is generally hauling heavy freight between railroad depots and wharves, stores and warehouses, the motor vehicle has never been a success alongside of the horse-drawn vehicle, and we look to a continued need for an extended use of horses in our business. For the particular kind of city work in which I am engaged and which calls for the largest and heaviest type of draft animals, and is a class of business that always has been able to afford to pay the highest price for draft horses, the horse will always be a necessity, and of late years the trouble with us has been to secure in California horses of the size, bone, conformation and general type of draft animal in numbers sufficient for our needs.

"In recent years for the use of our own firm we have had to import from Illinois and Iowa carloads at different times. A recent shipment this present season brought us about the best-looking lot of draft horses that I have ever seen. The only improvement that we could have asked for would have been additional weight. Now it is a common saying among horsemen on the farms that a 1,400 or a 1,500-pound horse is big enough for anybody, and that the bigger they get after those weights the poorer the quality. If this is the case the fault lies with the kind of horses that are being bred. A good big horse should be just as good as a good little horse, provided he is an animal of a breed suitable for the work that he is intended for. Breed for the big horse; you will always get plenty of small ones."

ZOMBRO STAKE.

Colt day at Belmont track on September 23d, will be the greatest event of the season and will attract breeders, dealers and horsemen from all parts of the country. The races will all be on the trot. The Sporting Sweepstakes, $100 entrance, winner to take the entire purse, for two-year-olds, with 10 entries, the get of the most fashionable sires of the country; the Narberth Stake for three-year-olds, 15 entered; the Junior Stake, for two-year-olds, 17 named, and the Zombro Sweepstakes, for colts and fillies, the get of the stallion Zombro 2:11, by McKinney, out of local dams. There will also be four other races to fill in with, making a big day of racing.

The Zombro Sweepstakes just closed is valued at $575. The winner will take all and it will be a race for "blood" in every particular. It is remarkable that seven colts by the same sire, out of different producing dams, trained on different tracks, class so equally in speed and manners. The entries for the Zombro Stake follow, with time of trials made by the youngsters:

Dr. C. Z. Weber, Kinwood Farms, Norristown, Pa. Mary Warren, b. m., 2:16¼, dam Rosa Bonheur 2:13¼, by Auctioneer.

C. Earl Pitman, Trenton, N. J., Hollywood Frances, b. m., 2:21¼, dam Sister Frances 2:11½, by Direct 2:05.

Frank E. Mastland, Somerton Pa., Joker D. Zombro, b. c., 2:19¼, dam Joker Dillon, by Baron Dillon 2:12.

Frank Wildman, Norristown, Pa., Zombro Rex, b. c., 2:19¼, dam American Belle 2:12, by Rex Americus 2:11¼, by Onward.

Henry Dutton, Wilmington, Del., Lena Zombro, br. f., trial 2:14; dam Lena, by Dr. Franklin.

A. B. Coxe, Paoli, Pa., Nawbeek Farms, The Zombro Lady, b. f., 2:17¼, dam the Leading Lady 2:07, by Bingen 2:06¼.

A. B. Coxe, Nawbeek Farms, Paoli, Pa., Zobedah, b, f., 2:14¾, dam Enrange 2:21, by Prodigal.

NOTES FROM SANTA ROSA.

More than seventy-five horses are now quartered at the district fair grounds and each day shows the number increased.

There are about sixty more to come from Woodland, Sacramento, Pleasanton and other California points, and when they arrive there will be as fine an aggregation of harness horseflesh as has ever been seen in the State.

The Santa Rosa track is noted historically and the horsemen recognize is to be not only a fast track but extremely safe. Every day during the work-out hours may be seen many citizens and their ladies, all of whom enjoy the merry sight, and many winners of fair week are picked in anticipation.

Saturday was a great and enthusiastic day among the horsemenat the fair grounds, as it was a day of remarkable speed for the trotters and pacers. It furnished the talk for the remainder of the day and on into the night following the work-outs. Here are some of the times made and just note that Albaloma went a half-mile in a minute flat, and that Don Pronto paced a mile in 2:04.

Rags, a trotter, went a mile in 2:09¼.

Albaloma, trotter, a mile in 2:08, last half in 1:00 flat.

Soumise, a pacer, went a mile in 2:07¼.

White Sox reeled off a mile in 2:05 flat.

MsVerde went a mile in 2:08¾.

Potrero Boy went a mile in 2:06 2-5.

Pegasus, a pacer, went a mile in 2:05¼.

R. W. went a mile in 2:07½.

Zoetrix paced a mile in 2:08 flat.

Don Pronto went a mile in 2:04 flat, last half in :59½. This is one of the great animals entered in the free-for-all pace on the opening day of the races here.

Copper the Ore, a trotter, went a mile in 2:10 flat.

The Empress performed a mile in 2:10 flat.

Loch Lomond, a pacer, went a mile in 2:08¼.

Zorene paced a mile in 2:10 flat.

Harold C. trotted a mile in 2:10.

Vera Hal paced a mile in 2:07.

Vallejo King trotted a mile in 2:08.

Alerick trotted a mile in 2:06¾.

FAST WORK AT PLEASANTON.

On Saturday list Mr. Chas. McCarthy worked his bay horse George Hammett 2:15¼ a mile in 2:08 over the Pleasanton track; the horse finished very strong, trotting the last quarter in 31 seconds. This is a very fast mile as the Pleasanton track is not considered to be a fast one by any means, and we believe that it is the fastest mile ever worked by a trotter at that place. George Hammett is a five-year-old stallion sired by Nutwood Wilkes, dam School Bell 2:16¼ by Prodigal; grandam Maria Belle by Albert W.

SPORT OF KINGS COMES BACK TO STAY.

[By Igoe.]

New York, August 15.—Back into its own! The thoroughbred. It must be mighty sweet music these days—that bugle call "to post"—for all the regulars, trainers, owners and ANYBODY who likes the clatter of blooded horses.

It looked for a time that America was to lose forever her standing in the breeding world. Just now there is a demand for horseflesh. It is absolutely necessary that we keep pace with the rest of the world in the raising of horses. Racing is just the thing to stir up the industry. Cavalry horses for United States troops were never so costly and something had to be done to stimulate the output.

Of course, betting has been and always will be the great drawback to the successful meet. Were the bookies given full fling the old interest would return and we could again look upon the matchless throngs which witnessed the running of the Brooklyn handicap and the time honored Suburban. Betting goes on, but it is of the vest pocket variety, and there never is a chance for the money to get into real circulation. Hotel keepers, restaurant owners, along with many others, deplored the passing of racing. But it looks a bit like old times again.

They're harrowing many an old track and another year will bring back, as it should, the sport of kings.

FATALITIES IN THE BEAUTIFUL BELLS FAMILY.

The recent forced destruction of Belsire 2:18 because of a broken leg, caused by a kick received while breeding a mare, recalls what an unlucky family of sons Beautiful Bells produced. Her first son, St. Bel 2:24½, died suddenly of peritonitis at nine years. Her second son, Chimes, escaped the curse and lived to be 26 years old. He died from exhaustion while being driven from the home of his old owner to that of a new one. Bell Boy 2:19¼, the third son, was burned to death at the age of five. Bow Bells 2:19¼ died at 15 years from a ruptured blood vessel. Electric Bell died suddenly at the age of fourteen. Belsire 2:18 had to be destroyed at the age of 23 as previously explained. Day Bell died of pneumonia at six years. Adbell 2:23 had to be destroyed at nine years because of a broken leg. Monbells 2:23¼, the last foal of his dam, was found dead in his paddock at a comparatively early age. Beautiful Bells herself lived to be 32 years old, but her sire, The Moor, died when only eight years old.—The Horseman.

THE FRESNO FAIR.

The Fresno District Fair grounds present quite a hustling, busy scene these days. Carpenters, decorators, mechanics and laborers are busy in many places putting in their best work to make the grounds and accommodations ready for the largest crowds that have ever been a part of the fair.

In the old pavilion tinters and decorators are making a most artistic and beautiful interior.

Work has been started on the new fireproof building, which is to be the first of four large ones, one to be built each year, following out the comprehensive plan of improvements adopted this year.

Work on the extension to the grandstand is well under way. This is one of the most important pieces of construction work, for the seating capacity has never been adequate to handle the immense crowds.

Plans are being prepared for the new cattle exhibit building. Secretary Eberhart is anxious to have all building work well out of the way so that there will be no last-minute rush.

The premium list and rules and regulations are now off the press in book form. A perusal of them and comparison with the list of previous years shows that the premiums have been greatly increased in many departments and that new departments and features have been added. This is the Eighth Annual Fair of the Fresno Agricultural Association and is to be held this year from September 29th to October 3d, inclusive.

While the premium list is not of general interest, intending exhibitors find it a most absorbing bit of literature. It gives full information of the different classes and is filled with information that those who make exhibits must have. It can be obtained free on application within a few days.

Division A is devoted to horses, jacks, jennets and mules. The superintendents are Al McNeil and S. E. Williamson. Prizes range all the way from $1.50 for certain animals under one year of age, to $30 for stallions of certain classes. First and second premiums are given. The classifications are stallions, mares and geldings, and families. Thoroughbred horses, standard bred horses, roadsters, Clydesdales, Suffolk, coach horses, Norman and Percheron, English shires, Belgians, grade farm horses, and Shetlands will bs shown, besides the jacks, jennets and mules.

The horse show, with Leota I. Zapp as superintendent, will have three classes: saddle horses, light harness horses and Shetland ponies. The horse show will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The show ring classifications adopted by the American Saddle Horse Breeders Association will govern the show.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS ARE IMPROVED.

By the time the State Fair opens in September the grounds and buildings will he in first-class shape to receive the thousands of visitors from every part of the State. A large force of men has been at work cleaning and burning weeds, whitewashing stalls, sheds, fences and other outbuildings, until the place is commencing to take on the appearance of the parked acres of a country home.

Among the important improvemeuts is the macadamizing of the automobile and carriage entrance drive. In past years this entrance was dusty ,and when watered converted into a sea of mud. Secretary Chas. W. Paine has had the drive graded with crushed rock and sand from the main Stockton road, where the drive commences, to the gateway.

A few stalls have been moved to make an entrance to the new eight-acre tractor engine demonstration field. This piece of ground was purchased recently and will he used exclusively for the demonstration of tractor engines and other farm machinery.

In this regard the State Fair is rapidly becoming a place of education as well as amusement. Farmers interested in tractor engines can, by attending the fair, inspect and see operating every kind and style of engine on the market. In this way much time and expense is saved the prospective huyer, who heretofore has been compelled to visit each individual manufacturer or agent of tractor engines. The same applies to other farm machinery.

During the Rockport meeting we encountered an acquaintance who seemed to be about as miserable and unhappy as anyone could conceive of, and as we approached him, we noticed that suddenly he took off his hat, turned it around three times and then started for the hetting ring apparently as full of joy as a green apple is of cramps. On reaching him and inquiring the cause of such a sudden change in his manner, he remarked about as follows: "I've had the worst of luck today. Everything has gone against me and I couldn't understand why until a moment ago, when I recollected that early this morning I met a squint-eyed woman on the street wearing a straw hat. Of course that's the worst luck a man can have on the face of the earth. And to make matters worse, I had actually forgotten how to kill a hoodoo until a moment ago. There is only one way, and that is to take off your hat and turn it around three times. I've tried every other way—eaten salt on my hread at dinner, rubbed my hands on a colored man's wool, and a dozen of other supposed to he infallihle methods, hut there is only one real way to kill the hoodoo that travels with a cocked-eyed woman that wears a straw hat, and that's to take off your own 'lid' and turn it around three times." Relieving himself of the ahove, our friend winked his left eye in a knowing manner, and walked away enveloped in a rainhow of douhle-leaded joy.—American Sportsman.

THE WAR MEANS A BOOM.

War, involving all the principal nations of Europe, is rapidly developing as we go to press this week. We cannot alter the fact, and so we might as well accept it and plan our affairs to harmonize with the probable results. For the moment international commerce is dead, but there can be nothing more certain than that shipping will he released almost immediately, particularly so far as the United States, France and England are concerned. Last week and the week hefore Europe sold us some $125,000,000 of our own stocks and honds, and drained out a lot of our gold in payment for them. We got the stocks anywhere from $10 to $50 a share helow recent levels and, as we see it, much under their investment values. Now, we are going to get hack that gold and a lot more hesides, hecause the 20,000,000 potential harvest and factory hands now ready to fly at one another's throats have to he fed and clothed and transported. They will need munitions of war and shoes. They needs must have horses and meat and automobile trucks. In a word, these millions are eliminated as productive factors, while their demands for supplies will he largely increased over their normal condition. Right now the leather industry of the United States is working twenty-four hours a day; if there he an idle cotton spindle in the country it has not heen reported; our sumptuous grain crops are beginning to come to market, and spring wheat is averaging thirty-five bushels to the acre in some localities, where fifteen hushels have heen considered a good crop. But there no ships availahle to carry our stuff across! Late news reports indicate that Great Britain has entered the hig game. Therein lies the solution of the shipping problem as we see it. England does not raise sufficient food to supply its own people. In case the British ports could be hlockaded for thirty days, the nation would he hrought to its knees hy hunger without the firing of a hostile shot. But the British have quite a nice little fleet, and there can be nothing quite so certain as that the English ships will do some hlockading on their own behalf. The minute formal hostilities opened, England's cue was to keep the German navy from cutting her lines of supply. The most likely method that suggests itself is to keep the Kaiser's ships bottled up, and we will venture a guess that such will be the outcome. If the German fleet can he elimiuated in this way, as a danger to Britain's commerce, freight and passengers from the United States will he ahle to proceed to England under the British ensign, using British ships. Then the situation will be simplified to the proposition of transporting food, clothing and other merchandise from the country that has a world of such stuff to the country that requires such shipments. Trade of that kind will hring in much gold, but it is only one of the elements in the situation. The usual $500,000,000 spent hy Yankee visitors ahroad will be only partly spent this year, and whatever is left from that sum will represent a clear gain for this country. Europe will have little to export to this country to counterhalance the stream of gold that must start this way at once, providing the peoples of the war-stricken countries wish to continue eating. Therefore, it is extremely likely that we will have plenty of gold. The situation is similar in some ways to the operation of a "hrace" faro hank. No matter what the play, the bank takes everything and pays nothing, or next to nothing. The Rider and Driver is not dealing with the future, represented hy the unknown periods of time that extend heyond a limit of sixty days. This article covers only the immediate period. War, of course, is a terrihle and an inexcusable thing. We have had nothing to do with it, and would not go out of our way to profit hy it, but we are presented with a situation that means a boom, and there appears to he no way to avoid it!—Rider and Driver.

In reporting the Grand Rapids meeting H. L. White in the Chicago Herald has the following to say: "There was much discussion today over the remarkable action of Secretary Knight of the American Trotting Association in connection with the final heat of the 2:08 trot Thursday, the finish of which mile, between Omar and Reusens, was very close. The judges agreed among themselves that Reusens had won, and so informed the caller for the hetting ring, who bawled the announcement. But as this instantly was followed hy an order to pay no hets, and then another announcement that Omar won the heat, ending the race, considerable excitement ensued. It appears that Mr. Knight, who was in the timer's stand, crossed the track when he saw what the decision was to be and convinced the judges they were in error as to the winner, hut his performance and the effect of making the judges of a race reverse their decision on his say-so is being severely criticised."

Under the date of August 23d, W. J. Nowotney, of Nehraska City, Neh., wrote to The Horseman: "I was giving The Statesman 2:11¾ a slow workout last Saturday, here at home, going five slow heats, the fastest in 2:24¾. As he finished the fifth mile, which was trotted in 2:33, he dropped dead. The horse seemed in the best of health and certainly looked to he in elegant condition. The Statesman was a good looking stallion and well hred, heing hy James Madison, dam hy Algona, grandam by The Moor. He served a few good mares here early in the season and should leave several foals. The Statesman was hrought from California in 1913 by Ben Walker, and sold at Auhurn, Neh., to Earl Beezley, of Syracuse, Neb., who disposed of the horse to Kastner Bros. of Nebraska City."

DEATH OF WILLIAM L. SIMMONS.

The death of William L. Simmons, which occurred at Lexington, Ky., last week, at the age of eighty-four, marks the passing of one of the most conspicuous figures of harness racing, as well as one of the most successful breeders who ever lived. Mr. Simmons went to Kentucky from the East with George Wilkes 2:22, and this one act gave to that State greater wealth than any importation ever made. During the racing career of the son of Hambletonian 10 and Dolly Spanker, the stallion was the property of, and raced in the name of Z. E. Simmons, the elder brother of the deceased, and, after the stallion was retired to the stud, he was given hy the elder Simmons to his younger brother. For this reason, it was thought by many that the late William L. Simmons raced the stallion during his career on the trotting course of this country, yet this was not the case, and George Wilkes, as a race horse, was the property of J. E. Simmons, and, as a sire, helonged, after he went to Kentucky, to the younger brother.

William L. Simmons, as a breeder, met with remarkahle success, due chiefly to the extraordinary ahility of his stallion. He gave comparatively little attention to the study of blood lines, nor was he concerned with the suhject of conformation, yet his husiness sagacity prompted him to make the most of his opportunities, and, as a result, he piled up a fortune in a few years. His stallions, Jay Bird, Young Jim, William L. and other sons of George Wilkes, were pronounced successes in the stud, and for many years their services were in such great demand that their owner grew rich.

Mr. Simmons was a scholarly man of wide acquaintance and world experience. He became a breeder of trotters through necessity, and met with wonderful success, yet his real passion was the reading and declaiming of Shakespeare's plays, and in this he shone. He was a man of dignity, of courtly manners, a charming conversationalist, and, having lived among stirring scenes as a younger man, was familiar with the history of racing the light harness horse during the last half of the past century.—The Horse Breeder.

CITY-BROKE HORSES.

Nothing equals a city education for a horse. He comes off the farm, full of life and vim, innocent of the sights and sounds which crowd the city's day from start to finish. On city streets he finds experience wholly new, strange and affrighting. Hitched with a staid and seasoned mate, he enters the congested downtown traffic and is promptly engulfed in a maelstrom of currents which threaten to extinguish him. With the roar of the elevated railway overhead mingle the clatter and clank of the trolley car, the startling exhaust and siren of the motor car, the clanging gong of the fire patrol, the madly galloping horses drawing the fire engines, and the shouts and curses of teamsters with heavily laden trucks. It is indeed a poor place for colts, hut with firm and kindly guidance the green horse quickly seasons to these sights and sounds until none of them moves him. He is city hroke.

And yet, a hig upstanding high-headed 1,700-pound horse stood hitched to a single lumher wagon on a west side street in Chicago. A trolley car rumbled past, the motorman sounding the gong, and the horse merely stood at attention. A big seven-passenger touring car, painted a distinctive color and going as fast as the law allowed, approached and suddenly the horse seemed instinct with fright. With high-held head, ears forward, rolling eyes and dilated nostrils, he seemed just ready to jump out of his skin. The motor car flashed by and the horse did not bat an eyelash, hut held his fascinated frightened gaze straight ahead, on a yoke of oxen drawing a canvas-covered prairie schooner! To him it was an affrighting sight. He was city-hroke!—Breeders' Gazette.

PUBLICITY FOR THE CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR.

Owing to an unavoidable delay in getting the premium list for this year's State Fair into the mails, the time for closing the live stock entries has been extended until August 25th, instead of closing August 12th, as was first announced. This will enable a number of live stock breeders throughout the State to make their entries on time.

The work of classifying and indexing the live stock entries has commenced hut will not he completed until after August 25th. As soon as possible after that date the official catalogue and program of the fair will go to the printers.

The third generation of the Glide family of Dixon, Yolo county, is preparing to exhihit cattle at the State Fair in Septemher. J. H. Glide, a pioneer in the stock raising husiness in California, showed stock at the State Fair in the early sixties. Later his son, Thornton S. Glide, continued to hring their Shorthorns to the Capital City at fair time. Thornton Glide is now instructing his oldest hoy how to prepare cattle for exhihition at the State Fair.

A large number of swine have been entered in the live stock exhibit for the fair. All of the swine will be exhihited in hoth single and herd classes. Among those to enter this year are M. and Archie L. Bassett of Hanford, Kings county, Poland-China; John P. Daggs of Modesto, Stanislaus county, and J. K. Fraser of Denair, Stanislaus county, Duroc-Jerseys; G. A. and H. L. Murphy of Perkins, Sacramento county, and H. G. Armstrong of Woodland, Yolo county, Berkshires; and C B. Cunningham of Mills, Sacramento county, Chester Whites.

NOTES AND NEWS

Fred Brooker will do the starting at Portland.

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Frank G. Jones has placed a price of $35,000 on Anvil 2:02¾.

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Edna Patch 2:08¼ is a new 2:10 pacer to the credit of Dan Patch 1:55.

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Linda Wrona's record of 2:05¼ is the fastest ever made by a trotter in a first race.

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Cox and Murphy carted away most of the money from the Detroit Blue Ribbon Grand Circuit meeting.

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Star Winter 2:05 and Belwin 2:06¾ are furnishing food for considerable discussion among horsemen at the present time.

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When U. Forbes, the two-year-old son of J. Malcolm Forbes 2:08, placed his record at 2:12¼, Lady Anne, by San Francisco 2:07¾, was second.

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A lot of the critics think that if Our Colonel 2:04¼ were to start in the free-for-alls with the pacing stars, he would not be the last horse in.

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Horses winning at Randall, Detroit and Grand Rapids, all three, are—Star Winter 2:05, Belwin 2:06¾, trotters; Peter Stevens 2:03½ and Napoleon Direct 2:08¼, pacers.

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San Felipe 2:09¼ has not trained well for Charley DeRyder, while Frank Perry 2:15, the champion yearling, now four, who was doing nicely, got off and has been let-up on.

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With the four-year-old pacer William having a race record of two minutes flat, the son of Abe J. really looks to have a fine chance to become the world's champion performer at his gait.

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The body of Rock Sand, the winner of the "Triple Crown" in 1903, which died in France last month, was presented to the French Natural History Museum, where it was mounted.

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Scott Hudson may get into the game again, as he has bought the three-year-old pacer, Peter Farren, by Peter the Great, out of a Moko mare, which worked in 2:08¼, last half in 1:01, at Lexington.

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Our Colonel 2:04¼ registered a straight heat win over the 2:06 pacers. The son of Colonel Cochran 2:10¼ is a real high class pacer this season and should be among the big money winners.

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Madison, Wis., will have a great free-for-all on its program during the week of August 24th, as those four great pacers, William, George Gano, Knight of Strathmore and Ella M., will start in the free-for-all.

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Patchen Wilkes Farm's chestnut stallion, Peter Donna 2:08, by Peter the Great, dam Prima Donna 2:09¼, by Betterton, won first prize for stallions of any age in the breeding class at the Blue Grass fair at Lexington, Ky., last week.

◈ ◈ ◈

Another standard performer to the credit of the great broodmare, Lady Brussells, by Wilton 2:19¼, is the two-year-old filly Colorells 2:22¼, by Colorado E. 2:04¾.

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A Reuter telegram from Paris says: Camille Blanc, the race horse owner, has sold his whole stable for army mounts. The rate of $200 apiece was the maximum price allowed. One horse alone was valued at $10,000.

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There will be a "hoss race" if Single G. 2:07¼ and Periolat 2:09½ hook up within the next few weeks. By their past performances and records, Single G. looks to be the better, but the son of Klatawah 2:05½ seems to have a lot of speed on tap.

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Lady Maud C. 2:00½ and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, the great pair of pacers, were hooked to the hearse which bore the body of their late owner, John C. Crabtree, Taylorville, Ill., last Saturday.

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Henry Helman reached the Portland track a few days ago with Helen Mistletoe, Prince Zolock and a few others. The roan daughter of Hal B. has grown and is acting good. Prince Zolock has developed into a showy, handsome horse and is doing all that is asked of him.

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At the Hastings Park, Vancouver, matinee of July 25th, Knick Knack was the winner in the free-for-all pace and Bonaday in the free-for-all trot. The pacer was not obliged to make more speed than 2:29 and Bonaday's miles were in 2:24½ and 2:24¾. Nelly Wilkes, Greco McKinney and Delbars won in their class. Vancouver is still to the front in its interest in the light harness horse, and preparations for a big meeting are being made by Secretary Rolston and the directors. In Vancouver, everybody is ex officio a fair booster.

Walter Cox had an emissary on the trail of Lassie McGregor last fall, but she was passed up on account of the condition of her legs. He purchased King Couchman 2:03½ instead, paying $2,500 for him, and a mighty cheap horse.

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The sensational four-year-old Indiana side-wheeler, Single G. 2:07¼, did not start last week in the Short Ship Circuit, having been slightly ill from cold. This is his first let-up since the opening of the circuit six weeks ago and he has never been defeated.

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The Hemet horses in Texas are winning and are doing even better than expected, according to advices received from R. M. Sebastian, who owns a numher of the horses and is doing most of the driving. Copanacca and Hal McKinney seem to be winning most of the money for their owners, although Mr. Sebastian's horse, Tommy Hooper, has done very well.

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Anxiety as to Will Caton's welfare in Russia was relieved last Saturday by a cablegram received at Cleveland, stating that he is safe in Moscow. The dispatch also stated that harness racing in Russia is at a standstill. No word has been received from American trainers at Vienna, but it is presumed they are safe.

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There were four of the get of Peter the Great 2:07¼ in the Grand Rapids Railway Stake for 2:20 trotters. The first three money winners, Margaret Druien, Sienna and Peter Scott, and The Guide that was distanced after finishing third the first heat, are all by Peter the Great. No other sire can boast of four better trotters.

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On his present form and the way he races Belwin (4) 2:06¾, could beat this year's stake trotters in spite of their class, as he promises to be one of the sensations of the year, and maybe he will land with a mark not so far behind that of Etawah 2:03¾, if they decide to try him against the watch on some fast track later in the season.

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The entry list of the Portland meeting is strong enough to give the promise of good racing next week. Fields are sufficiently large to fill the eye and there is plenty of opposing class to bring out real contests. Admission cost will be low and those attending have a better chance for value in the way of amusement than in any other amusement line now offered.

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J. T. Wallace of San Diego arrived by steamer last week at the Portland track with Axnola, now converted to the trotting gait, and a few others. Axnola takes kindly to the shift and promises to pay her way on the northern circuit this year. Mr. Wallace has not recently asked more of the mare than miles in the neighborhood of 2:20 and 2:22 with halves in 1:07 or so.

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Manager Merrill announces an added race in the Portland program of next week, a 2:17 class, trotting, purse $500, entries to close Monday evening, August 17th, eight to enter, five to start. The meeting, as planned, will also extend one day, running from Wednesday, the 19th, to and including Saturday, the 22nd. The entries are strong enough in each class to make good racing.

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Now that Great Britain has formally declared passage between British ports and Denmark open, it would look as though importers who care to take the risk might be able to get their stallions out of France and England, providing the respective governments of those countries are willing to let them go—which is doubtful, especially as to France and Belgium.

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Joan 2:04¼, the four-year-old filly champion, after several years' retirement, bids fair to "come back." Mike McDevitt recently worked her in 2:07. Grace 2:04¾, too, is in form, and if all goes well, Captain David Shaw, their owner, may drive them to pole against the mares' team record of Aubine and Zembia, which is 2:13½, and was made twenty-one years ago. It should be an easy task for them to beat it.

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Messrs. Wallace, Lance, Wilson, Hogoboom and McManus are recent Portland arrivals. Some good work-outs occurred at the Portland track the past week, though the utmost notch was not sought by any one. Frank Erwin gave Mack Fitzsimmons miles in the neighborhood of 2:19 and 2:20, quarters in 33 seconds. Sunny Jim was teamed by Mr. Davis in 2:20, quarters in 35 seconds. May Davis worked three miles at the 2:17 and 2:18 notch. Red Hal worked well at a 2:15 clip. Doctor Wayo and Great Northern are taking to the course in Ward's stable.

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The performance of William made the Grand Circuit meeting at Grand Rapids a notable one. The four-year-old is not only the fastest pacer of his age that the world has ever seen but he is the fastest race horse regardless of age, having the fastest first heat, the fastest second heat and the fastest three heat race to his credit. No horse has ever paced so fast in a regular race open to the world and it seems from the ease with which he performed that his limit has not yet been reached, and barring accident he promises to be the fastest horse that ever wore harness. He has accomplished more in his three and four-year-old form than any horse ever did in a racing career. What will be his limit when he finishes his racing engagements and is forced into the exhibition field?

Owners of colts eligible in Oregon Futurity No. 4 and Oregon Futurity No. 5 should not overlook the date of September 1st when starting payments are due and payable at the office of the Pacific Horse Review. So many futurity races are a mere walk-over that it would often pay to keep payments up and start the colt. Once the colt is declared out for lapse in payments it is too late for other consideration.

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Periolat 2:09½, the son of Klatawah (3) 2:05½, which was a double winner at Rockport, has the unique distinction of entering the 2:10 list in securing his maiden record over a half-mile track, having won in 2:09½ at Lima, O. He is a stout, rugged, free-legged pacing stallion of good size and can step so fast, without any apparent effort, as to cause many to figure him right at a 2:04 performer over a mile ring at this writing.

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No matter how clean the British broom may yet sweep the high seas of marauding cruisers, the supply of imported stallions is bound to be short this fall. That means enhanced prices for good home-bred stock that has been well grown and was right to begin with. Here is where the breeders who have fitted their colts for the Futurities are going to score first and most heavily. It is quite safe to predict a big demand for good yearlings at the Iowa State Fair.

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J. J. Mooney, Toledo, O., one of the foremost fanciers of the light harness horse sport in the Buckeye State, has a corner on the yearlings of that great sire, J. Malcolm Forbes (4) 2:08, owning the latter's entire crop of 1913 foals, three in all. In a recent communication from Hunter C. Moody, the Lexington wizard, the latter states that it would require no strenuous effort on the part of the youngsters to secure records better than 2:30, as they are naturally speed marvels at the trot and can mock a campaigner to perfection.

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Curles Neck Farm has sent to Jas. Snell the black mare Solola, by Todd. Roy Miller trained this mare for Dromore Farm, and drive here a mile in 2:09 last season. She was purchased by Curles Neck Farm at the New York sale and will be added to the brood-mare ranks after giving her a record of 2:10 or better. Snell also gets the two-year-old filly, The Gloaming, by Moko. In the car were a number of broodmares that have been bred to The Harvester. They are owned by W. B. Dickenson and others. There was also a weanling colt by The Harvester, the property of Frank Jones of Memphis.

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John E. Madden has sold the good colt Polish, by Ogden—Lucy Glitters, to Louis Winans, of England. Polish is one of Mr. Madden's candidates for the coming Futurity, and, judging from the form he has displayed, stands a great chance of winning this valuable event. His purchaser doubtless had the Futurity in view when he paid Mr. Madden a big price for Polish, and the son of Ogden is a sure starter and in the colors of his English owner. This is not the first deal by many which Mr. Madden has made with this English owner. Four years ago he sold one of our champion two-year-olds, Sir Martin, to him, and Sir Martin was heavily backed to win the Epsom Derby, but unfortunately was knocked down in the race, when he appeared to have an excellent chance of winning. Louis Winans also purchased Vanitie a few weeks back and Madden has received word that Vanitie has landed safely on a steamship of the Atlantic Transport line.

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At Muncie, Ind., last week the system of dividing the money was rather singular to say the least. The races were conducted according to the Point System. In the three-year-old 2:30 trot on the first day, Carlos, in the stable of C. G. Squiers of Lima, finished third the first heat, then won the next two and the race. Axie Jay, driven by C. W. Anderson of Wabash, won the first heat and was second to Carlos in the next two miles. Both colts had five points to their credit and they were given a division of first and second moneys. As the rules provide for two out of three heats for three-year-olds, most of the horsemen failed to understand the division of the money. This same question arose during another race, and the association is said to have ordered a division of the money. In the 2:30 trot Sphinz Gregor won the fifth heat and was awarded first money. Silver Sue and Hick each won two heats, but a sixth heat was not trotted.

As was expected, the $2,000 saddle event was not very attractive to owners of our sensationally fast trotters. The field may, however, race brilliantly and make up what is denied the event in fast accomplishments. Candidates are: Ucon, Crescent Hal, Selah Grattau, The Wanderer, Helena Constantine, Peter Billiken, Woodford Todd, Magic Pride. Ucon, likely, will have as his rider H. K. Devereux; "Skeets" Martin will be astride Selah Grattan; Ramsey Mamey upon The Wanderer if he starts; young Bird, a local star and capable rider and handler, will likely be the choice should Arden Farm or Monte Cristo Stable start anything. For the high-wheel sulky special there appear to be several very fair trotters liable to make the attempt at reducing the record—2:15¼—over half-mile tracks. Ever mindful of the late O. A. Hickok's caution in 1880, when I saw much of his eastern invasion behind St. Julien 2:11¼, I will not predict so fast a mile as will a number. Many pretend to think we shall see 2:12 or even faster go out; yet if I time the fastest exhibitions around 2:14 I will feel it a privilege indeed.—Percy in The Horseman.

Charlie Dean brought the black horse, J. O. 2:23, over from Chicago to start in the Pantlind Purse at Grand Rapids, it being his first appearance on any track for money. J. O. landed just outside the coin, pacing one of his miles in 2:10. He is owned by R. J. MacKenzie and may go to California in the fall.

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The British government is sending over cablegrams to this country inquiring for horses. Some of our Colorado dealers who furnished British mounts for the Boer war are in negotiations for another hig batch of war steeds to be shipped direct to England. This business will open up with a rush just as soon as the question of sea navigation is opened and possibly sooner. The English officers like our half-bred broncho stock and will take all they can get of it that will size up to dimensions and requirements and they will not be so particular as ten years ago. It is a deplorable fact also that we have not the great numhers of range raised stock from which to choose as we had then but we can probably send them something that will help out on a pinch. The world is undergoing such a horse famine that soldiers cannot be choosers as in former days and some of our little runts will surprise them as to quality and endurance. There is a lot of good leather left in our bronks and mustangs. We understand in this connection that Canada is collecting 30,000 horses of the heavier cavalry and artillery class for British use but they will not go very far in filling the want and we can multiply the number by ten.—Denver Field & Farm.

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The Blue Grass Fair closed Saturday night and was prohably a success financially. The weather was perfect, everything conducive to success happened, and at the right time. But the old-time spirit and zest of the people was lacking. Why this should be the case with Kentucky fairs I cannot tell, but it is a fact. Well I remember when each county had a fair at the county seat, many at only temporary quarters. The ring was pitched in a woods, ropes stretched around and seats made of undressed lumber, and with this discomfort the crowds were large every day. Everyone had something to show, and was interested in the exhibit of others; but now one day seems to be selected for attendance, after that it seems to drag. Another feature of this fair seems anomalous—only one trotting race was given during the week and the fair held on one of the greatest trotting plants in the country, one over which there are more trotters trained each year than on any other half-dozen tracks. Evidently the management needs some advice on speed programs, or such a condition would not be—Henry M. Jones in The Horseman.

CLOSING DAYS AT KALAMAZOO.

Kalamazoo (Mich.), August 14.—Four races, with an aggregate of forty-four horses competing, furnished a heavy card for the fourth day of the local Grand Circuit meeting (postponed from Thursday on account of rain). Two of the contests, the $3,000 Burdick Hotel Stakes for 2:10 pacers and the 2:12 pace, went five and six heats respectively and were gruelling struggles. The 2:15 trot, purse $2,000, and the 2:19 trot, were won in straight heats.

Interest centered in the 2;10 pace. The field numbered eleven horses, including Peter Stevens and King Couchman, which were figured as the most dangerous contenders. King Couchman won the first heat, the second going to Peter Stevens. Then Camelia took a heat. Peter Stevens had the class of the bunch and won the fourth and fifth heats and the race.

Following is the summary:

2:10 trot, three in five, purse $1000:
Barney Gibbs, br. g. by Prodigal (Geers) 1 1 1
Fair Virginia, b. h. (Cox) 2 3 2
The Rebuttal, b. m. (McMahon) 3 2 3
Time—2:13¼, 2:13¼, 2:13¾.

2:12 pace, three in five, purse $1000:
Frank Patch, br. h. by The Patchen Boy (Cox) 7 1 1 2 5 1
Lelia Patcher, blk. m. (Snow) 3 3 4 1 1 2
Grand Opera, b. h. (James) 1 2 5 4 2 dr
Time—2:06¾, 2:07½, 2:07¼, 2:08½, 2:08¾, 2:11¼.

2:10 pace, three in five, Burdick Hotel stakes, purse $3000:
Peter Stevens, b. h. by Peter the Great (Garrison) 2 1 2 1 1
King Couchman, b. g. (McMahon) 1 2 5 5 3
Carmel, br. m. (Cox) 9 8 1 3 4
Ruby K., b. m. (McDevitt) 8 11 8 2 2
Time—2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:06¾, 2:06½, 2:07¼.

2:16 trot, three in five, Columbia Hotel stakes purse $2000:
Belwin, b. h. by McKinney (Gerrity) 1 1 1
The Guide, b. h. (Geers) 2 6 2
Hazel Laing, ch. m. (Andrews) 4 2 4
Time—2:08¼, 2:08¾, 2:08¼.

2:17 pace, three in five, purse $1000 (unfinished):
R. H. Brett, b. g. by Waponee (Grady) 1
Jean, b. m. (Murphy) 2
The Assessor, ch. g. (Geers) 3
Fib, r. g. (Nickerson) 4
Fred de Forest, b. h. (Osborne) 5
Rodney W., b. g. (McDonald) 6
Time—2:05½.

Kalamazoo, (Mich.), August 15.—An afternoon of ordinary sport was furnished for the closing day of Kalamazoo's Grand Circuit meeting. There were five events on the card, but the thrills were lacking. The weather was ideal, track fast, and all conditions pointed to fast time, which was lacking throughout.

The only thing that approached a feature occurred in the 2:12 trot. The judges were dissatisfied with the showing made by Bonington in the third heat, so they removed Driver Dickerson and put Billy Andrews up. Bonington won the next two heats easily. Andrews was allowed $200 for driving.

Walter Cochato won the free-for-all pace, in straight heats, the time being 2:07¼, 2:03¾, and 2:04½. The 2:17 pace, 2:07 pace and 2:15 trot also were each won in three heats. Summary:

2:17 pace, three in five heats; purse $1000:
B. H. Brett, b. g. by Waponee (Grady) 1 1 1
The Assessor, b. g. (McMahon) 3 2 2
Jean, b. m. (Murphy) 2 3 3
Fib, r. g. (Nickerson) 4 d
Also started—Fred de Forrest, b. h. (Osborn); Rodney W., b. g. (McDonald).
Time—2:05½, 2:09¼, 2:10¼.

2:07 pace, three in five heats; purse $1000:
John D., b. g. by Gamrose (Brietenfield) 1 1 1
Alcy E., b. m. (Whitney) 2 2 4
Coastess Mobel, b. m. (Cox) 6 6 2
Also started — Marietta, blk. m. (Murphy); King Daphne, blk. h. (Frost); Exall, ch. g. (McGrath).
Time—2:05¼, 2:06¼, 2:04¾.

2:05 trot, three in five heats; purse $1000:
Lulu Worthy, b. m. by Axworthy (Cox) 1 1 1
Glenora, b. m. (Garrison) 2 2 3
Helen Wilstar, b. m. (Carmody) 4 3 2
Sterling Hall, b. h. (Murphy) 3 4 4
Teddy Brooks and Mr. Forbes drawn.
Time—2:11¾, 2:12¾, 2:13¼.

Free-for-all pace, three in five heats; purse $1000:
Walter Cochato, blk. h. by Cochato (Murphy) 1 1 1
Earl Jr., gr. h. (Cox) 2 2 2
Hal B. Jr., br. h. (McEwen) 3 3 3
Evelyn W., b. m. (Snow) 4 4 d
Time—2:07¼, 2:03¾, 2:04½.

2:12 trot, three in five heats; purse $1000:
Bonington, ch. h. by Bellini (Dickerson-Andrews) 2 1 5 1 1
Guy Nella, br. m. (Geers) 1 5 1 2 2
Mirthful, b. m. (Murphy) 3 3 2 5 3
Also started—Dago, b. m. (Cox); Mo Ella, b. m. (McGrath); White Light, blk. g. (Harris).
Time—2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:11¼, 2:07¾, 2:09¼.

ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Pittsburg, August 17.- Clear skies and a fast track marked the opening of the third annual Grand Circuit meeting of the Pittsburg Driving Club at Brunots Island course today. About 1,500 spectators were present.

The Duquesne stake of $3000 was set down as the feature, but the best race of the day was in the last event, for pacers. Del Rey was favorite, and won the first heat handily. He led in the other three heats until within a furlong from home, when he blew up on every occasion, Baron A. winning.

McCloskey was picked to win the Duquesne stake, but Margaret Druien won in straight heats. Grand Opera's victory in the opening event was a popular one. Pop Geers, driving Reusens, took the third race from Oakdale, top heavy favorite. Summary:

2:15 class pacing; purse $1000:
Grand Opera, h. s. (James) 1 1 1
Edith C., ch. m. (McGarvin) 2 3 3
Letita Patchen, blk. m. (Snow) 3 2 6
Time—2:07½, 2:05½, 2:07¼.
Also started—Fred de Forrest, br. s. (Osborne); Shade Line, ch. s. (Owen); Maintime, b. s. (Murphy); Jaystone, h. s. (Burge); Nelda Schnell, br. m. (Garrison); Tuah Worth, blk. m. (Geers).

The Duquesne Stake, 2:20 class trotting, purse $3000:
Margaret Druien, b. m. (Cox) 1 1 1
McCloskey, br. g. (McDonald) 2 2 2
The Guide, b. s. (Geers) 3 4 3
Barbara Overton, b. m. (Murphy), also started.
Time—2:08½, 2:12, 2:09½.

2:07 class trotting, purse $1000:
Reusens, ch. g. by Prince of India (Geers) 1 1 1
Tommy Horn, b. g. (Owen) 6 3 2
Omar, b. g. (Floyd) 5 2 4
Also started—Bon Zolock, b. g. (Garrison); Oakdale, gr. g. (McDonald); Robert Milroi, b. g. (Snow).
Time—2:08¼, 2:07¾, 2:08½.

2:04 class pacing, purse $1000:
Baron A., b. s. by Baron Medium (Monahan) 3 1 1 1
Del Rey, b. s. (Cox) 1 4 2 3
Pickles, b. m. (Jackson) 2 2 3 2
Strathstorm, b. g. (Murphy) also started.
Time—2:06, 2:06, 2:06¾, 2:10½.

Pittsburgh (Pa.), August 18.—The last race, the 2:16 trot, in the Pittsburg Driving Club's Grand Circuit meeting at Brunot's Island track today went six heats before Farmer Gentry proved his superiority over Hazel Laing, touted as a hot favorite.

The race completely overshadowed the feature, the Homewood Stake, for haby trotters, which was won by Native Spirit in straight heats.

Guy Nello won the first event in hollow style and Marietta captured honors in the second from King Daphne after a stiff argument. The summary:

2:12 trot, purse $1000:
Guy Nello, b. m. by Guy Axworthy 1 1 1
Brighton B., b. s. (Murphy) 3 2 2
Harry J. S., blk. s. (Andrews) 2 3 4
Also started—Dago, b. g. (Cox); Silk Hat, blk. s. (Dodge).
Time—2:10¼, 2:09¼, 2:11¼.

2:07 pacing, purse $1000:
Marietta, blk. m. by Adward (Murfy) 1 1 2 1
King Daphne, blk. s. (Frost) 2 2 1 2
Zombrewer, wh. m. (Snow) 4 3 dis
Ruby K., b. m. (McDevitt) 3 dis
Time—2:06¼, 2:07¼, 2:06¼, 2:09¼.

Homewood stake for two-year-old trotters, purse $2000:
Native Spirit, b. s. by Native King (Cox) 1 1
Bondella, br. f. (Tucker) 3 2
Denali, b. f. (Monahan) 2 4
Also started—Marchfast, ro. c. (Wright); Jacquelin P., b. f. (Grady).
Time—2:18, 2:12½.

2:16 trotting, purse $1000:
Farmer Gentry, b. g. by John R. (McGrath) 1 2 3 3 1 1
The Temptress, b. m. (Murphy) 4 3 1 2 2 2
Hazel Laing, ch. m. (Andrews) 5 1 2 1 3 3
Also started—Montiferris, br. s. (Jaxon); Lulu Worthy, b. m. (Cox); Rythmell, blk. m. (Shank); Glemora, br. m. (Garrison).
Time—2:10½, 2:11¼, 2:10½, 2:15½, 2:11¼, 2:13½.

Pittsburg, August 19.—Lon McDonald of Indianapolis, driving Star Winter, today won the Pennsylvania stake, with a value of $5,000, offered by the Pittsburg Driving Club as the feature at today's Grand Circuit races at Brunot's Island track.

McDonald with Adbell M. also won the Keystone stake for three-year-old trotters with a value of $2,000. Miss Perfection, a California filly, won the first heat, but acted hadly in the other two.

The best race of the day was the 2:09 pace, which went seven heats to a decision. R. H. Breat finally won it. The fourth race, an added event, was won by Lucille Spiers in straight heats. Summary:

The Pennsylvania, 2:10 trotting, purse $5000:
Star Winter, b. g. (McDonald) 1 1 1
Lady Grattan, ch. m. (Cox) 3 2 2
Lulu Lumine, b. m. (Murphy) 2 3 3
Also started—M. L. J., b. g. (Britenfield); Signal Boy, b. g. (Wright); Bismya, b. m. (Proctor); Vaster, gr. g. (James).
Time—2:08, 2:08¼, 2:08¼.

The Keystone, 2:15, three-year-old trotters, purse $2000:
Adbell M., b. c. (McDonald) 4 1 1
Miss Perfection, b. f. (DeRyder) 1 5 3
St. Frisco, b. c. (Geers) 2 2 2
Also started—Hollyrood Ben, ch. c. (Dodge); Adbella Watt, b. f. (McDevitt); Kathryn Collette, br. f. (Cox).
Time—2:12, 2:11¼, 2:12¾.

2:09 pacing, purse $1000:
R. H. Breat, b. g. (Grady) 2 4 2 1 1 2 1
Napoleon Direct, ch. s. (Geers) 1 2 3 2 3 1 2
Rastus, br. g. (McDonald) 3 5 5 4 2 ro.
Also started—John D., b. g. (Britenfield); Tilly Tipton, b. m. (Murphy); Carna G., b. g. (Garrison); Exall, cb. g. (McGrath); Coastess Mobel, b. m. (Cox).
Time—2:06¼, 2:04¼, 2:07, 2:08, 2:12¼, 2:19½, 2:13.

2:14 trotting, purse $1000:
Lucille Spier, b. f. (Snow) 1 1 1
Para Belle, b. m. (Tucker) 2 4 2
Blue Feather, b. s. (Cox) 4 2 3
The Rebuttal, br. m. (McMahon) 3 3 4
Time—212¾, 2:11½, 2:12½.

Pittsburg, August 20.—Small fields and interesting racing marked today's programme of the Grand Circuit meeting on the Brunot's Island track. Only three horses faced the start for the Iron City, valued at $2,000and for the free-for-all pace, valued at $1000.

The feature event of the card, the Fort Pitt, a 2:10 pace, valued at $3,000, was captured by Peter Stevens in four heats after King Clansman, owing to a good start, had taken the first heat. Lassie McGregor had no trouble winnng the Iron City, a 2:13 trot, and Frank Bogash Jr. took the free-for-all. Maymack had no difficulty in taking the 2:09 trot, valued at $1,000, in straight heats. Summary:

2:09 trot, purse $1000:
Maymack, b. m. by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder) 1 1 1
Brighton B., b. g. (Murphy) 2 3 2
Judson Girl, b. m. (Cox) 3 2 3
Mundy C., b. m. (Tucker) 4 4 4
Time—2:11¼, 2:12½, 2:09¾.

The Fort Pitt, 2:10 pace, purse $3,000:
Peter Stevens, b. s. by Peter the Great (Garrison) 4 1 1 1
King Couchman, br. g. (McMahon) 1 2 2 3
Camelia, br. m. (Cox) 3 3 3 2
Also started—Thistle Patch, bl. s. (Snow); Peter S., b. g. (DeRyder); Walnut Grove, bl. s. (Ruthven); Irene Beau, ch. m. (Murphy).
Time—2:03¾, 2:05½, 2:08¼.

The Iron City, 2:13 trot, purse $2000:
Lassie McGregor, br. m. by Jay McGregor (Murphyl 1 1
Farmer Spears, b. s. (McCar) 2 2 2
Sweet Alice, b. m. (McMahon) 3 3 3
Time—2:16½, 2:13, 2:18¼.

Free-for-all pace, purse $1000:
Frank Bogash Jr., b. g. by Frank Bogash (Murphy) 1 1
Earl Jr., g. h. (Hannafan) 2 3
Longworth B., b. h. (Pickering) 3 2
Time—2:07¾, 2:02.

MATINEE AT VANCOUVER.

Last Saturday, August 15th, a programme of trotting and pacing races was run off under the auspices of the Vancouver Amateur Driving Association at Hastings Park. The receipts were donated to a henefit fund for war purposes and a substantial sum was realized. Summary:

Free-for-all pace:
Nic Nac (Russell) 1 1
Olga S. (Marshall) 2 2
Orange Bars (Wright 3 3
Time—2:16, 2:20½.

Free-for-all trot:
Cromo (Bell) 1 1
Bonaday (Miller) 2 2
Fera Montana (Stewart) 3 3
Time—2:22¼, 2:22½.

C class pace; half-mile heats:
Nellie Wilks (Morris) 1 3 1
Lonzo (Johnson) 3 1 2
Lady Patrick (McCullough) 2 2 3
Time—1:10¼, 1:12½, 1:09½.

C class trot; half-mile heats:
Elmo O (Bell) 1 1
Barney (Robinson) 3 2
Mendora (McDonald) 2 3
Time—1:11½, 1:10.

B class pace; half-mile heats:
Glad Wren (Mitchell) 1 1
Delbars (Smith) 2 2
Special Blend (Wright) 3 3
Time—1:09, 1:11.

D class trot; half-mile heats:
Morris Barker (Replinger) 2 3 1 1
Susie G. (Mason) 3 1 3 2
Greco McKinney (Miller) 1 4 2 3
Highland Mary (——) 4 2 4
Brown Boy (——) 5 5 5
Time—1:14½, 1:16, 1:17½, 1:15.

D class pace; half-mile heats:
Billy Button (McCulloch) 1 1
Halley's Comet (McKenzie) 2 3
Vancouver Girl (——) 3 2
Time—1:14, 1:13.

DRIVING CLUBS FAIL TO CONSOLIDATE.

The meeting called Thursday night at the Palace Hotel for the purpose of perfecting plans for the consolidation of the San Francisco, California and Park driving clubs into one banner organization was without results. The directors, five each from the San Francisco and California and one from the Park, could not agree on a presiding officer and the matter was referred back to the main bodies of the clubs. There was rivalry between the organizations in selecting a president and indications are that the proposed plan of consolidation will be abandoned and the San Francisco and California clubs will continue to act independently in staging matinees at the Park Stadium on Sundays.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

HORSEMEN WILL SUFFER BY WAR.

No class of the American public will escape the influence, either direct or retroactive, of the great international war now devastating Europe, but its effects will, for the time being at least, be keenly felt by our trotting horsemen.

One of the greatest triumphs of the American trotter has been his conquest of Europe. For over half a century American owners and breeders of running horses have been attempting to carry on successful "European invasions," but despite an occasional isolated victory, they have never been able to make any real impression upon the conduct or the morale of the sport as there conducted. In particular, it has been found impossible to create any real foreign demand for American thoroughbreds.

Such of our home products along this line as have been marketed abroad have been thus disposed of by their breeders or owners upon their own recognizance and at their own risk, and the results of these ventures have proved that no future exists for profitable working of that field.

With our trotters the exact opposite has been the case. In every trotting center of Europe, every trans-Atlantic country in which the sport of harness racing has taken a firm position as a great sport, American horses or American blood has played or is playing a prominent, usually the leading, part, while American training and racing methods have been generally introduced or assimilated, thus revolutionizing speed production and evolution.

No one ever heard of a foreign breeder coming to America to buy thoroughbred stallions or mares for breeding purposes, unless the animals in question happened to be of European breeding and had been previously imported into this country. But, on the other hand, our export trade in American trotters has in the course of the past quarter of a century assumed imposng proportons, and, during the past decade especially, American horsemen have come to depend upon the European demand as one of their chief sources of revenue. Hundreds of our best and fastest trotters have crossed the Atlantic annually of late years to find new homes in foreign lands and there do splendid work in the upbuilding of the trotting breeds of those countries.

In exchange, European trotting horsemen have left in this country tremendous sums of money. In fact, in recent seasons the foreigners have paid larger prices for trotting stars than these horses commanded right here at home. And, liberal as have been their purchases, in many instances their tempting offers have been refused by owners who were not willing to part with their favorites.

As an example of what has been doing in the way of European sales of American trotters, here are a few prices that have been realized:

Star Winter 2:06½ sold for $50,000.
Billy Burke 2:03¼ sold for $40,000.
Cresceus 2:02¼ sold for $25,000.
Onward Silver 2:05¼ sold for $21,000.
Baden 2:05¼ sold for $25,000.
Baldy McGregor 2:06¾ sold for $16,500 and resold there for $35,000.
Siliko 2:11¼ sold for $30,000.

These are only a few of the "top-notchers," but they will serve to show in which way the wind has been blowing. Many of the most valuable horses that have been "expatriated" have been sold for prices never made public, but if the entire list could be tabulated, together with the sum total paid for them, it would form a most impressive exhibit.

As a rule the Russians have shown themselves willing to pay the largest prices of any of the foreign buyers. Not only have they done this in their first-hand dealings with American owners, but in many cases they have paid buyers from other European countries large advances upon the prices which the original exporters had paid in the United States for the animals concerned. On the other hand, the Russians have purchased very few horses outside the most select category. As a rulc they have taken nothing but stallions and mares of sensational speed and with records placing them in or near the champion class.

Austria-Hungary has been the largest buyer on the numerical basis. She has requisitioned a large number of the fast record class, but along with them she has also purchased many hundreds with slower records, or with no records at all, but of choice breeding, for use in the general improvement of her studs. After Russia and Austria, Italy's purchases have been the most numerous and notable, until within the last three or four years, when Germany has been increasing her requirements very largely. As a rule, though, the German trade has been a typical one, the buyers from that country refusing to pay large prices for pre-eminent horses and hunting busily for bargains, after the manner of their race.

England is so obsessed with her traditional "sport of kings," thoroughbred racing, that, with her insular prejudices to back it, she has never "taken" to harness racing, and has bought practically nothing from us but outclassed animals and those of small merit, which are used not for breeding purposes but strictly for racing and later for what they are worth to wear out between the shafts.

In France trotting is a very popular and important sport, but there breeding is practically in the hands of the government, and, as usual in that country, is conducted along rigidly paternalistic lines. Few American trotters now find their way to France, though all told quite a large number have been owned and raced there, and their descendants continue consistently to make their infiueuce felt when accorded the opportunity. With Denmark, Holland and Belgium, owing to the small size of those lands, the trade has been small, but has heen growing rapidly, for the popularity of harness racing has seemed to steadily increase there.

Cable advices are to the effect that all racing is now at a standstill in practically every one of those countries. But, beyond this, it is also the probability that—if the war is long continued—ultimately the different governments may press all the race horses into army service. In fact, it is said that this has already been done in Russia, and that similar action is sure to follow elsewhere.

The loss to the European horsemen is bound to be immense, though it is to be hoped that powerful influences may be brought to hear to prevent the sacrifice of the best stallions and mares so uselessly. Meanwhile the reflex effect upon the American market will also be great.

There will be no foreign buyers on hand this fall, for certain, and it is possible that there may not be again for several years to come. The cost of the war to the various European powers is bound to be staggering, times will be hard for a long while, and little money will be availablc for investment in American trotters.

In consequence of these facts our horsemen will have to depend upon the home market exclusively for the present and near future. It remains to be seen just what effect this condition may have upon values, particularly as, hand in hand with it, there seems bound to be more or less financial stringency owing to causes previously mentioned.

In many ways the pinch of "war prices" is sure to be felt in this country, according to the political economists. That means a curtailment of luxuries—and, as race horses are luxurics, in the main, just what the outcome will be is something which every man whose living depends upon tne trotting industry will find a solution that he cannot ignore.—J. L. Hersey in Chicago Herald.

WAR REMINDS U. S. OF NEED OF BETTER MOUNTS.

The present state of war in Europe brings forcibly to mind the sad need for better remounts in this country. The national government has not shown a becoming interest in the fostering of the horse industry and the general trend of legislation has been to discourage breeding.

The thoroughbred horse is the only sire suitable to furnish cavalry and officers' remounts, and the thoroughbred, properly crossed, is the only suitable sire for army horses of every description. To develop the thoroughbred there must be racing, for the winning post is the only test, and yet the sport has had a hard fight for its very existence.

In many States the thoroughbred has been banished, and this legislation has brought about the disruption of numerous breeding establishments. The loss of these horses has enriched other countries, and the United States would be poor indeed in the matter of army remounts if this colossal war should spread to this side of the Atlantic.

John F. Ryan, who was largely personally responsible for the formation of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, was far-sighted enough some years ago to put the Dominion out of danger from the dearth of horses. As a result, Canada is now in the market and ready to supply horses for the war. It is a market that should properly belong to the United States. No country is better equipped to raise horses and raise them cheaply, yet there are not enough raised to supply the needs of our own army.

With Great Britain embroiled in the European war, Canada is in a splendid position to do her share, and probably a greater share than any other of the British oversea dominions, toward supplying cavalry chargers and remounts for the army.

It is estimated that if a demand were made by the War Office, that country, within thirty days, could supply no less than 1,000 officers' chargers, all fine animals by registered thoroughbred sires, and 20,000 troopers' horses. After that Canada would still be able to supply 3,500 selected horses every month. While the latter would not be by registered thoroughbred sires, they would all be good, sound horses, fit for any campaign.

This splendid showing for Canada would undoubtedly prove of the greatest possible value to Great Britain and will give her a great advantage over every other European country, which has tc depend upon her home supply of horses, with the result that the tremendous demand means a lot of inferior animals at a time when good mounts for cavalry means a great deal to any army. The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory cavalry horses and remounts was one of Britain's worst problems of the South African war.

It was this difficulty which led to the formation of the National Bureau of Breeding, which during the past seven years has given a stimulus to the production of horses in Canada suitable for cavalry purposes which is now bearing such useful fruit. From one end of Canada to the other selected thoroughbred stallions have been placed, and have provided a crop of the right kind of colts, many of which are now at just the right age to carry accoutrements of war.

Ten months ago the National Bureau and the National Live Stock Exchange, which handle the remounts for the British army, started taking a horse census for use in just such an emergency as has now arisen, at the request of the War Office. The latter wanted to kuow how long it would take in Canada to get 10,000 troop horses and how many remounts could be assembled in twenty days.

This census was only finished a few weeks ago, so that the British authorities now know not only the number of Canadian horses available, but exactly how and where to get them, so that the work of mobilizing them could be started at once on instructions from either Ottawa or London.

Not only has this census been taken of the available horses in Canada, even as far north as the Peace River, but figures have been received from New York State, Missouri, Wyoming, Texas, Montana, Kentucky and the Dakotas.

The horses would be assembled at Fredericton, N. B.; Montreal, Petewawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and at the Red Deer River Ranch in Alberta, most of the troop horses being collected at the latter place.

"Every breeder of half-bred chargers in Canada," said an officer of the Bureau recently, "is a scout on the lookout for suitable troop horses—and there are 4,000 such breeders now in Canada. There never was anything like such a system in Canada before. Probably better results would be shown in a couple of years from now, but we are in a position to do real service, no matter when war breaks out."

The Red Deer River Ranch, leased by the Government to the National Stock Exchange, comprises 65,120 acres, reached by the C. P. R., and the company is putting in facilities for loading these remounts, while it is pledged to give the Canadian Militia Department first call and sccond choice to England for all its remounts.

The European war will probably be marked by much brilliant cavalry work. Austria-Hungary has 72,000 well-bred horses—some nearly thoroughbred—noted for their endurance and fast work. Germany also has magnificent cavalry, having paid special attention to this branch ever since the Franco-Prussian War. This work was in charge of Count Lehndorff until his death last spring. He was given ample funds and a free hand by the German government and has achieved magnificent results.

France's cavalry is also superb—largely due to the great infusion of the best English thoroughbred blood. There are troops in the French army which can gallop 1,100 yards at top speed and finish abreast.

Horses play a tremendous part in all warfare. Although Great Britain has a comparatively small army, it would require 187,500 horses for mobilization, and in a war with a foreign power she would have to secure these under her own flag.

It is stated that France and Germany are both hurrying to secure horses. A German buyer visited Canada recently looking for thoroughbreds for officers' mounts, but he did not meet with much success. Word has also been received that several French buyers will be in Canada within ten days trying to secure 500 artillery and 3,500 troopers.

In all probability they will find themselves handicapped in their quest, as the National Exchange cannot sell horses fit for war service to any foreign power uutil Canada and Great Britain have been supplied—and with the Empire at war there will be none left for anybody else—Thoroughbred Record.

RUMORED CONFISCATION OF RUSSIAN RACE HORSES.

Dispatches in last Saturday's dailies stated that the Russian government had ordered the confiscation of all race horses for army purposes. If this order is enforced to the letter, one of its results may be the appearance of such heroes of the race track as Cresceus 2:02¼, Baden 2:05¼, General H. 2:04¾, Bob Douglas 2:04½, Willy 2:05, Sterling McKinney 2:06¼, Allen Winter 2:06½, Baldy McGregor 2:06¾, Deuchester 2:07, Jack McKerron 2:07¼, Jay McGregor 2:07¼, O'Neill 2:07¼, Jupe 2:07½, Kinney Lou 2:07¾, Aquin 2:08 and many others upon the actual, and not mimic, field of battle, there in a tragic way to finish their careers. The contingency is one that we dislike to contemplate, even imaginatively, and we trust that the ministry of the Czar will realize the unwisdom of such a sacrifice; for, except under the most absolutely desperate circumstances, the value of such horses merely for cavalry chargers is nothing in comparison with what it is for breeding purposes in the future. Russia certainly does not expect to be annihilated in the war, and she must continue looking forward to the future and its needs. To squander such horses as these, to say nothing of her own wonderful Orloffs and "metis" trotters, including Krepesh 2:08¾, Fatalist 2:09¾, Centurion 2:09¾, Iris 2:11¼, Meteor 2:11, Ledoc 2:11¾, etc., etc., in this manner, will be worse than folly, for after the close of hostilities they could only be replaced by thc expenditure of immense sums of money, which the staggering expense of the war will make it impossible for a long time to spare for the purpose.

Many of the influential statesmen and generals of Russia, from Count Vorontsoff-Dashkoff down, are ardent supporters of trotting, and it is probable that they will be able to protect these horses from confiscation. Such, at least, is our earnest hope. Should similar conditions arise in the other nations involved in the struggle, we also trust that the same means of protection will there be extended its great trotting stallions.—The Horse Review.

E. J. Tranter, president of the Fasig-Tipton Company, has just announced November 23d to 28th, inclusive, as the dates of the next Old Glory Sale, to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York. Many notable consignments have already been pledged for this sale, and it doubtless will be one of the best ever held.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Sept. 7.—Eureka, Cal. Eureka Blue Rock Club. Warren E. Innes, Secretary.

Sept. 7—Tacoma, Wash. Tacoma Gun Club, E. W. Cooper, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $500 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a tropby. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 9—San Francisco, Cal. Golden Gate Gun Club, T. D. Riley, President.

Sept. 22, 23—San Jose, Cal. San Jose Blue Rock Club, C. N. Ford, Secretary.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Sept. 28, 29—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 4,5—Vancouver Exhibition Association, Vancouver, B. C. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

ECHOES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

[By August Wolf.]

"My first conscious entrance into the Yellowhead Pass," said W. R. Ware, a customs officer of Medicine Hat, on returning to Edmonton from a fishing trip to Jasper, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, "was to awaken in the early morning with the sunlight streaming through the window of the standard sleeper. In fact, it compelled me to turn over in my berth with a sort of perverse and hankering curiosity as to my mundane whereabouts and to look out upon a moving panorama of picturesque rocks and trees and rushing turbid water, flanked with a towering battlement of gray cliff and snowy peaks."

Ware, who has fished and hunted large and small game in various parts of the world, spoke of Jasper park being an ideal spot, adding:

"In the valley of the Athabasca, a turbid muddy river tearing its way down the pass like a mad thing—between two ridges of gray, craggy mountains, the valley literally dotted with little lakes of turquoise blue ringed to the water's edge with the dark green of the pines. To the north and east the peak of Pyramid mountain, a decided red cliff, shows out in its setting of green and gray in a wonderful color effect. Farther to the west and just visible along the pass is the snow capped summit of Geiche, one of the highest peaks of the district, a little more than 13,000 feet."

Ware had some difficulty in finding the right spot to fish. Here is the story in his own words:

"We drove, instead of walking, and were well repaid for the trip. Up along a low ridge crossing the banks of the Athabasca, through a green vista of pines and bushes and flowers of every hue dotting the sloping banks along the trail to Pyramid lake, an expanse of cyrstal clear water at the foot of Pyramid mountain, an ideal camping spot and a paradise for the lover of 'the silent places.'

"We took possession of a flat bottomed boat and under the tutelage of our genial host, who was our guide and escort, again we rowed to the upper end of the lake and back. The ancient sea-going spirit of the Norseman is not dead. He handled the craft with a great deal of seamanship and perseverance—but particularly the latter—and not to subdue or suppress such a noble aspiration on his part, we unselfishly and uncomplainingly let him do it.

"I sat in the stern and trolled but like the Apostle of old trolled all afternoon but caught nothing—nothing but a cantankerous snag or two and about the best quality of sunburn that I have yet encountered.

"The evening—well, when the sun goes down, the night comes on, as in most places, but with the difference that, that is about all that happens. The moon is coming up over the crest of Gieke now and a star just poised above the peak of Pyramid looks like the signal light of a late wanderer, along its ragged crest. There is an old phenomena down the valley. The ridge of rocks facing the summit of one great wall are the features of an old man with a flowing beard, a most striking likeness to a human countenance. It is called 'the old man in the mountain' and reminds one of the story of Hawthorne's 'The Great Stone Face.'

"After breakfast the next day, the quest of the unknown was on me and I determined to try out a new fabulous fishing ground. It was a couple of miles distant up the Athabasca on a crystal little stream that winds its way down between the overhanging pines to join the river and, where the beavers had walled up the little brook, a fairly deep pool glistened like silver in the morning sun. And I was rewarded. No sooner had I cast the fly when a rainbow hued beauty made away with it and proved the first of my catch. It was a good morning's sport and well worth the endeavor. No artificial stimulus to the appetite was needed for dinner.

"Maligne Canyon was our object point in the afternoon. It is situated seven miles from Jasper down the Athabasca valley and toward 'the old man of the mountain.' It was a beautiful drive past the chain of lakes we visited and up along a fresh cut trail till all at once we burst upon the turbulent beginnings of the Maligne river, only to lose it where it plunges into an abyss of almost utter darkness. This is the canyon or gorge—a sight viewed from the precipitous sides that is truly wonderful. The stream has worn a narrow passage way that one may jump across—but would hesitate to try—in places to a depth of 150 feet and roaring, plunging and swirling, dashing down its rocky bed in falls, glistening with a stray sunbeam here and there and again almost lost in black obscurity in some basin-like hollow it has worn out, reminding one of the passage in Kubla Khan, 'where darkling rivers run 'mid rayless gloom through caverns measureless to man, down to a sunless sea.' A little bridge spans the gorge a short distance down where one may stand and watch the water rushing over a fall of thirty feet, with the spray dasbing from that depth.

"We met Colonel S. Maynard Rogers, superintendent of the park, who has seen service in defense of the British flag in various parts of the empire. He was most obliging and hospitable. He is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the new national playground and engrossed in its transformation from the wilderness into a spot where tourists may see with ease and convenience its many beauty spots. It was while talking with the colonel before a blazing fireplace of pine logs that we also met 'Curly' Phillips, the first man who in company with Dr. Mitchell scaled Mount Robson. The colonel enquired of Curly, on his breezy entrance, if he had come in to enlist for the war, and was greeted with the response, 'Nothing doing.' 'Well, what if they draft you in the army?' asked the colonel, to which there came the response from the man who for years had faced every kind of danger and held his life in his hand on many occasions: 'I guess there ain't many could follow me to the top of Robson. I'd be safe there.'

"The view along the route is truly beautiful. Mount Geike, a short distance west of Jasper, looms up in the early morning sunlight a craggy pinnacle of white, glacier covered slopes, and beyond Mount Robson, the queen of the Canadian Rockies, looms above on a bastion of towering rock in isolated splendor. Yellowhead, the summit of the pass, is 3,700 feet above sea level and marks the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia. A short distance beyond this point is Moose lake, one of the most beautiful spots along the entire route. It is flanked with pine clad mountain slopes and its clear surface reflects the reddish, gray and white peaks with a suggestion of untamed naked grandeur."

PLANT FISH IN HIGH SIERRAS.

A twenty-mule borax team on the desert was once a familiar sight at the lower end of the Owens River valley, but a twenty-mule pack-train loaded with live Golden trout, plodding almost the full length of the Owens River valley in midsummer was recently a sight to make the residents of that section sit up and rub their eyes, states the Fresno Republican. A few days later this same pack-train carrying its valuable and unique cargo could have been seen crossing the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains on fifty feet of snow. To take up at Whitney Meadows in the Mt. Whitney region a big load of adult Golden trout and thereafter to carry them on the backs of mules a two days' trip to the base of the mountains near Lone Pine, thence four days through the Owens River valley to Bishop, thence two days across the summit of the Sierras at Piute Pass, and thereafter to distribute the fish to the barren headwaters of the South-fork of the San Joaquin river was an enterprise which marks the culmination of carefully laid plans by the Fresno office of the Fish and Game Commission. An entire success, the expedition is unique in fish planting, both by reason of the distance covered and the difficulties surmounted. Transporting live fish over rough mountain trails has been a successful practice of the Fish and Game Commission in this section for many years; and therefore the carrying of fish on pack-mules great distances in the valley in the heat of summer has been considered too hazardous to be undertaken. Without ice and depending on occasionally cold streams for a replenishment of the water supply and upon the use of wet sacking to assist in keeping down temperatures, these delicate Golden trout having been taken from their native environment in the high mountains, were carried with comparatively small loss, a four days' journey through a valley whose climate in summer is very like that of the San Joaquin valley.

To give wide distribution to the Golden trout which were found naturally in one spot on the globe, has long been the ambition of the Fresno office of the Fish and Game Commission. Previous transplanting experiments have demonstrated that the Golden trout will not, as was once popularly thought, lose their brilliant coloration and other desirable characteristics. In stocking the barren waters of the Sierra Nevadas, the Fresno office of the commission has consistently reserved the summit waters throughout the division to be some day planted with Golden trout. The close of the summer season of 1914 will mark the extension of the range of the Golden trout throughout the summit region of the Sierras more than 100 miles; and thus not only will the fishing attractions of the higher mountains be greatly enhanced, but the fear once expressed that the Golden trout might possibly become exterminated, will have been put forever behind. The Fish and Game Commission's fish-planting expedition left Fresno on July 1 for Whitney Meadows, where the first consignment of Golden trout was taken up. The party consisted of six deputies of the Fresno division, with twenty pack-mules, six horses and first-class equipment, including pack-horse cans. On July 12 Mr. Paul G. Reddington, forest supervisor of the Sierra Forest, in whose territory the Golden trout were to be planted, and District Deputy Ferguson of the Fresno office, left Northfork to meet the expedition at the head of Bishop Creek on the Inyo county side of the mountains, and to assist in the final distribution of the Golden trout. This matter of co-operation between the Federal and State authorities will be further extended during the present month, when Major Littlebrant of Yosemite National Park will send men and pack-mules to receive five mule-loads of Golden trout to be delivered to him at the park line in northeastern Madera county by the Fish and Game Commission's pack-train, as the result of a second undertaking on the part of the commission's deputies.

The long pack-train crossed Piute Pass, elevation 11,400 feet, on the Fresno-Inyo county line, on July 26, and within a couple of hours distribution of Golden trout was begun in the headwaters of Piute creek, which is one of the main feeders of the South Fork of the San Joaquin river. Here the party divided, different parties taking one or more pack-mules to distribute Golden trout to important lakes and other feeder waters lying some distance off the main trail. Desolation lake, Muriel lake and French Canyon creek were thus stocked. On the following day, half the consignment having been scattered, the remainder was brought down to Blayney Meadows and thence via Heart Lake and Seldom Pass to Marie lake and the various feeder waters of Bear creek.

Of the divided party, the first half in charge of Deputy Ellis returned to Whitney Meadows, while Deputies Bullard and Brownlow with half of the pack-mules for crossing Piute Pass, proceeded to Mammoth to await the coming of a second consignment of Golden trout to be delivered at the foot of the mountain by Deputy Ellis and thence by motor truck 100 miles to Bullard and Brawnlow at Mammoth, whence the fish will be again placed on pack-mules and carried to Thousand Island lake, where Major Littlebrant's men will meet them to carry the fish into Yosemite National Park. In the meantime and out of the consignment Garnet lake, Shadow lake and other barren waters in northeastern Madera county will have been planted en route. Messrs. Reddington and Ferguson, accompanied by D. A. Williams of Fresno, left the party at Blayney Meadows and returned to Northfork.

After finishing the Yosemite Park undertaking, the whole party will reassemble at Whitney Meadows to complete the work which has been carried on for several years, of stocking with Golden trout all of the lakes tributary to the headwaters of Kern river, and upon the completion of this work a full pack-train load of Golden trout will be brought on the return journey to the headwaters of the middle fork of the Kaweah river. The Kern and Kaweah distribution work will be participated in by Fish and Game Commissioner Mr. Carl Westerfeld and R. D. Duke, attorney for the board. Messrs. Westerfeld, Duke and Ferguson left Fresno on July 10 to join the pack-train at Lone Pine.

Few people realize the fishing possibilities of the region here described. When it is stated that in addition to the hundreds of feeder streams which form the rivers of the San Joaquin valley there are, in the mountains of the Fresno division alone more than 1,000 lakes and lakelets already mapped and platted by the United States Geological Survey, some idea of this future fisherman's paradise may be grasped. With the fish-planting work in the former barren streams which has been accomplished during the past years and with the work of reaching still other barren waters continued on a scale now made possible by the Angler's License money, the mountains of the Fresno division will soon acord unlimited sport for anglers were all of the fishing fraternity of the State to visit that delightful region at the same time.

FISH LINES.

But a small percentage of visitors to Yosemite valley are aware of the splendid trout fishing to be enjoyed in the valley region. This statement will also apply to the angling fraternity at large. The long-distance trips to wild country remote from the comforts and conveniences of civilization seem to have the call with many sportsmen.

In the main Yosemite valley various creeks at the head of Moss canyon, Tamarack, Crane and Cascade creeks are all well stocked with the trout this season. Johnson, Crescent and Ostrander lakes offer most tempting inducements for the fly fisherman. Farther back, Tenaya and Merced lakes are fine fishing waters, particularly the latter body of water, where recently one local rodster landed twenty beauties in a short time, fish running from eighteen to twenty inches.

The creeks of the Little Yosemite region, Lost valley and the Tuolumne meadows have furnished a high grade of fishing this season. And all this splendid fishing country is easily reached and has plenty of comfortable hotels and stopping places, within close enough touch of this city to enable one to take a week-end trip and return Monday morning.

A party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Meyer, Al Lyngren and John T. Clarke returned last week after spending five weeks in the northwestern part of Yosemite Park, the Hetch-Hetchy country, Cherry creek, Kibby lake and the Tuolumne meadows. The trout fishing found in those Sierra waters was of the best. As an added zest to the trip a large mountain lion was bagged. The party was in charge of Fred Rogge, a well-known Tuolumne guide.

Another grand mountain district where fly-fishing for trout—rainbows, Eastern brook, as well as the Loch Leven variety—is high class at the present time, can be reached via Blairsden in Plumas county. Captain L. Long, Luther Long, George Klarmann, W. Hanna and Dr. B. Bates spent several weeks in that section recently. Gray Eagle, Frazer and Smith creeks, branches of the Feather river, easily reached from Blairsden, are plentifully stocked with trout that are now rising to the fly hooks.

Jamison, Rock and Grass lakes, strung out in one Sierra canyon, are full of fine trout. A three-day trip to Spencer lake, seventeen miles away, and to Hawley lake, the headwaters of the north fork of Yuba river, developed just as fine trout fishing as the other waters. Many of the lake trout caught averaged a pound in weight. The party above mentioned were the first visitors this season to the Hawley lake region. In all of those creeks and lakes a gray hackled or winged fly, with a yellow body, was the best killer; in fact, any gray fly was a good lure, but for some reason the trout ignored any and all bright-colored fly patterns.

Fishing conditions in Feather river, near Blairsden, were most disappointing. The fact that the river bottom was covered with a heavy growth of moss may possibly account for the poor fishing at present.

Reports from Boca a few days ago stated that "fishing was fair. West of Boca catches were made with flies, east of Boca muddy water spoiled the sport." Thursday there was a favorable change in conditions: "Fishing was fine and numerous catches were made, with both artificial flies and bait." Bait, however, seemed to have the preference. Warm weather and cloudy skies improved the sport since then. Pete Howard, James Maynard, Jack Karney and other rodsters will take advantage of the better turn in trout fishing at Boca.

Dunsmuir advices early last week were that "fishing was not good" in that stretch of the upper Sacramento river. Along the McCloud river big catches were being taken with salmon roe. Here again can be noted a favorable turn for the angler. Friday word came down that the trout were beginning to pay attention "to the fly and fishing was getting better." As a sample of what may be accomplished with the rod, three anglers left Dunsmuir on the 5:30 o'clock train Friday morning and returned on another train at 10 a. m. "All had good baskets of trout, mostly large ones."

The Big Meadows district, despite the encroachments of the immense lake recently dammed up in the meadows, is still a favorite resort with numerous sportsmen, particularly so by reason of easy accessibility by machine conveyance. John C. Piver and H. Hauser left for the meadows Monday. Nat Boas and Joe Harlan are spending a fortnight there.

Eel river steelhead fishing is holding up the good reports of a week or so ago. There is a big run in the pools near Weymouth. Large steelhead trout and many half-pound fish have been taken daily.

A few years ago the only known golden trout in any waters were to be found only in Whitney creek, near Mount Whitney. For several years past members of the Sierra Club have been systematically stocking other creeks and mountain lakes, and now this beautiful variety of trout has multiplied rapidly.

* * *

Steelhead fishing, and good sport at that, can be enjoyed in the tidewater lagoons of Pescadero, Waddell and San Gregorio creeks, down the San Mateo shore. The fish come in from the ocean almost with every tide. Ed Humphrey caught a number of nice trout Sunday in Pescadero lagoon. Fred Bier also was very lucky Sunday and the following day.

* * *

The San Antone striped bass delegation were given a big surprise Sunday when a huge 48-pound bass was landed by C. Carpenter, an amateur striped bass fisherman hailing from Petaluma. Carpenter had accompanied Charles Northrup, also from the chicken metropolis, to the creek for a day's fishing. He was fitted out with tackle and sat in the boat patiently waiting for a bite. He got one, and being a novice at the game, had some difficulty in handling the prize fish. During the fight with the big bass he lost a small chunk of flesh from his thumb, cut off by the line. After the fish was landed the regulars, who had poor luck that day and who fish the slough systematically every Sunday, were paralyzed with astonishment that such a prize should be drawn by a casual fisherman. But that is one element of the sport that gives it relish; one never knows just what is going to happen.

Wingo did not keep up the good fishing started a fortnight ago. A few fish, however, have been taken since. Henry Palmer landed two bass Sunday. Bill Ealand caught one. The largest fish scaled 12 pounds. Al Lindsay booked five bass, but every one broke loose from the tackle. It is believed by fishermen familiar with the Wingo waters that a fine fishing season is about due. Water and other conditions are practically the same as ensued four years ago, which was a fine striped bass season, and a repeat is confidently looked for.

Tiburon lagoon seems to be alive with striped bass at the present time. Quite a few fish have been taken daily for over a fortnight.

* * *

Louis Gotthelf has had some pleasant experiences with black bass in the creeks and irrigation ditches near Middle River Station, in San Joaquin county. He landed one black bass last Sunday that weighed five pounds; not only that, but he hooked and landed a six-pound striped bass.

* * *

Halibut trolling is now on in Tomales bay, and good catches of big fish have been made for several weeks past. The halibut fisherman baits his hook with a smelt. Tomales bay is also well tenanted with other large finny salt-water denizens. Huge and voracious sharks come in from the ocean, attracted, it is believed, by the numerous colonies of sting rays that tenant various parts of the shallow bay. The sharks feed upon the sting rays. One day recently, at Hamlet, a ray that had been caught was thrown off the wharf into the water. In a few seconds the water was threshed into a seething foam by several big sharks that soon made short work of the ray's carcass. A 200-pound shark was caught in a novel manner. A dead seal was anchored off shore, near Hamlet, and secured with a stout rope. The seal was soon seized by a shark, and then the waiting shark catchers on shore took up the line and rushed up the railroad track. The shark's teeth were fastened in the seal, and before it could let go of its prey the big fish was drawn into shallow water and could not escape before it was killed with rifle bullets.

* * *

The exhilarating sport of trolling for quinnat salmon, outside the heads, has rewarded a number of salt-water anglers with good catches of these magnificent fish. A week ago the weather outside was ideal. A small fleet of boats was working along shore off Mussel rock. Al Wilson and Gid Luttrell came in with ten fine fish.

Another boat containing Jack Duckell, J. Duckell Jr., Will Turner and Terry Evans, landed five salmon and also two large halibut weighing twenty-seven and forty pounds, respectively. While the halibut does not put up much of a fight, it is a fine fish to bring in.

The trolling ground off Mussel rock has rendered quite a few halibut during past seasons. Wilson's catch Tuesday was thirteen salmon. Another thirteen take was that of George Fonge last Wednesday. Ten salmon, the largest a 35-pounder, were taken by J. E. Crook. J. E. Griggs, A. J. Stevenson and William Paulson.

The run of salmon off Capitola and Santa Cruz, in Monterey bay, still continues. The big run up the coast is expected at any time now—that is, the run of fish through Golden Gate. Two weeks ago the salmon trolling boats fishing off Fort Bragg brought in 2,100 salmon one day, so it was claimed. There will be a large fleet of salmon-chasers outside today.

Dr. O. B. Spalding of the Shinyo Maru had grand luck during a week's tuna fishing at Catalina island. Fourteen fish, ranging from twenty-five up to seventy-five pounds, was the doctor's catch.

A school of extra large yellowtail are operating around Redondo Beach pier. Many of these fish have been hooked, but few landed. The phenomenally big yellowtail break away the strongest tackle used.

HUNTING NOTES.

Deer hunting opened August 15 in the northern part of the State and in the Sierra region, comprised in game districts Nos. 1 and 3. Reports from Shasta, Trinity and Humboldt counties indicate a good hunting season, for bucks are plentiful in many districts.

More deer were killed in Humboldt county last month than were bagged during the entire past two hunting seasons. Slaughter, however, was stopped by the county supervisors until last Saturday, when the Southern Appellate Court declared the 1913 laws invalid.

Santa Clara sportsmen anticipate enjoying better deer hunting sport next week during the dark of the moon. The Mount Hamilton range has the call on the riflemen as a hunting ground; most of the bucks bagged in Santa Clara county came from that region. Complaint against hunters comes from the San Antone valley section, where packs of hounds have been used and the farmers are becoming hostile. It is claimed the dogs chase the deer away from that district and also run stock cattle.

Walter Crow, Henry Thayer and Charles Spottswood returned to San Jose Sunday with one of the largest four pointers killed in the eastern hills to date. The buck was dropped by Crow and weighed 175 pounds. The party left Smith's Creek Hotel at noon and returned with the quarry at 5 o'clock. They hunted some fifteen miles back of Mount Hamilton.

A party of surveyors who have been in the Sierra country, north of El Portal and west of Foresta, at the head of Moss canyon, discovered that this particular territory, just outside the boundary of the Yosemite Forest Reserve, is tenanted by more bears than any other section of the Yosemite.

In another part of that country, south of El Portal, at Pinole, and also in the region above the south fork of Merced river, there are more big bucks to be seen than in any other portion of the territory north of the Merced river. The season for bucks in that section opened a week ago. The bucks were still in velvet. The sport promises to be very good this year.

The average devotee of rifle or shotgun seems to be but poorly posted on the splendid hunting to be enjoyed in that region—on the high ridges just outside the lines of the forest reserve. Besides big game, mountain quail abound and quite a few grouse can be seen. The season for these birds will open September 1.

California deer hunters fancy the mountain ranges reached via Klamath Falls. Deer are said to be plentiful, but by reason of the dryness of cover and ground it is difficult to get a buck. Hunting must be done very early in the morning or late in the evening. Ed. L. Schultz, M. Magruder and Fred Willit of this city; Fred Stone, W. J. Eilert and James Bradley of Fresno; A. P. Halihurton of Lindsay, and George Shipp made up a party of deer hunters that left here Thursday bound for Klamath Falls, and thence to the Medicine lake district for three weeks of hunting and fishing.

Ray Zion and several friends did not go so far away, only to his ranch above Point Arena, where both deer hunting and trout fishing conditions are good.

AIREDALE TO STAY; FIRST ONLY A FAD.

The fashions in dogs can be nearly as short lived as the fashions in anything else. But some dogs, by one quality or another in their appeal, will last and grow in the public favor. The Airedale is such a solid-growing favorite. He did jump into popularity almost in a day. But when that first flash of enthusiasm was exhausted—the champagne quality of it—then the Airedale "fancy" settled down to a rock-bottom basis. Now he is an honest, steadfast, firmly-established dog, perhaps the third in momentary fashionable acclaim, but he is still likely to be here with us when present-day Pekinese spaniels, and so on, have gone the long road of the pug and the mastiff.

Not so many years ago a tan-an-grizzled Airedale on the streets attracted attention as a curiosity. Now he is nearly as plentiful in some cities, particularly Philadelphia, as sparrows. With all its conservative attitude toward innovations, Philadelphia can yet be a pioneer. It is known, for example, in dogdom as the "American cradle of the Airedale." That is to say, perhaps the very first Airedale ever brought to this country was imported into Philadelphia. It is a bit difficult to say, absolutely, that Philadelphia got the very first dog; but most expert opinion inclines to that view.

This must have been about twenty-five years ago—that first American Airedale importation. It should be remembered that, even in England, the Airedale is a very late-coming dog. He was bred to a positive need in Yorkshire about the middle of the nineteenth century, though the type was not standardized for another thirty years. Therefore, it was less than ten years after this British standardization of type that an Airedale came to Philadelphia.

The need for the original Airedale was not a very particularly noble one. In Yorkshire, the rougher sort of countryman and the waterside city man wanted a hardy dog for fighting, poaching, and so on. Of course, it had to be a good general sporting dog, a vermin-killer, a good fellow. Dog after dog was introduced into the stock-pot of materials necessary for this result. First there was a now extinct terrier known in Yorkshire as the grizzle-and-tan, who was crossed with the otter-hound. Then came a dash of bull terrier, and, some say, another of Bedlington terrier.

But the hybrid so artificially bred had himself at first a confusing number of names. For awhile he was called the Waterside terrier. At the first dog show in which he was entered he flew under the rather long-winded title of the broken-haired working terrier. After that he was sometimes called the Stonehenge terrier, and again the Bingley terrier. It was not till the late '70s, when he was nearing his present fixed type, that the name Airedale was happily lighted on. It comes from the river Aire in Yorkshire, along the banks of which the dog was certainly first developed.

In the present Airedale, then, we have a type of terrier adapted to many purposes. He is, primarily, a working dog. He has the water instinct sufficiently to make him take care of otters. He has enough speed to be of use in running down foxes and hares. And he has the stamina to go right in a hole after a badger, which is no joke for any dog, and the Airedale met all these many tests imposed on him. If he had not, he would not have lasted. The Cornish miners also used him for a pit fighting dog, but he is hardly up to the bull terrier level of excellence in that gentle sport.

The biggest of all the terriers, he has by the present time come to do an enormous number of things.

He bas been utilized in hunting everything from lions and grizzlies to field mice and moles and gopbers. Somebody has adequately said of him that he is a "holy terror" for vermin, tbe water varieties as well as the land. He is used in both Europe and America as a police dog. He will pull a sled in the cold countries, and drives sheep, it is said (curious work for a terrier!) in Argentina.

Tbere is always one thing wbich must be quoted in writing of Airedales. It is the classic thing to say, and no account of him would be complete witbout it. Here it is: "The Airedale can do anything any other dog can do, and then lick the other dog."

Nevertbeless, in despite of all enthusiasm, it must also be here maintained that the Airedale is not the mere figbting machine that the bull terrier is. He has been tried in the pits here in the United States, and, while be fights very, very gamely, he does not. as the pit bull does, know absolutely nothing but fighting. Once in this charming professional pastime now, the Airedale will not come back in the same blind fashion that the brindle bull will. But this should probably be charged to his account as a virtue, ratber than a weakness. And no man—nor lady, either, for the matter of that—need fear baving his or her feelings hurt by seeing the family Airedale routed by the next-door family tyke when be or she goes out for a stroll in the evening.

The Philadelphians who are most responsible for the high standing of the American Airedale field are Mr. Arthur E. Newbold, of the Drexel banking house, and his brother, Mr. Clement Newbold, also a prominent financier. Mr. Clement Newbold brought to that city, somewhere in the neighborhood of 1900, Clonmel Monarch, still said by many fanciers to be the best Airedale so far bred anywhere. Clonmel Monarch came from England, of course. But his residence alone in our midst immediately printed Philadelphia's name in large type on the Airedale map. Not only was Clonmel Monarch one of tbe first Airedales introduced in tbe United States, but he was positively the first champion Airedale brought to tbese shores. Mikado, grandson of Clonmel Monarch, and the property of Mr. Arthur E. Newbold, became tbe first American-bred Airedale champion.

Following the Newbold brothers in the fancy came Mr. Buckley, Mr. Russell H. Johnson, Jr., Mr. Whitten and Mr. William L. Barclay. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Barclay are at tbe present time still very prominent Airedale fanciers and breeders; and Philadelphia ranks, on the whole, as one of the best Airedale cities in the country. New York and Chicago may own more actual dogs, but not in proportion to the population.

The Chestnut Hill district is the Airedale headquarters. If you get out of a train at Graver's Lane station, and walk away 500 yards, you will in that distance have been likely to see, galloping along the lane or across bordering lawns, some of the very best Airedales in tbe country. And the sight is a pretty one to remember.

At the present time tbere are two main families of Airedales in the world, one originating in Soudan Swiveler and the other in King Ourang. But it is from a just crossing of the two strains of blood tbat the best bench dogs of the day are being developed.

AT THE TRAPS.

Grand American Handicap—Brief history of the G. A. H.:

1900..... 74 Entries.
Held at Interstate Park, N. Y., June 14th.
R. O. Heikes (22 yards) winner, 91 ex 100.

1901..... 75 Entries.
Held at Interstate Park, N. Y., June 18tb.
E. C. Griffith (19 yards) winner, 95 ex 100.

1902..... 91 Entries.
Held at Interstate Park, N. Y., May 8th.
C. W. Floyd (18 yards) winner, 94 ex 100.

1903..... 192 Entries.
Held at Kansas City, Mo., April 16th.
M. Diefenderfer (16 yards) winner, 94 ex 100

1904.....336 Entries.
Held at Indianapolis, Ind., June 23d.
R. D. Guptil (19 yards) winner, 96 ex 100.

1905.....352 Entries.
Held at Indianapolis, Ind., June 29tb.
R. R. Barber (16 yards) winner, 99 ex 100.

1906.....290 Entries.
Held at Indianapolis, Ind., June 21st.
F. E. Rogers (17 yards) winner, 94 ex 100.

1907.....495 Entries.
Held at Chicago, Ill., June 20th.
Jeff J. Banks (17 yards) winner, 96 ex 100.

1908.....362 Entries.
Held at Columbus, Ohio, June 25th.
Fred Harlow (16 yards) winner, 92 ex 100.

1909.....457 Entries.
Held at Chicago, Ill., June 24th.
Fred Shattuck (18 yards) winner, 96 ex 100.

1910.....383 Entries.
Held at Chicago, Ill., June 23d.
Riley Thompson (19 yards) winner, 100 ex 100.

1911.....418 Entries.
Held at Columbus, Ohio, June 22d.
Harve Dixon (20 yards) winner, 99 ex 100.

1912.....377 Entries.
Held at Springfield, Ill., June 20th.
W. E. Phillips (19 yards) winner, 96 ex 100.

1913.....501 Entries.
Held at Dayton, Ohio, June 19th.
M. S. Hootman (17 yards) winner, 97 ex 100.

Eligible for the National Amateur Championship at Single Targets.—Following is a list of the winners (and the runners-up) of "The Interstate Association's Amateur State Championsbip" at registered State tournaments held up to July 15:

Alabama.....Tournament not yet held
Arizona.....Tournament not yet held
Arkansas.....Tournament not yet held
California...M. T. Leffler, winner, Toney Prior, runner-up
Colorado.....Jas. Higgins—N. E. Eads
Connecticut.....No State Association
Delaware.....A. B. Richardson—W. E. Edmundson
Dist. of Columbia.....Affiliated with Maryland
Florida.....No State Association
Georgia.....Jas. M. Barrett—W. H. Jones
Idaho.....F. D. Wade—Edw. Fitzgerald
Illinois.....Tournament not yet held
Indiana.....W. A. Roach—F. A. Probert
Iowa.....John R. Jahn—Chas. Hummell
Kansas.....E. W. Arnold—Geo. Grubb
Kentucky.....Tournament not yet held
Louisiana.....J. T. Austin—M. F. George
Minnesota.....Report not yet received
Maine.....No State Association
Maryland.....D. F. Mallory—S. O. S. Graham
Massachusetts.....G. L. Osborne—L. H. Davis
Michigan.....Tournament not yet held
Mississippi.....G. M. L. Key—A. C. Robinson
Montana.....Lee Williams—J. C. Norris
Missouri.....W. L. Mulford—Geo. Nicolai
New Hampshire.....No State Association
Nevada.....Affiliated with California
Nebraska.....D. B. Thorp—R. C. Kingsley
New Jersey.....W. H. Mathews—Henry Powers
New Mexico.....Affiliated with Colorado and Wyoming
New York.....F. S. Wright—M. E. Barker
North Carolina.....Tournament not yet held
North Dakota.....A. R. Chezik—J. F. Duis
Ohio.....J. N. Knox—Fred Harlow
Oklahoma.....C. B. Homer—W. M. Hite
Oregon.....Henry Wihlon—W. M. McCornack
Pennsylvania.....W. S. Behm—Chas. H. Newcomb
Rhode Island.....No State Association
South Carolina.....No State Association
South Dakota.....J. P. White—W. H. Cowan
Tennessee.....Tournament not yet held
Texas.....State Tournament was not registered
Utah.....H. S. Mills—Wm. Anderson
Vermont.....W. P. Twigg—F. E. Adams
Virginia.....Tournament not yet held
Washington.....F. M. Troeh—C. E. Owens
West Virginia.....W. A. Wiedebusch—J. B. Knapp
Wisconsin.....Fred J. Dreyfuss—Frank G. Fuller
Wyoming.....Affiliated with Colorado and New Mexico

* * *

Western Handicap.—Tbe scores for the two feature events, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, August 5 and 6, follow:

Western Handicap—Won by F. Schwalbe, 19 yards, 99 x 100.

Targets—	20	20	20	20	20	Ttl
16 yards—						
Mortensen ..	19	18	17	15	19	88
H. Singer ...	17	16	17	19	18	87
O. Larson ...	19	20	18	19	19	95
O. L. Metz..	18	16	18	16	18	86
W. Reams ..	20	19	18	14	15	86
W. Brown ..	14	18	19	18	16	85
B. Remy	18	20	17	18	17	90
W. F. Riley.	17	18	13	16	18	82
O. Goods ...	18	18	17	18	17	88
W. Holtz ...	18	18	18	16	17	87
Jno. Look...	17	19	20	19	17	92
Muercke	20	19	18	19	16	92
G. Bentow...	18	18	17	16	18	87
J. Schantz..	18	18	17	16	20	89
G. Rusch ...	14	13	15	15	14	71
E. Peterson.	18	16	18	17	19	88
O. Johnson .	18	16	17	17	17	85
*Doremus ..	18	14	15	19	17	83
*J. Higgins	16	20	15	11	15	77
*Ballou Jr. .	15	19	17	18	18	87
E. Leidel ...	17	16	17	16	17	83
Kannerwurf	15	16	17	14	15	77
Tourtillott ..	14	15	15	15	19	78
G. Pecor	18	20	19	16	16	89
F. A. Nolan	18	18	20	16	16	88
F. Krembs .	8	10	15	16	14	63
Nicholson ..	16	17	19	15	18	85
F. Deviley...	14	14	12	14	14	68
B. Sweeney	16	15	12	14	13	70
17 yards—						
G. Mashek .	17	15	17	20	19	88
Broughton ..	17	17	17	17	17	85
Williamson.	18	18	18	18	19	91
Jennings ...	16	13	18	17	19	73
Thieman	16	17	17	16	15	81
*C. Hymer ..	19	19	15	14	18	85
*Robbins ..	20	19	18	18	15	90
H. Coburn...	18	17	14	15	18	82
C. Scudder ..	17	19	19	16	18	89
18 yards—						
Jno. Strook.	17	20	17	16	19	89
Sperbeck ...	18	15	17	13	16	79
M. Thill ...	18	20	20	18	19	95
W. Phillips	17	18	19	17	19	90
B. Claflin ...	18	20	18	19	17	92
*Professionals.						

Targets—	20	20	20	20	20	Ttl
*Patterson ..	16	17	18	17	18	86
R. St. John..	14	17	16	16	16	79
A. Connor ..	17	19	20	19	19	94
G. Mackie ..	16	18	19	16	15	84
Robison	19	19	20	20	17	95
Tuckwood ...	15	15	18	20	18	86
C. Meloy	18	19	19	17	19	92
J. Raup	17	18	17	19	18	89
H. Brown ...	14	16	17	14	17	78
W. Gruhn ...	14	17	13	16	13	73
*Higgins	16	17	18	16	18	85
19 yards—						
G. Dering ...	19	17	17	17	19	89
*Marshall ...	17	18	16	15	18	84
Kennicott ...	18	20	20	19	17	94
W. Riley	18	19	16	16	19	88
Dreyfus	18	18	18	19	18	91
S. Hoge	18	17	17	15	16	83
J. Wulf	17	18	20	20	19	94
W. Raup ...	20	19	17	18	19	93
*Ed Banks ..	20	18	19	17	18	92
Hammersmith—						
	17	19	18	16	18	88
E. Crothers .	17	17	19	19	17	89
Wettleaf	17	16	14	17	16	80
Shumway ...	18	19	18	16	15	86
J. Harker ...	18	18	18	20	19	93
J. Frink	18	19	19	16	18	90
Schwalbe	19	20	20	20	20	99
A. G. Keel...	20	20	16	18	18	92
W. E. Carr ..	17	18	18	16	19	88
20 yards—						
*Mitchell	19	19	17	18	16	89
F. Fuller	20	17	20	20	19	96
W. Hoon..	17	19	18	20	17	91
Varner...	18	14	17	19	18	86
21 yards—						
*Maxwell ...	16	17	18	18	15	84
*Stannard ...	20	15	16	19	18	88
M. Kneussl .	20	18	17	18	18	91
22 yards—						
*J. Graham .	17	16	19	19	17	88
*J. Dickey ..	19	15	18	15	18	85
*W. Crosby..	19	20	18	19	18	94
*F. G. Bills..	17	20	18	18	16	89
*C. Spencer..	19	20	17	20	15	91
*F. Gilbert...	17	17	18	15	15	81
*C. Young ...	19	17	17	18	16	87
B. Lewis ...	14	17	17	17	19	84
*J. Dickey ..	19	15	18	15	18	85
J. Caldwell...	16	19	16	15	18	84
*R. Clancy...	16	19	17	18	19	89

Preliminary Handicap—Won by J. F. Caldwell, 20 yards, 98 x 100.

Targets—	20	20	20	20	20	Ttl
16 yards—						
E. F. Leidel	17	17	13	17	15	79
G. Pecor ...	16	17	16	18	18	85
Mortensen ..	18	19	17	19	16	89
Weisenborn	16	19	18	12	18	83
Tourtillott ..	13	13	12	16	15	69
H. Singer ..	17	19	16	18	17	87
Kannerwurf	16	18	17	17	16	84
*Ballou Jr...	16	18	19	19	18	90
O. Larson ...	17	16	18	16	19	86
O. L. Metz..	19	18	18	18	18	91
*W. Higgins	19	20	19	20	19	97
W. Reams...	17	16	14	12	16	75
W. Brown...	18	19	20	17	19	93
W. E. Carr	19	20	20	19	19	97
J. N. Hittle	15	18	19	14	15	81
*Doremus ...	18	15	16	17	17	93
H. B. Hall..	16	16	18	16	19	85
Robison	20	20	18	19	18	95
W. Gruhn...	19	19	20	18	19	95
C. Jackson..	18	18	19	17	18	90
B. Remy	18	15	16	19	18	86
G. Hevey	19	15	18	18	17	87
*J. Higgins..	16	17	17	15	18	83
E. Torssell..	13	13	12	18	17	73
R. Corn	13	16	17	14	14	74
R. Jennings	18	19	18	19	19	93
F. Krembs..	11	12	12	12	14	61
C. Scudder..	20	19	17	19	18	93

Targets—	20	20	20	20	20	Ttl
C. T. Meloy .	19	20	17	18	19	93
J. S. Frink..	19	19	19	19	19	95
Tuckwood ...	19	18	19	19	17	92
G. Mackie ...	19	18	19	19	16	91
R. St. John..	16	16	17	15	15	79
A. Connor ...	19	19	20	17	18	93
A. Holmes ..	14	18	18	17	19	86
*C. Hymer ..	16	18	17	16	18	85
*C. Robbins..	17	18	19	16	16	86
Jno. Strook .	19	15	19	20	18	91
19 yards—						
B. Claflin ...	17	18	20	17	16	88
W. Phillips ..	16	18	18	18	19	88
J. Harker ...	19	17	18	19	18	91
Shumway ...	20	16	19	17	18	90
Wettleaf	15	17	11	18	20	81
Hammersmith—						
	18	20	20	17	19	94
W. J. Raup..	16	19	17	15	16	83
*Ed Banks ..	18	18	19	17	18	90
M. W. Thill	19	18	18	17	15	87
S. Hoge	19	18	18	17	15	87
F. Dreyfus ..	17	18	20	19	18	92
*Patterson ..	18	18	18	17	17	88
W. E. Riley..	19	18	19	19	18	93
J. F. Wulf...	20	18	16	20	18	92
20 yards—						
Ed Varner ..	19	20	20	14	17	90
W. Holtz ...	11	15	17	12	15	70
Jno. Look ..	18	19	20	19	16	92
17 yards—						
G. Sperbeck	18	19	18	20	18	93
W. F. Riley	18	19	14	19	14	84
G. Mashek..	18	20	20	15	18	91
G. Schell ...	15	17	16	19	17	84
Broughton ..	19	18	17	17	20	91
Williamson .	17	19	19	15	20	90
O. P. Goode	19	19	16	16	18	88
F. Nolan ...	15	18	18	16	19	86
H. Coburn ..	18	19	18	17	18	90
H. Brown ..	16	19	20	19	20	94
W. Meusel...	19	19	18	15	19	90
E. Jones ...	15	18	17	12	14	76
18 yards—						
C. Larson ..	17	20	15	18	16	86
A. G. Keel..	19	19	20	19	18	95
Halverson ...	18	18	18	18	14	86
Schwalbe ...	19	20	20	18	17	94
W. Trimble.	18	16	16	19	18	87
J. Raup	19	19	14	18	20	90
*Professionals.						

*Standard ...	19	20	20	19	19	87
Kennicott ...	18	19	19	16	16	88
*R. Clancy ..	20	20	20	19	19	98
G. Dering ...	17	19	18	15	20	89
*Mitchell	18	18	20	19	16	91
F. Fuller	17	20	20	19	17	93
Caldwell	19	19	20	20	20	98
*Marshall ...	16	16	14	15	13	74
21 yards—						
*Maxwell	20	18	18	18	20	94
*J. Dickey ..	18	20	19	20	20	97
M. Kneussl...	18	20	18	17	20	93
W. S. Hoon	17	19	16	18	16	86
22 yards—						
B. Lewis	19	17	20	18	19	93
*J. Graham .	19	20	20	18	18	95
*W. Crosby..	20	19	16	19	17	91
*F. Bills	18	20	16	20	18	92
*C. Spencer..	19	17	20	19	20	95
*F. Gilbert ..	18	17	19	18	16	88
C. A. Young .	19	19	17	17	19	91

* * *

Golden Gaters.—Golden Gate Gun Club members shot up good scores in smashing clay pigeons at the montbly trap shoot on the West Alameda grounds August 16. Toney Prior broke 46 out of 50 in the club medal shoot and was high gun in the opening events. The scond match was a bird handicap trophy shoot. Prior, H. P. Jacobsen and L. D. Steinfeld each made a full tally of 50 birds.

The 20-bird shoot brought Dr. C. D. McGettigan up with a string of 20 straigbt. He had previously run 25 straight in the first event, the only 20 and 25 straights for the day. J. Clark, E. D. Lancaster, Ted Riley and C. H. Knight won club silver bars in this event for breaking 15 bards without a miss. Otto Feudner and Jacobsen, with -9 out of 24 each, won the shoot at double rises, 12 pairs.

H. Stelling, L. A. Steinfeld and Howard each scored clean strings of 10 birds in the team shoot, which event was won by Captain Feudner's team, 82 out of 100, against Captain Prior's team, 76 out of 100.

Team shoot, 10 birds per man—Captain Feurner 8, Riley 8, McGettigan 8, Stelling 10, Howard 10, Jacobsen 10, Clark 9, Beetham 6, Peet 8, Straessler 6—total 82.

Captain Prior 8, Lancaster 9, Knigbt 9, Price 7, Brickell 9, Miller 7, Landry 9, Miss Meyer 2, Steinfeld 10, Moore6—total 76.

Results:

Events—	1	2	3	4	Events—	1	2	3	4
Birds—	50	50	20	24	Birds—	50	50	20	24
Toney Prior	46	50	19	16	W. H. Price	38	40	15	15
H. C. Peet	21	35	15	..	E. S. Straessler...	25	..	6	..
H. P. Jacobsen ..	39	50	12	19	L. A. Steinfeld...	37	50	12	..
Howard	41	47	..	..	M. O. Feudner	42	..	15	13
J. Clark	37	45	19	17	A. H. Beetham....	31	..	18	..
C. D. Lancaster..	42	42	19	18	J. R. Miller	34	..	15	12
T. D. Riley	41	41	16	..	Downs	..	..	18	18
Miss Meyer	20	..	..	..	Jennings	..	..	11	..
Dr. McGettigan.	43	20	12	..	C. H. Knight.....	41	..	18	14
H. Brickell	40	19	15	..	J. W. F. Moore....	20	..	11	..
Landry	34	17	14	..	H. Stelling	31	..	14	..

Good Scores at Philadelphia.—Extraordinary shooting on tbe part of most of the contestants kept the members of the S. S. White Gun Club at high tension last Saturday at the Keystone traps at Holmesburg Junction, when some wonderful scores were made and a record set for perfect scores. The chief event of the day was tbe match between Charles Newcomb, of Atlantic City, and Jesse Griffiths, of Philadelphia, for the Du Pont Pennsylvania State challege trophy. Newcomb lacked the one leg to make the win, and there was some excitement in the club, as Newcomb had lost has previous match with Griffiths. The latter began to shoot in fine form, as he needed to against the crack shot of the club.

The match was at 100 targets, and up to the sixty-fourth not a miss had been scored against either contestant. Then Griffiths lost a bird and on the last 25 lost three, while Newcomb made a perfect score, thus clinching the ownership of the big trophy. During the match the interest was so intense that shooting at the other traps was slow.

Finding himself in such good fettle, Newcomb went on to make a record and shot 192 targets before he missed one. This made about tbe best amateur shooting that has been seen at the club, but so many of the members began to shoot beyond their usual form and to keep it up during the afternoon that the men were tied again and again for the club trophy and the E. G. Ford special trophy.

It was the intense competition that existed during the shoot for the Ford trophy that caused so many scores to run high. With Newcomb entered after his matcb with Griffiths, so as to see what be could run up, each man knew he had something to do to keep his place. While Newcomb hit bird after bird, there were others who kept in the competing squad because their handicap helped them to get by. At tbe end of the first score there were nine men tied for the trophy. The handicaps were reduced for each score, and only by this means, apparently, were any of the men weeded out. When he missed his target Newcomb was satisfied and dropped out to make a train, while the rest of the squad kept on to finish their hundredth target.

Du Pont Pennsylvania State cballenge trophy:
100 targets, 18 yards.

	1	2	3	4	
Newcomb	25	25	25	25	—100
Griffith	25	25	24	22	— 96

* * *

Sacramento Tournament Off.—Tbe two day registered tournament of tbe Capital City Gun Club, scheduled for Sacramento, September 19 and 20, has been canceled, according to a communication received from Secretary E. Reed Shaner of The Interstate Association.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

What about the future of the Grand Circuit? Is it not about time that the breeders of the entire country and the owners of campaigning stables should give serious consideration to this subject?

At Grand Rapids last week the representative of a national anti-vice association was on the grounds with the avowed object of preventing all betting. When he discovered that United States Senator Smith was a box holder and that all the prominent men in the city were deeply interested in the success of the meeting he decided that the time was not opportune to put his anti-betting plans into operation. It is rumored on good authority that he will not long remain inactive. This is undoubtedly true for he is a paid agent and the continuation of his salary and expense account depends on the amount of trouble he can make for those whose views are not identical with those of the members of the society he represents.

Have American citizens reached that stage in their history when their methods of living and enjoyment must be regulated by associations of over-zealous, thin blooded long haired men and short haired women? These people get their only enjoyment out of life in devising plans to force their views on the general public. They have in them some of the blood of the old Puritans who left England that they might worship according to their own views and beliefs and having attained that wholly worthy object became more bigoted and tyrannical than the masters they had left in Europe and insisted that everyone should adopt their own narrow views of life and religion, having no hesitation in flogging and even burning at the stake persons whose views did not agree with theirs.

Have the ninety millions of people got to think and act as though cast in one mold? Is there to be no toleration of the views and methods of others? Every person with red blood in their veins, men who wish to live according to their own views and are willing to accord others the same privilege, know that these bigots would force their opinions down the throats of the great majority. They only think correctly, act correctly and live correctly, and all who do not agree with them, they would burn at the stake if they only dared!

Do the horsemen realize how these local anti-vice societies—national societies are comparatively new organizations but the same principles govern—are run? Do the horsemen realize that these societies represent but a very, very small percentage of the total population? Do they know that many of the big contributors to the war chests of these organizations give money under mistaken ideas? Some clever genius who is too able bodied to work gets hold of a superannuated minister who never indulged in any sport more vigorous than a croquet game in the zenith of his strength. He works on the imagination of that fossil with stories of gambling that ruins clerks, boys and girls until the man of the cloth believes that every owner of a racing stable, every trainer and every secretary is the incarnation of the evil one. He believes that every race is "fixed" and that millions are "stolen" from the poor clerks, although the combined earning capacity of these "poor, deluded clerks" would not support a racing stable for a month. The minister works on other ministers and the members of his flock, mostly women, and soon a society with a high-sounding title is organized. Paid solicitors are coached and induced to memorize an appeal to the business men of the community. The latter, always on the alert for trade and free advertising, contribute. Ambitious politicians add a little, for the church vote must always be squared. So soon as the money commences to come in, the originator of the scheme gets himself appointed a paid agent to search out and suppress vice.

Publicity is essential to the success of the paid agent, he must keep in print in order to make sure of his salary. The race track offers the easiest means of attaining publicity. A raid on the "bookies," the agent knows, insures columns on the front page for the cub reporters of the daily papers will seize on the sensational feature and magnify it. He can write a couple of columns on the raid easily while reporting the races is hard work and he cannot tell a pacer from a trotter without the assistance of a score card. Following this publicity skilled solicitors reap a harvest.

Concrete examples are better than glittering generalities. Several very wealthy men, heavy stockholders in a race track, were being annoyed by the paid agent of an anti-vice society, being threatened with raids, etc. At the same time they were heavy contributors to the anti-vice society, thinking that the association was working in legitimate channels. When it was explained to them that their own contributions were being used to close the race track they owned they saw a new light and ceased their contributions. Also they confessed they did not know that the active agent of the anti-vice society was an ex-jailbird who kept in the background, masking his own personality with the figure-heads of the society.

Another exmaple, just to show what kind of men are enforcing the laws against race tracks, so that our readers may judge whether they are the right kind of men to enforce the moral law. The agent seized some pictures of females in the nude. Later he was horrified to find that the owner of the pictures was the man who had been paying the agent a fixed sum each month for allowing a policy game to be operated. For the benefit of the uninitiated, "policy" is a sort of lottery in which the player has one chance in ten thousand of winning and which drains the pocket books of clerks, boys and girls, women and uneducated men, the amount invested being anywhere from a nickel up to a few dollars, mostly dimes and quarters. It is a steady drain on families existing on from eight to fourteen dollars a week and is about as mean a form of daylight robbery as was ever invented. The agent had great difficulty in nolle-prossing the picture raid but he did it rather than be exposed as taking blackmail.

These are the societies and these are kind of people who are trying to prevent light harness racing four or five days a year in the large cities.

Are the horsemen of the country going to sit idly by and take no action to offset these doings? Attempts have been made to form sportsmen's protective associations in years gone by but these associations have either died a-borning or lost their original purpose. Are Americans to be forced to think and act as the small body of soured busybodies with no healthy inclinations and a few self-appointed blackmailers are to direct? Or is there to be real liberty of thought and action? Even in monarchal Europe there is more individual freedom than there is in this country. There racing is encouraged and betting is allowed under certain restrictions.

Are the breeders and owners going to sit idly by and allow a great industry and a healthy sport to be crippled for a time by a mere handful of bigots? The sport is too popular with the general public to be destroyed by the whims of a handful of fanatics and blackmailers. But, a fight to assert the rights of the sport-loving public may have to be made, for all associations may not be so strongly intrenched as the one at Grand Rapids where the agent withdrew after finding the public was in favor of the sport.

In New York State the fanatics had the upper hand for a few years and it looked to the pessimistics as though the thoroughbred was doomed. The running horsemen had, by their own actions, laid themselves open to attack. When they cleaned house they were able to go on with the sport. The running meetings in the vicinity of New York City have been highly successful, beyond the expectations of even enthusiastic horsemen. At the present time the old-time glories of Saratoga Springs with the wealth of traditions are being revived with a great running meeting. If the fanatics could not succeed there, when they had the sport "down and out," they will not eveu get a start now if the horsemen will get together. Do not let the sport be interrupted by a few fossils whose idea of greatest enjoyment is a cup of tea in the afternoon—The Western Horseman.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL GAMBLE.

Ed. Breeder and Sportsman:

In compliauce with some friends' request, I mentioned a few things concerning the horse and auto trucks, and, according to my promise, I now will trouble you with the remainder. It certainly is a very silly thing for people to quarrel over, who should be friends, unless they choose rather to be asunder than submit silently to many things they cannot approve. I will not pretend to determine what provocation is sufficient to justify such a breach, nor to say that it cannot be justified, since even the best of men have their quarrels over the merits of the horse and auto trucks. Both horses and auto trucks, I observe have their friends, as to their place and use; and both are placed upon this earth to stay. As it now appears to me, they must and will live; and though in all quarrels betwixt men—and in some cases it comes to a hot dispute—there are faults in both parties, yet the weaker vessel is so little considered, merely for being weak, that they are each often blamed for much more than they deserv. Nothing upon this arth can be said to afford satisfaction, only as our imagination makes it appear so at a distance; and this prospect is dressed by fancy in such various shapes that what would be a delight to one is a real misery to another; and age or possession does sometimes give the same persons such different notions that they grow sick at the very things they languished for before. For my part, if I commit a fault against my fellow-man, in being for so much resignation, I ask pardon; for I cannot advise others to more obedience than I would wish to practise myself. And I entreat all those who despise me as being so tame a person as to be devoid of reason that they would banish all anger out of their minds for one year, and then tell the world if they have not more content in forgiving, than in returning a contempt.

When I am called to go down the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I have made it my last request, when taken to my last resting place, that I wish to be drawn by two standard-bred trotting horses, "one a horse, and the other a mare," with records of 2:30 or better (if such be possible), thus showing my love and preference for the horse. I will quote you from one of my Veterinary Bulletins, published in Philadelphia, clipped from the Philadelphia "Record" of February 22, 1914. Messrs. Morgan and Sullivan, publish a list of twenty-eight prominent business firms of that city, using in the aggregate 5,111 horses and mules and 183 auto trucks. In each case the name of the firm is published, and the statement of the firm regarding the relative reliability of the horse and motor vehicles for their purposes. It is the same story throughout—reliability of the horse, absolute unreliability of the motor business vehicle. "The horse has been put down, and counted out so many times, that it is imagined that he has seven lives."

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL GAMBLE.

August 12, 1914.

JUNIOR WATTS 2:11¼, THE UNDEFEATED.

Junior Watts 2:11¼, the star trotter of the half-mile tracks of 1914, last week more firmly established his right to be figured one of the fastest and best young racing stallions which has ever campaigned the small ovals. Early in June, this son of General Watts (3) 2:06¾ made his season's debut in the $1,000 early closing event for 2:14 trotters and after a five-heat contest won the decision. He followed this splendid victory by others at Monroe, Mich., Jackson, Mich., Port Huron, Mich., Saginaw, Mich. and Lima, O., and last week appeared at the local track for his seventh engagement. At this point it was figured that he would be called upon to face the most serious problem of the year and results proved that he was. While his admirers were numerous, many capable followers of the sport felt that he had been kept on edge for quite a lengthy period, had been each week called on to race fast, and if not in the best imaginable form would undoubtedly meet his Waterloo when he encountered Lettie Lee, James W., Tom Patch, Poletta, Lucy Patchen, Centreville and the balance. The betting was of Grand Circuit calibre, with Junior bringing $100 in $275 to $300 tickets in the early selling, but eventually the supporters of the various others weakened and the odds dropped to even money with plenty of coin available to say that Junior Watts would win.

Guy Lee, who trained his pupil in the most skillful way imaginable and made him one of the best mannered horses which ever put a shoe to the ground, fully realized that he had a hard proposition on his hands and as soon as the word was given, took the track and placed the first heat to his credit in 2:13½. In the next heat, he again went right to the front and, though he was raced hard in spots, landed the second in time announced at 2:11¼, which equaled the record of the course established several years ago by Hail Worthy 2:05¼. Lettie Lee was separately timed by three different watches in better than 2:10 that heat. The third and final heat was by far the hardest fought, as James W. trotted at his side the full mile, while Lettie Lee, Poletta and Lucy Patchen were in close attendance. In the final sprint, whips were used unsparingly and the large crowd present was excited to the highest imaginable degree, but when with ears flattened, head extended, and going his every effort in response to the demand of his driver, Junior Watts trotted first past the stand to win by short half length, each and every person present cheered the little horse and immediately concluded that he was far better than even his greatest admirers claimed.

Junior Watts 2:11¼ proved that day that he could go away faster and come his last quarters better than his opposition and these two great qualities added to perfect manners, for a combination which has won for him seven consecutive events of $1,000 each, and resulted in his so far being unbeaten. In connection with his unbroken chain of victories, the speed displayed by Junior Watts 2:11¼ further proves his worth, as in his twenty-one winning heats, his average time per mile is but a minute fraction slower than 2:14 in a series of races over a two-lap ring.

Junior Watts 2:11¼ is the property of H. B. Rea, one of Pittsburg's most prominent horse fanciers and business men, who also conducts a breeding establishment at Valencia, Pa., his summer home. Another feature in connection with the remarkable success of this young stallion and which makes it the more gratifying, lies in the fact that he was trained and driven in his every race by Guy Rea, son of the owner. In addition to being in the limelight continually through the surpassing ability of Junior Watts 2:11¼, young Rea has also proven his qualifications as an adept in the light harness sport by the success he has attained with the five-year-old pacing mare Margie Hal 2:10¼ and the four-year-old pacing gelding Hedger 2:13¼. —American Sportsman.

POSSIBLE DEMAND FOR TROOPERS.

Recently a cablegram was received in Chicago from Britain, asking as to the possibility of supplying troop horses and as to the price at which they could be bought. Prompt reply was made that this market could offer 200 a week of suitable character for such army work. It will be remembered that Britain drew largely on our stocks of horses and mules in the Boer war, obtaining supplies in liberal quantities and of a quality that rendered satisfactory service. It is not surprising therefore that immediate inquiry should be made at our greatest horse market. No orders have yet followed the inquiry, but if they should be placed it would result in the removal of a class of horses which finds least favor in the ordinary run of market requirements. Demand might eventually come for artillery horses which require a dash of draft blood, and in that event the values of farm horses are likely to be considerably advanced.—Breeders' Gazette.

Marque, writing for the Horse Review, in his report of the racing at Grand Rapids, speaking of the fine condition of the track which he says is the fastest he has seen in years, alludes to a new machine used by Mr. C. H. Guerne, who had charge of the track, and which he calls an "angle planer," and to which he attributes a large portion of his success. This machine is a large steel structure made of angle irons, the edges of which bear upon the track, cutting it smoothly; also it removes all stones, leaving the surface as level as a billiard table.

THE FARM

HEAVY ALFALFA FIELDS.

Alfalfa gives better results in California than elsewhere, due to our climate. Of course every good thing in California is due to this cause—and that is no joke. It gives best results here, too, where the season is long and hot. That is, in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and in Southern California. Three cuttings in the season is considered a very good crop in the Eastern alfalfa growing sections, and a ton and a half to the acre is excellent. In some sections cuttings have been reported, with a yield of 12 to 13 tons to the acre. Five cuttings with a yield of eight to ten tons are common.

Right in this statement will be seen the great advantage which the Californian has over the Eastern farmer. The long seasons, rich soil and irrigation, insures larger crops than can be there hoped for . With alfalfa the growth is very rapid during the warm season. Irrigation forces this growth, and if carefully handled, crops which would astonish the Eastern alfalfa grower are had. By irrigating alfalfa, as is now done, just before each cutting, during the hot growing season, a new growth is forced and starts immediately after the crop has been cut. This results in a rapid growth and gives us an extra crop. Now, with this system and our longer season, we get very much more from our alfalfa fields than the Eastern farmer could be made to believe.

—o—

As a preventive of stomach worms in the spring soon after the lambing period the old sheep should all receive a one or two ounce dose of gasoline, followed by a small dose of epsom salts. They should then be turned on a worm-free pasture, if possible. In July the entire herd, including the lambs, should be treated with gasoline and turned into a new pasture. This treatment should be repeated in November, when the flock should again be removed to new pastures. Pasture rotation combined with drugs that are injurious to the worms is the most practical method of successfully combatting this worm.

—o—

Poultry manure is best kind of garden fertilizer. It will be better and the poultry houses cleaner if two or three inches of dry earth are kept on the dropping board or on the ground under the roosts,, if there is no dropping board. Rake the earth over every day and replace with fresh earth every two or three weeks. Puts a stop to bad odors and when the manure is applied to the garden it can be scattered more evenly than if it is wet and in chunks.

COMBATING THE FLY.

Until quite recently we have been content simply to keep out flies by means of screens on windows and doors and have little or nothing to prevent their increase.

A stable should not be built near a dwelling house and manure should not be allowed to accumulate. Keep the manure covered or in a dark place if possible until removed. If not possible to do this the hauling away of manure every few days and spreading it over the field where it will dry will lessen the fly evil. Spraying a manure pile with poison or other liquid is not practical. Keep your premises clean, as free as possible from filth of all kinds —slop, water, garbage and refuse. If you live in town and your neighbor allows such nuisances upon his premises, complain to your board of health

—o—

The brood sow needs to grow a strong and healthy litter; protein and ash should therefore be prominent factors in her feed, young ones requiring a higher proportion of these substances than old ones. A sole corn diet lacks in protein and ash and for that reason tends toward small litters and weak boned pigs. Furthermore, corn is heating and leads to laying on fat, both of which are detrimental to best results from breeding animals. A ration that may be recommended for the sow is equal parts ground corn, ground oats and wheat middlings. The proportion of corn should not be over one-third of the meal ration and wheat middlings or bran may be used to dilute the corn meal without oats. In cold weather if the sows have good deal of outdoor exercise, they may be fed more corn with safety than when they must be kept pretty closely confined. An especially good grain ration is one that leaves out corn altogether, namely, equal parts of ground oats and middlings.

—o—

In the belief that the present world-wide war will greatly increase the prices of mules and horses in this country, buyers are said to have been in Butte county during the past week in the search of such stock. Sales of mules at $250 a head are reported to have been made in Oroville last week. Reports from Canada state that England has called upon Canada for 30,000 head of horses, for immediate delivery. These will be mostly for cavalry and artillery purposes.

—o—

A correspondent writes to ask our opinion in regard to consulting the moon's phases in planting various crops. Get your soil in good shape, well prepared, well fertilized; get good seed, plant it at the right season and care for the crop as it grows, and you need never bother your head about the moon's phases. In his letter our correspondent asks whether we would "advise his planting his seed in the moon." No, decidedly not, plant it in the earth.

RATION FOR TURKEYS.

During the winter season the stock turkeys should be fed and watered twice a day. Only sufficient food should be given to keep them in good healthy condition. When winter is over it is advisable to feed them a small amount of grain each evening to encourage them to return to their roosting quarters and thus prevent them from wandering away with other flocks. The following ration is a good one for the turkeys. Mix equal parts by weight of corn or barley, oats and wheat screenings, and in addition to this green food should be supplied once a day. For this purpose mangels, cabbage or clover leaves are the best. Grit and water should be supplied at all times.

—o—

AID FOR COOLING MILK.

Where ice water cannot be obtained or where a can of milk has to be left in a place where water and ice cannot be conveniently used, a wet cloth —preferably flannel—wrapped around the can is an aid in keeping milk cool.

One end of the cloth is best left extended from the bottom of the can and immersed in a pail of water. A large amount of the sun's rays falling on the wet cloth is consumed in evaporating moisture and is thus prevented from reaching the milk. As long as the cloth is kept wet it is a protection, but as soon as it becomes dry, heat passes through it to the milk uninterrupted.

—o—

A corn silo is simply a big sauer-kraut barrel filled with chopped-up cornstalks instead of chopped up cabbage. There is no more mystery about a silo than there is about a kraut barrel and any farmer who knows how to make kraut can fill a corn silo. A round silo twelve feet in diameter, twenty feet high, will hold thirty-eight tons of corn silage. Five acres of corn planted eight to ten inches apart will fill a silo of this size. The contents, together with hay or grass, will feed twelve milk cows eight months. Twelve ordinary cows so fed and properly cared for will bring a gross income from cream alone of $75 a month, leaving the separated milk for calf and pig feeding.

—o—

The Virginia experiment station has carried on an extended trial of feeding hogs on two diets, corn and milk, with the advantage that the latter shows slight advantage over the former, principally because of the appetizing quality and added moisture of the skim milk. On a commercial basis very little difference was found.

—o—

The olive, one of the first fruits introduced into California, and left to worry along almost unnoticed in the past, is rapidly coming into the foreground. It is not improbable that in a few years its culture will be of as great importance as is orange growing now.

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Cure, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

FOR SALE—The handsome broodmare LA CORONADO by Del Coronado, and five months' old filly by Carlokin. Her foal is a very handsome, natural trotter and a good prospect.

La Coranado is again in foal to Carlokin. Address,

J. M. MOLLE, San Pedro, Cal.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE

trains for Business and places its graduates in positions.

1215 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

Alcohol softens most fruit stains, especially if it is warmed over hot water. Soaking in milk also helps. After softening the stain pour boiling water through the cloth. Dampened powdered starch applied instantly will take out almost any fruit stain from wash goods if left several hours.

Some fruit and wine stains, especially those of apple and pear, and some clarets are very difficult to remove. If they are boiled gently (after soaking) in some strong borax and water, well rinsed, then hung out dripping wet in the sunshine, or during a frosty night, the stains will usually disappear.

It's Remington UMC again

AT WESTERN HANDICAP

6 IN A ROW

1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Dr. F. H. Bailey	J. R. Dickey	Wm. Ridley	Frank Campbell	C. A. Gunning
97 x 100	96 x 100	98 x 100	94 x 100	100 x 100

6 IN A ROW

Remington-UMC Remington-UMC Remington-UMC Remington-UMC Remington-UMC

AND HERE'S 1914'S SPLENDID STORY (Note the Scores)

F. SCHWALBE, LA CROSSE, WIS., WINS WESTERN HANDICAP SCORE 99 x 100 at 19 Yards

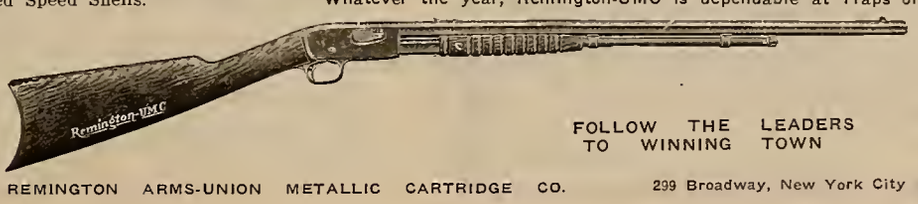
Shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Nitro Club Steel Lined Speed Shells.

Second in Handicap Event: F. G. Fuller, 96 x 100 at 20 yards, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun

Preliminary Handicap: Won by J. F. CALDWELL. Concordia, Kansas, 98 x 100 at 20 yards, shooting Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Arrow Speed Shells.

High Professional (Western Handicap): W. R. CROSBY, 94 x 100 at 22 yards, shooting Arrow Steel Lined Speed Shells.

Whatever the year, Remington-UMC is dependable at Traps or Afield



FOLLOW THE LEADERS TO WINNING TOWN

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. 299 Broadway, New York City

TO REMOVE FRUIT STAINS.

Poor feet and legs found upon the large majority of horses are due directly to the lack of proper care of the colt's feet, says W. H. Palmer of the college of agriculture, Ohio State University. To neglect to see that the foot grows out evenly, he continues, is to contribute to a poor set of legs which influence directly the efficiency of the horse when used later. As the colt grows it may throw more weight on one side of its feet than the other, causing that side to wear faster and producing an unbalanced condition. Nature in her attempt to overcome this causes the bones of the legs to adjust themselves to this condition, resulting in poorly placed and developed legs. Then the added weight to one side may cause the uneven development of the hoof. The ideal foot is one that is large and round, with the wall at the quarters sloping the same on the inside as the outside and the heels wide.

FIGHTING CABBAGE WORMS.

White butterflies will soon be laying eggs on cabbages. A few days later the little green worms will appear, and soon the leaves will be dotted with holes and disfigured with the worm droppings. The only way to prevent the trouble is to poison the worms.

A good spray mixture is made by dissolving one-half pound of laundry soap and a pound of arsenate of lead in 20 gallons of water. Put this on so that the leaves are completely covered. A mouthful of arsenate of lead will kill any cabbage worm that ever lived. The soap is added to the mixture so that it will spread over the leaves more evenly.

John A. Rankin, the biggest corn grower as well as stock feeder in the world, has a way of his own for disposing of dead hogs. When cholera ravages the herd he has the boys dig a shallow trench, lay iron bars across it, place the carcass on the bars, pour coal oil on it, drop a lighted match and go about their business. The burning oil will start the grease to dropping, and the grease in turn will burn fiercely with the result that the hog is reduced to ashes by a fire fed by its own fat.

Just prior to calving the feeder should bear in mind three points: first, that the cow's digestive tract should be kept open; second, that enough nourishing food should be given so that the foetus will be properly nourished and developed; and lastly, that the cow herself should build up in flesh so as to be prepared for the work of the year. In order to accomplish these points the heifer should receive all the leguminous hay she will consume along with a few pounds of oats, bran and oil meal. A few days prior to parturition the feeding of rich protein feed should be suspended because of the danger of milk fever. The grain should be fed in the form of a warm mash, and the animal placed in an isolated, clean box stall. A few hours after calving the cow should receive a pail of lukewarm water. Do not begin feeding a heavy grain ration at this time, in fact, it is advisable to take at least a month to bring the cow up to a full feed ration. This point should be carefully observed, if not the cow's stomach is likely to be deranged and udder inflammation or milk fever set in.

As the use of alfalfa meal in the feeding of domestic animals has increased, very well defined ideas have developed in the minds of buyers and consumers as to the kind of meal they want. This, of course, makes it necessary for alfalfa grinders to do some careful work at their end of the line. That many of the larger manufacturers appreciate this is evidenced by the fact that they are already conducting vigorous campaigns of education among the farmers in their sections, posting them more thoroughly on proper cutting, stacking and curing, in hope that instruction will result in better and more uniform grades of hay. The growers who sell to the mills are beginning to realize the necessity of properly curing hay so as to get the best grade. As with everything else looks go a long way and the first essential is the bright pea-green color, for it is by this test that the goods are sold.

FOR SALE.—Handsome thoroughbred chestnut mare. Dexter Prince stock. Fine for breeding purposes. Also handsome covered wagon; also covered buggy with separate runabout seat, all in fine condition. Sold separately or all together. Good bargain. DR. WALTON PRESTON, Hewes Bldg., Market and Sixth Sts., S. F.

TO PREVENT COW SUCKING HERSELF.

To the Editor: Will you give me a plan of preventing cows from sucking themselves?—G P.. Merced.

[Fit a girth around her body, close to her shoulders, having a ring suspended under her belly. Take a strong but light stick and fasten a snap onto each end. Snap the end of this stick into the ring on the girth and run the stick through her forelegs, snapping the other end into the halter ring. In this way she will have freedom of head to eat, etc., but cannot get to the udder.—Editor.]

Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Wind Puff, Bowed Tendun, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Curb, Splint, Poll Evil, Fistula, etc., are promptly reduced with

ABSORBINE

THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

It is a mild and pleasant remedy to use—does not stain or leave a greasy residue. It is soothing, cooling, healing and powerfully penetrating—strengthening and invigorating to tired, lame muscles or tendons. Allays pain promptly and takes out soreness and inflammation. Reduces swellings and soft bunches. In addition it is a safe and harmless

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Applied to an open sore, wire cut or wound, it not only makes the part aseptically clean, but kills the germs and causes a healthy healing—non-destructive of tissue. Effective in Poll Evil, Fistula, Quittor, Sores, Lacerations, Bruises. Absorbine does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used.

USE ABSORBINE

to remove Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings and Affections; to reduce any strain or lameness; to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it.

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Allays fever and inflammation at once, this must be done to effect a cure. UNEXCELLED AS A REMEDY for bone and bog spavins, curbs, splints, ringbones, capped hocks, shoe boils, wind puffs, thoroughpins and bunches of all kinds, bowed, strained and ruptured tendons, shoulder, hip and stifle lameness, weak joints, sweeny, cording up, throat trouble and rheumatism. Relieves pains and soreness without loss of hair or a day's let up. As a leg and body wash it has no equal, invigorates and restores the distressed horse between heats and after hard workouts.

Price $2.00 per bottle, prepaid on receipt of price. $16.00 per doz.; $10.00 per gal.

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"Life With the Trotter"

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"Life With the Trotter" gives us a clear insight into the ways and means to be adopted to increase pace, and preserve it when obtained. This work is replete with interest, and should be read by all sections of society, as it inculcates the doctrines of kindness to the horse from start to finish."

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Have you ever wondered why? He may have the breeding. He may be the son of a famous family of racers. And yet he never "gets in on the money." You can't understand it. But—have you ever examined his limbs real close for sensitive spots? Are you absolutely sure his limbs are sound as a dollar? Remember, no motor-car race was ever won on flat tires, no matter how good the machine. No horse race was ever won on crippled limbs—no matter how fine the breeding.

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Mack's SPAVIN $1000 REMEDY

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is guaranteed to cure practically every limb disease known to horsedom regardless of how persistent and long standing the disease may be. It will bring instant relief and absolutely cure Spavin, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Sprung Knee, Ruptured Tendons, Sweeny, etc., without leaving scars or blemishes of any kind. It goes right to the seat of the trouble and cures by correcting the cause.

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with Mack's $1000 Spavin Remedy. If it fails to do as we claim in any particular, we must forfeit a $1000 special deposit with the First National Bank of Binghamton, N.Y. This is an iron clad agreement which we must live up to and simply shows our absolute confidence in this remarkable horse remedy. Get a bottle today even though your horse's limbs are sound now. Have it on hand—ready for the first indication of lameness.

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Our Expert Graduate Veterinarian

is maintained by us for your benefit. He is a limb specialist, and will diagnose any limb trouble your horse may have, and will tell you how to cure it if you will mail the free Diagnosis Coupon.

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On picture of horse mark with an X just where swelling or lameness occurs, then clip out coupon and mail to us with a letter, telling what caused the lameness, how long horse has been lame, how it affects the animal's gait, age of horse, etc. We will tell you just what the lameness is and how to relieve it quickly. Absolutely no charge. Write today.

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Send us the Free Diagnosis Coupon, get absolutely free, a copy of our book "Horse Sense." Describes and illustrates diseases of horse's limbs, shows correct name for every part of horse and tells valuable facts every horse owner ought to know.

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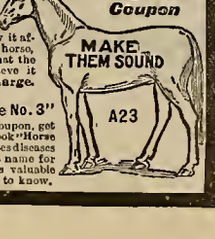

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WHEN a prominent banker like L. A. Burson, Gothenburg, Neb., says:— "The bottle I purchased in May for a curb did all you claim. I gave the horse a long season, drove him every day and sold him this fall, sound as a dollar."

—and when an Official—J. N. Dowell, General Agent of Wells Fargo Express Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio, says:— "This horse went lame on account of a Bone Spavin and is now sound and in the service of the Company at Columbus"

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It is certainly wisdom and economy to cure your horse now—while working—especially when we take the chances—make a contract to return the money if horse is not cured. Best of all, Save-The-Horse is guaranteed to make a permanent cure of Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—and ALL Shoulder, Knee, Angle, Hoof and Tendon Disease.

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A revised edition of the latest Treatise on the Training of Setters and Pointers.

THIS book enables anyone to do his own training and fully explains the methods employed by the most successful trainers in developing the setter and pointer. The important lessons are illustrated by photographs from life; nothing is left to guesswork. The entire subject is covered, from the selection, raising and development of puppies to the conditioning of dogs and their handling in the field. The amateur is told, in lucid language, how to make a dog a high-headed, stylish worker, stanch on his points, steady to shot and wing, and a prompt, tender retriever; all of this is accomplished by simple methods, some of them never before given to the public. The instructions for correcting the faults of bird dogs and keeping them up to their training are concise and easily understood. Every man who owns a bird dog or shoots in the field should read this book.

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The book contains 224 pages, is clearly printed, nicely bound, and handsomely illustrated with bloodhounds, various types of English and American foxhounds, beagles and cross-bred dogs for 'possum and coon hunting.

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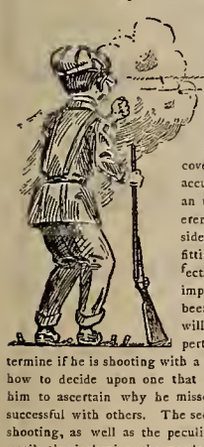
By W. A. Bruette



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Stock Ranch Above the Average, Mendocino County.

2,690 acres, stock and sheep ranch, 5 miles north of Ukiah. 40 acres alfalfa land, part now in alfalfa, 30 acres grain land, balance good grazing land. 25,000 to 30,000 cords of wood, valuable because of short haul to market. Stumpage worth $1.00 per cord. Creek running through the ranch, furnishes abundance of water until about the middle of June. Enough water can be stored in a natural dam site, above the fields, to irrigate for alfalfa, etc., at small cost. 1300 head of sheep, with a year's growth of wool, which is contracted at 20c per pound, goes with ranch. Also 4 horses, and farming implements. Improvements old, but usable. Range is above the average, as is evident from the large number of sheep carried in proportion to the acreage. Terms: $13 per acre; $34,970.

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Breeds only the best. Trotters and thoroughbreds always for sale. Weanlings, yearlings, colts, fillies, broodmares and stallions. Trotting bred sires in use: Dilicara (full brother to Walter Dillon and Harold Dillon), son of Sidney Dillon, dam Guycara 2:18¾ (dam of Harold Dillon and Walter Dillon), by Guy Wilkes; second dam Biscara (dam of 11) by Director; third dam Bicara (dam of 6) by Harold; fourth dam Belle (dam of Belmont and McCurdy's Hambletonian) by Mambrino Chief. Also Flosnut, son of Nutwood Wilkes and Florine by Cornelius (son of Nutwood); also outside sires patronized. Thoroughbred sire in use: Marse Abe, son of Yankee by Hanover and Halo by Imp. St. Blaise.

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Shooting E. C.,
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High Amateur Average, Registered Targets, 340 x 350—(97%)
High Amateur Average, All Targets 664 x 700
Second in Western Handicap 96 x 100—20 Yds.
Longest Amateur Run of Tournament 128

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Shooting E. C.,
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High Professional Average, Registered Targets 344 x 350—(98%)
High Professional Average, All Targets 668 x 700
Third High Professional, Western Handicap 91 x 100—at 23 Yds.
Long Runs of 153 and 133
Ran Program Straight Twice

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Shooting Infallible

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May 12th to 14th, at San Diego tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored high professional average, 467 out of 500 targets.

May 15th to 17th, at Los Angeles tournament, MR. ED. L. MITCHELL scored 590 x 630 targets, which was high on all targets shot at, including

A RUN OF 135 STRAIGHT.

At this shoot MR. FRED B. MILLS by scoring 452 x 480 was high amateur with MR. RALPH ARNOLD second, and on third day MR. HEINE PFIRRMAN scored 116 x 120 targets, landing in first place on that occasion.

Messrs. Mitchell and Pfirrman used 34-inch barrel PARKERS. And at—

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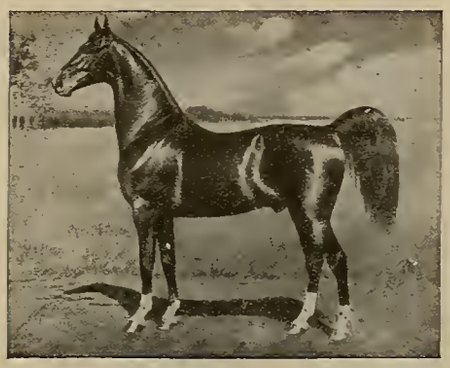

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. No. 2801 (Vol. VII.).

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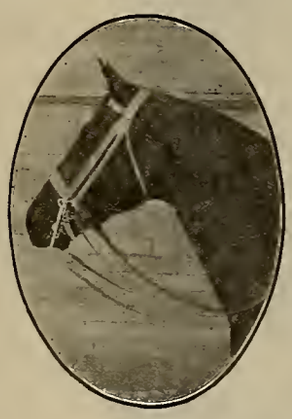

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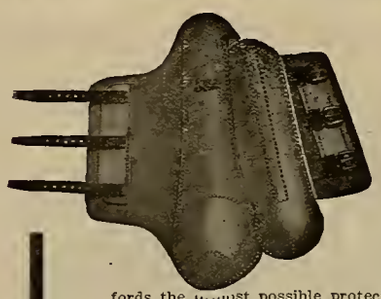

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Santa Rosa—August 31st to September 5tb (Inclusive).
Ferndale—September 7th to 11tb.
Woodland—September 8tb to 10th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—September 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 23rd to 26th.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13tb to 17th (inclusive).
Pboenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (Inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Fort Erie ....Aug. 24-26
N. Y. State Fair..........................Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Hartford (Connecticut Fair) ....Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)................Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Obio ....Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington . ...Oct. 5-17

THE ADVERTISEMENT of the Riverside County Fair and Race Meeting to be held at Riverside October 13th to 17th inclusive, immediately following the Kings County Fair at Hanford, will be found in our advertising columns in this issue. Nine races are advertised, the entries to which will close on September 10th. The management regrets exceedingly that it was unable to offer larger purses and it realizes that it is asking a great deal of the horsemen from the North to ship so far, for so small purses, but this is the very best that could be done this year, as the improvements on the grounds are costing $20,000, all of which it has been necessary to raise by personal subscription. The stalls are all completed and the track is working down in fine shape and promises to be very fast. We trust that the horsemen will co-operate with the management in making the present initial meeting a success, and if so it will be in a position to offer larger purses next year.

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IN LOOKING OVER the programme advertised for the summer meeting of the Panama-Pacific Exposition races which will be run off next June we find that there are four pacing races for the fast classes which aggregate $32,000 in value, and these races are so arranged on the different days that a horse eligible to the 2:11 class can start in all of them and a two-eight pacer can start three times. Under the advertised conditions of three heats in all races except the $20,000 stakes a horse would be pretty sure of winning something in every start. Never before in the history of harness racing has there been such an opportunity of pacers winning big money on such easy conditions. The same facts hold true in the fall meeting, except that the opportunity is still greater for the same class of pacers, there being seven races in all having a cash value of $37,000 hung up for the contestants.

A 2:10 trotter has the opportunity of starting three times at the spring meeting; owing to the fact that one week will intervene between each of his races; and he will have a chance at $30,000 in purses. At the fall meeting there will be an opportunity for four starts in purses having a total value of $32,500. And the shortest interval between any two of these races is three days.

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SOCIALISTS want to destroy the value of the land. The Universal Eight Hour Bill is one of the measures to be employed in accomplishing this end, according to Thomas W. Williams, Secretary of the Socialist Party in California. In the Los Angeles Citizen, the official organ of the party, Secretary Williams writes:

"We cheerfully admit that a Universal Eight Hour Law will, to an extent, increase the cost of living. The Socialist Party, in putting forth the bill, did not claim that it would solve the economic problem. On the contrary, we most emphatically assert that so long as profits remain staple no single piece of legislation can bring to the workers any advantage without at the same time revealing the incompleteness of any program which does not strike at the roots of capitalism—profits. But we say, 'Better that the cost of living should go up than the standard of living should go down.'

"I want to break this information gently, Mr. Ranchman, that your ownership of the land is only temporary anyway. We are not agitating an Eight-Hour Day because of its effect on your profits. We propose the abolition of all your profits. The sooner you learn this the better."

The Farmers' Protective League, which is conducting a vigorous campaign to defeat Amendment No. 3, which is the Universal Eight Hour Bill, feels that Secretary Williams' frank admission that the Socialists would confiscate the land is ample justification for the opposition to the bill of farmers of all political parties. The Socialists is the only party that is not on record against this measure.

"If voters knew and understood what purpose inspired the Universal Eight Hour Bill," declared Arthur Dunn, Secretary of the Farmers' Protective League, "they would defeat the measure overwhelmingly. No person who works can afford to have California take a plunge into Socialism. We cannot accept that propaganda with equanimity, unless we are ready to overturn our entire governmental, financial, educational and commercial systems.

"'We propose the abolition of all your profits,' asserts Mr. Williams, and he adds, 'the sooner you earn this the better.'

"It is, indeed, well that he has given fair warning in such plain terms of the real motive that actuates the proponents of the Universal Eight Hour Bill. Now it is up to the people to say whether they are ready to vote for the abolition of all profits."

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INTEREST AMONG racing men centers on the running of the Futurity today at Saratoga, New York, the last day of the race meeting at that point. This most valuable of the stakes for two-year-olds, it is the ambition of every breeder and owner to win, not merely because of its monetary value but because it is the Blue Ribbon race of the year. With but a few exceptions the winner of the race has always proved the best horse of the season, and its winning adds much to the future value of the winner, whether matron or stallion, in the stud. The stakes this year will be worth something over $25,000 and from present appearances there will be a field of ten or a dozen starters to contest for the prize. Harry Payne Whitney won the race for the first time last year with his handsome colt Pennant, a son of the grand pacer Peter Pan, and general belief among the horsemen at Saratoga is that he is very liable to repeat the victory this year with one of his string of four eligibles, all of which are fillies.

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LOS ANGELES DRIVING CLUB ENTRIES.

The Los Angeles Driving Club will hold a race matinee at Exposition Park September 1st. Admission free to grounds and stand. The following program will be raced off:

1st event—Ilo Tolus, b. m., to beat 2:15¼ trotting.
2d event—Ada Tolus, br. m., to beat 2:30¼ trotting.
3d event—Josephine Watts, ch. f. (3), to beat 2:11¼ trotting.
4th event—Contention, b. g., to beat 2:25¼ pacing.
5th event—Viola Patch, b. f. (4), to beat 2:25¼ pacing.
6th event—Cbauncey, cb. g., to beat 2:30¼ trotting.
7tb event—Johannah R., b. m., to beat 2:22¼ trotting.
8th event—Julia Clay, ch. m., to beat 2:30¼ trotting.
9th event—King Lilly Pointer, br. h., to beat 2:25¼ pacing.

Race No. 1—2:18 class trotting. Purse $150: Johannab R., b. m., Dr. Wm. Dodge; Omar, b. g., Wm. Loftus.

Race No. 2—2:10 class pacing, purse $150: Capt. Todd, br. h., S. W. Wright; Viola Patch, b. f., Geo. H. Banker; King Lilly Pointer, br. h.

Race No. 3—2:12 class trotting: Johannab R., b. m. (6), Dr. Wm. Dodge; Byron, blk. g. (2), R. A. Smith; Stabe, b. m. (5), Harry Mesmore.

Judges—Dr. A. D. Hubbell, Charles Blackmar and L. E. McLellan. Timers—Ed. R. Smith, J. I. Nickerson and L. E. McLellan. Starter—E. J. Delorey.

---o---

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The McMurray Sulky Co., Marion, O., publish the following in their new catalogue, written by H. Cotrill:

The most noble animal in God's creation,
The pride and boast of every nation;
From birth to youth when kindly reared,
He's petted, loved, by all endeared.
With few exceptions, if truth be told,
He's often worth his weight in gold.
From youth to age he'll do his part
With all his might, or break his heart.
He's fought our battles, won our race,
When kindly urged will go the pace.
The friend of King, of Prince, of Tzar,
But hates a stinking Motor Car.
With champing steel and restless paw,
He waits outside his lordship's door;
Eager to start with dashing speed,
The cruel wbip he does not need.
When kindness greets his listening ear,
He'll safely take you far and near.
With mournful pride and pluming crest,
He takes us to our final rest.
Tbis is a Horse!

NOTES FROM SACRAMENTO.

Each day as the State Fair approaches is bringing added activity and greater interest in the working of the various horses out at the race track, it being no uncommon thing to see the fences lined with spectators, almost as intent upon the horses as if a race were actually in progress.

The past week has been marked by exceptional improvement among the horses that will later contest for the purses at the fair. Maxine, Elmo Montgomery's three-year-old pacer, stepped a half-mile in 2:01¼, and seemed to do it rather handily.

One of the trotters noticed was the bay mare by Alconda Jay, which Dr. Delano recently purchased while in Salinas. She has already been a mile in 2:15 and gives promise that she will improve with the opportunity she will have with the doctor's skillful handling.

Nearest Alto McKinney was worked a mile in 2:11½ and finished the last quarter with as much ease as he began the first, Mr. Tryon, the owner, being specially gratified over the results.

Will Ivey, too, is looking quite happy these days as his old favorite, Moko Hall, is now going sound and has negotiated a mile in 2:14. He should not be overlooked in his race at the State Fair.

Among the more recent additions to the horses training at the local track are those of Keefer and Spencer, who have eight head in their stable.

The best one, judging by past performances, is the little black trotter Nuristo, that won the 2:20 class at Salinas last month, trotting all three heats in 2:12¾. He is owned by Alex Brown of Walnut Grove and is a full brother to Aristo, whose record is 2:08¼. Wesos 2:12½ is also owned by Mr. Brown and has been timed a mile in 2:09¾.

Bonnie Ansel, a five-year-old mare with no record, trotted a mile the other day to a sixty-pound cart in 2:13¼, and has been a half in 1:03½, and a quarter in 30¼ seconds. She will be saved for the big events of 1915. She is also the property of Mr. Brown, as is also the three-year-old colt J. B., that worked a mile a fortnight ago in 2:16¼.

The royally bred young trotter, The Proof (2) 2:29¾, owned by Keefer and Spencer, has shown that he can do a mile in 2:14¾, and a half in 1:05.

Arista Ansel (2) 2:18¼ will not be raced this year. She has stepped a mile in 2:16 to cart, last half in 1:04 and last quarter in 31 seconds. She is owned by E. M. Barber of San Diego, who also owns the four-year-old pacer Don Vassar. Don Vassar is also a member of this stable that will not appear in the races this year. He has done a mile in 2:13.

The remaining member of the stable is M. C. Keefer's pacer Zorankin, that has done a mile in 2:09, a half in 1:02 and a quarter in 30 seconds.

A carload of horses left here yesterday (Friday) for Santa Rosa for the race meet that comes off there next week.

Women have invaded the race horse field and are training green trotters at the State Fair grounds, where they can be seen working out their horses in competition with J. E. Montgomery, owner of Jim Logan; Walter Tryon, and other famous race horse trainers. Their appearance on the track has aroused much interest and it is likely that more women will take to driving race horses between now and the time the State Fair opens in September. Mrs. Grace Ames and Mrs. J. L. Riley, both attractive and clever women and devotees to outdoor sports, are the first to make their debut in the sulky. Both have been on the track regularly each morning for weeks and are watched by an interested, if at first skeptical, audience. Mrs. Ames grips the ribbons behind Glynwoode. This horse has done a mile in 2:17, which is rather a lively gait for a green trotter and especially with a woman piloting him. Recently Mrs. Ames drove Glynwoode in a fast heat against Hymettus, the pacer, driven by Louis Carillo, one of the many famous horsemen of Sonoma county, where Lou Dillon and other world champions were foaled and trained. The sport was taken up by Mrs. Riley, who drives Thanksgiving Wilkes, in preference to aeroplaning; while Mrs. Ames has driven many years—though not in races. Mrs. Ames takes the entire care of Glynwoode—harnesses, grooms and trains him.

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SIX RACES OVER PARK STADIUM TRACK

The San Francisco Driving Club has scheduled six races for the Park Stadium on Sunday (tomorrow). The entries for the races and the officials follow:

FIRST RACE—2:25 MIXED.

Steve D., J. Tassi; Springtime, G. Clotere; Emma M., M. Malough; Baldy Mitchell, H. Campodonico; King Pointer, H. Campodonico; Dalta A., E. T. Ayres.

SECOND RACE—2:20 TROT.

Ateka, L. A. Bangs; Nutwood Lou, A. Ottinger; Laddie G., J. Holland; Soreta, McKinney Stable.

THIRD RACE—FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.

Bradmont, G. J. Giannini; Delilah, J. C. Welsh; Happy Dentist, J. J. Ryan.

FOURTH RACE—FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.

Birdeye, A. Combatalade; Silver Hunter, McKinney Stable; Ida M., H. Boyle; Horseshoe Boy, A. S. Hanks.

FIFTH RACE—2:15 PACE.

Tom Murphy, E. T. Ayres; Dicto, McKinney Stable; Dolly Varden, P. McCart; William Tell, McKinney Stable; George Gin, G. J. Giannini.

SIXTH RACE—2:18 PACE.

Ishmael, F. P. Lauterwasser; G. J. P., R. Consani; Roman Boy, W. A. Dougherty; Little Dick, H. Ohlandt, Jr.; Mabel Dillon, B. Cohen.

Officers of the Day: Judges—Bert Edwards, Hugh Boyle, W. A. Dougherty. Timers—David Dillon, Fred Clotere, F. P. Lauterwasser, Sr. Starter—W. J. Kinney. Marshal—James Lombard. Secretary—James McGrath.

THE PORTLAND MEETING.

Following a two-years blank on the Portland track, came the meeting of last week. The elements were friendly, fields were good and really high class racing occurred. Enough people were in attendance to keep the officials from becoming lonesome, but a packed grandstand cannot be mentioned in the notes of the occasion. The course is a famous speedway, but the residuary oil from the automobile races worked harm for harness racing, making the track non-absorbent of the work of the sprinklers and harrows and producing dust in abundance. Yet the summaries show remarkable time, for the class, and finishes were warm enough to satisfy any adherent of the sport.

Wednesday, opening day, Fred Brooker appeared as starter. Frank E. Alley as presiding judge, with Messrs. Zbinden and Parker of Seattle as associate judges. Geo. Parker, D. C. Anderson and Ed Dennison were the timers and John D. Olson was the handsomest young clerk of the course seen in these parts since Wylie Moores retired from the turf.

The 2:25 pace was the first number on the program, with a field of nine. Indian Hal drew the pole, with Red Hal in second position and Hal Norte third. Red Hal made a bid for the pole at the quarter but Indian Hal raced with him to the half, then took the lead and paced home with Lady Hal contesting every step of the way, but Wilson came through a strong winner, though with little to spare. Rothada went a creditable mile in this heat and finished a good third. The procession was quite a long one at the wire, as there was no flag up for any race of the day. Indian Hal, the winner in 2:10¼, official time, is an own brother to Hal Boy, the West's most successful pacer of 1914, and the way the Hal B.'s raced at this opening would convince any skeptic of the worth of the great pacing sire. In the second heat, scoring down, Sanford, with Lady Hal, was hit by a storm of cyclonic proportions and his sulky capsized. There was a ruck of hoofs and horses all around him, but he escaped with a few bruises. The mare went guideless for a quarter, but was easily stopped with a shot across her bows at the first quarter. Sanford pluckily took his place, got through to the frout and was neck and neck with the Indian horse all the way, but Wilson drove it out to a successful finish in 2:13¼, with Hal Norte third. Next time, it was evident that Lady Hal meant business. Red Hal took the pole, but was unable to hold the place. The mare was pacing like clock work and collared the bunch in the stretch, beating Indian Hal by a length, with Red Hal close up in third place. The stragglers came in better in this heat. But the day was one of bad omen. Accidents were so frequent that the wonder is why a blood loving populace did not fill up the grounds next day in expectation of more killed and wounded in plain view. After passing the wire at the finish, Red Hal and Indian Hal were in collision, and went a few rods with locked wheels. Wilson was tbrown out, sustaining slight but painful shoulder injuries, and Indian Hal was reported somewhat the worse for the accident. So the judges admitted Wilson's request to draw, under the circumstances, as he feared to start the horse again might work a permanent injury. With the winner of two first heats and a second out, ambitious drivers sat up and took notice of their opportunities. The little mare was favorite. She is by Hal B., out of Lady Julia, by a son of Chehalis. Red Hal set the pace again and with the mare, Rothada, Tillamook Maid and Hal Norte raced in a bunch all the way. At the distance, Fred Woodcock made a brilliant drive with Hal Norte, rounded the field and shot under the wire in a way that greatly surprised and pleased the crowd; time 2:17¼. Hal Norte had been taking it fairly easy and was fresh. In the final heat, Red Hal cut in and went a good race, but it was Hal Norte's race in 2:18, with Red Hal second and Lady Hal third.

The 2:25 trot brought out another big field, ten starters taking the word. Guylight had first position and went a good race, showing improved form. But the race was easily Great Northern's, that good trotter being never in trouble. Several of the trotters entered were showing bad manners and erratic instincts. Burton Carpenter's Nutway was the contender and is a trotter of class and promise. Woodcock brought St. Michaels through in good shape for third money. The three heats were surely Great Northern's, with Ward sitting easy and turning on only as much speed as was necessary. One or two of the finishes, on account of no flag, were in the line of a Chinese procession. The time was not fast.

When the 2:12 pacing class was called it was evident that some contest was to be expected. Frank Erwin drew the pole, with May Davis, one of the handsomest and most impressive appearing pacers seen here in years. After St. Elmo had mussed up several starts, they got away and the big chestnut mare was never headed, coming in strong in 2:10¼, with Hal Paxton second, Bonnie Antrim third and Prince Zolock fourth. This was the fastest mile May Davis had been called upon to do, and it was evident that she was not yet up to repeating form for this gait. In the second heat, it was thought that perhaps St. Elmo would know his master's voice, so Chas. Gibson, his owner, was asked to try. After a few scores, Mr. Gibson requested Wm. Hogoboom to drive the fast but cranky pacer, but St. Elmo brought little renowu to any of his drivers ,though he has been working well and is full of speed. This time, Woodcock batted for the pennant from the start and overhauled the mare at the long distance, reaching the wire in 2:10¼, another Hal B. just missing the 2:10 mark. Third heat, Bonnie Antrim went up at the three-eighths and Aldine collided with him, both drivers, Gorman and Todd, being thrown out and their mounts coming through on their own steam. Hal Paxton kept the lead in this heat, finishing in 2:13 with May Davis second, all horses finishing by mandate. In the fourth heat, Hal Paxton made a break and Bonnie Antrim, refreshed, apparently, by his accident in the previous heat, had the speed and class of his career, coming through in 2:12, with Hal Paxton neck and neck, so close that a difference of opinion developed as to the first horse. The judges saw Bonnie Antrim as the winner. In the fifth heat both favorites broke but Bonnie came through in 2:18, with May Davis in second place. This made a deciding heat necessary, as Bonnie and Hal Paxton each had two heats. As the sunset period had come, the last heat was set over to Thursday. Woodcock trailed the brown and set sail at the three-quarters, coming in first in a thrilling finish in 2:10½.

Tbursday's card carried, in addition to the deciding heat of the 2:12 pace, only the free-for-all trot and the combination colt race, besides a half-mile run. The trot saw sentiment divided between Dr. Wayo and Mack Fitzsimmons, both Portland owned horses. The chestnut gelding, under Frank Erwin's skillful pilotage, came back, after a two years let up. Borena D. drew the pole, and Wm. Hogoboom was asked by the owner, A. C. Lohmire, to do the teaming. As Borena D. is somewhat wilful at times, Mr. Hogoboom thought to get him off in the first heat a little behind, which he did. Borena went to a break in the three-eighths and got the flag, which had finally been put on. Lady W. set sail for the lead and reached the half first, Mack having met with a break. But at the three-quarters the big chestnut and Dr. Wayo came a hot finish, with the gelding first. Next time, it was thought that the medical horse might win the blue, but, while he was good gaited, the going did not suit him and when crowded failed to respond in his usual manner. The finish was a final one, Erwin bringing the chestnut home in 2:13½, with the Doctor second. In the third heat, the favorites were not up to much, and Harry Squires came a wonderful finish with Oaklandmore in 2:15¼, Lance second with Dr. McKinney. In the fourth heat, Mack Fitzsimmons was strictly on hand and established his right to consideration in the trotting classes of the year. The colt race brought out six youngsters. all three but Fred Ward's Beirne, a two-year-old entered in the futurities. For once, the trotters had the best of the pacers. Henry Helman shot to the front with Bonniola, by Bonaday 2:11½, and was never headed, finishing in 2:22, with Ward second with Beirne. The second head was like unto the first. Bo Peep, by Sovereign, won the half-mile dash, and is a youngster of class.

Friday's races were of rather quiet order and of the "special" class. In the trot, George Howitt had no trouble in winning the first heat with Sunset Bell. Wild Girl was the contender and Sanford drove the mare in the second heat, which, however, did not keep the Howitt mare from repeating her previous performance, with The Frisco and Zomdell making up the rest of the party. In the third heat, Sanford went after Sunset Bell from the start and raced her all the way, coming to the wire in such a driving finish that the judges declared it a dead heat. Sunset Bell won comfortably in the final. Francis J. romped through the three beats of the pace, only three starters coming out. The stallion was in good form and looked as though he could lower his record of 2:08 quite a notch. Summary:

August 19.—2:25 pace, purse $500:
Hal Norte, b. h. by Hal B. (Woodcock)....6 3 6 1 1
Lady Hal, b. m. by Hal B. (Sanford)........2 2 1 2 3
Red Hal, b. g. by Hal B. (Lang)............4 4 4 3 2
Rothda, b. m. (Marshall) 3 6 4 4 6
Indian Hal, 1-1-2-dr.: Sunny Jim, 5-7-5-6-dr.; Duke, 7-9-dr.; Teddy McGregor, 8-8-5-9-4-dr.; Tillamook Maid, 9-5-8-dr.
Time by quarters—First heat, :31, 1:03½, 1:35, 2:10¼; second heat, :31¼, 1:03¼, 1:38, 2:13¼; third heat, :34, 1:08, 1:42, 2:16; fourth heat, :32½, 1:06, 1:41½, 2:17¼; fifth heat, :33½, 1:07, 1:41, 2:18.

2:25 trot, purse $500:
Great Northern, b. g. by Wayland W. (Ward).....1 1 1
Nutway, b. g. by Strathway (Carpenter).........2 2 2
St. Michaels, br. s. by McAlropa (Woodcock).....4 3 4
Guylight, b. g. by Searchlight (Flanders)..........6 4 3
Sidney Wilkes, 3-7-6; Halmetta, 5-5-dr.; Ulmanetta, 8-8-7; La Corona, 7-7-5; Son, 10-6-7; Blanche Fitzsimmons, 9-10-10.
Time by quarters—First heat, :36½, 1:10½, 1:45, 2:21; second heat, :35, 1:09, 1:42, 2:17¼; third heat, :34, 1:08, 1:40½, 2:17¼.

2:12 pace, purse $500:
Hal Paxton, b. h. by Hal B. (Woodcock)..2 1 1 2 4 1
Bonnie Antrim, br. g. by Bonnie McK (Todd) 3 3 6 1 1 2
May Davis, ch. m. by Borado (Erwin)..1 2 2 3 2
Prince Zolock, blk. h. by Zolock (Helman) 4 5 3 4 5
Aldine, 5-4-5-6-dr.; St. Elmo, 6-6-4-5-3.
Time by quarters (one heat on the 20th)—First heat, :32¼, 1:03¼, 1:35½, 2:10¼; second heat, :32½, 1:04, 1:37, 2:10¼; third heat, :33½, 1:08, 1:38, 2:13; fourth heat, :33, 1:05¼, 1:38, 2:12; fifth heat, :33½, 1:05½, 1:43, 2:18; sixth heat :33½, 1:05½, 1:37, 2:10½.

August 20.—Free-for-all trot, purse $500:
Mack Fitzsimmons, ch. g. by Bob Fitzsimmons (Erwin) 1 1 4 1
Oaklandmore, b. g. by Oakland Baron (Squires)5 3 1 2
Dr. Wayo, b. h. by Wilkhurst (Ward)..........2 2 3 5
Dr. McKinney, blk. g. by Capt. McKinney (Lance) 4 6 2 3
Lady W., 3-4-6-4; Axnola, 6-5-5-dr.; Borena D., dis.
Time by quarters—First heat, :33½, 1:08, 1:40½, 2:15¼; second heat, :34, 1:07½, 1:41, 2:13½; third heat, :34, 1:07, 1:40, 2:15¼; fourth heat, :33½, 1:07, 1:41, 2:15.

Three-year-old or under trot or pace, purse $300:
Bonniola, b. m. by Bonaday (Helman).............1 1
Beirne, b. h. by Beirne Holt (Ward)...............2 2
Ruth Hal, b. m. by Hal B. (Woodcock)...........3 3
Hemlock, b. h. by Hal B. (Sanford-Erwin).........4 5
Centralia Girl, b. m. by Aerolite (Hogoboom).......5 4
Miss Browne, 6-6. Hemlock and Centralia Girl divided fourth money.
Time by quarters—First heat, :36, 1:10¼, 1:40½, 2:22; second heat, :35½, 1:11, 1:46½, 2:23.

August 21.—2:17 trot:
Sunset Bell, br. m.m by Gossiper (Howitt)....1 1 * 1
Wild Girl, br. m. (Kept and Sanford)..........2 2 * 2
The Frisco, ch. g. by Caution (Lance).........3 3 3 3
Zomdell, b. g. by Zombro (Archer).............4 4 4 4
*Dead heat.
Time by quarters — First heat, :33½, 1:08½, 1:42½, 2:19½; second heat, :35, 1:08, 1:43, 2:15¼; third heat, :34, 1:07, 1:43, 2:15¼; fourth heat, :35, 1:10, 1:46, 2:20.

Free-for-all pace, special:
Francis J., br. h. by The Patchen Boy (Sanford)..1 1 1
Bonnie Antrim, br. g. by Bonnie McK (Todd)....3 2 2
St. Elmo, b. g. by King Alexis (Badderley)........2 3 3
Time by quarters—First heat, :32, 1:04½, 1:32, 2:10½; second heat, :32½, 1:15, 1:38, 2:11¼; third heat, :33, 1:06, 1:39, 2:13.

Special—To beat 2:25¼ pacing—Zolace, b. m. by Zolock (Woodcock), won; time, 2:19¼.

[G. A. Westgate in Pacific Horse Review.]

LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To all intents and purposes the 1913-14 New Zealand racing season has ended so far as trotting is concerned, for the last meeting has been held. In New Zealand trotting takes place all the year round but the new season nominally commences on August 1st of each year.

The past season has been a memorable one in many respects, but mainly on account of the big increase in the stake money. During the past twelve months the trotting clubs in New Zealand distributed over $265,000 in prize money, while racing clubs having trotting races on their programs have an additional $30,000.

Pride of place is easily taken by tbe New Zealand Metropolitan Trotting Club which is situated about two miles from Christchurch. For the season 1914-15 the club intends giving $100,000 for nine days' racing, witb eight races each day. This, is follows, will give an average of about $1,400 per race. The club has on its programme the New Zealand Trotting Cup Handicap. This race, which is a two-mile one, is run in November of each year.

The following table giving the stake for each year shows how rapidly the sport is gaining in value:

Year	Stake	Winner	Time
1909	£ 700	Wildwood Junior	4:37
1910	£1000	Wildwood Junior	4:33
1911	£1000	Lady Clare	4:38
1912	£1000	Albert H.	4:46
1913	£2000	Ravenschild	4:36 3-5
1914	£2500		

Christchurch easily holds its place as the centre of trotting in New Zealand, three of the first five clubs being around Christchurch. Auckland is coming on very rapidly, however, both the Auckland and Otahuhu clubs showing improvement. Class racing was inaugurated successfully during the season by the New Brighton Trotting Club. In December last the club held the first free-for-all event ever held in New Zealand. Needless to say it created a lot of interest. The race (over two miles) was open to either trotters or pacers and called for a flying start. The starters were all pacers and included Lovelock, imported from America by Mr. J. Conway, who was behind ber on this occasion; Emmeline, the champion mare of New Zealand with a two-mile race record of 4:30; Albert H., winner of 1912 New Zealand Trotting Cup, and bolding a two-mile record of 4:33, and Lord Heatbcote, who is credited with having the pace but whose behavior is very bad, and Denver Huon, a visitor from Australia. The latter was handled by Mr. Edwards, a New Zealand reinsman, and was favorite on the totalizator with Albert H. and Emmeline next in demand. The race resulted exactly as the public anticipated, the Australian crack pacing well all the way. There was considerable trouble at the start, and it was only at the ninth attempt that the field finally left. Mr. J. Conway's mare Lovelock was on the rails and she paced up well every time, as did Emmeline, but one of the others generally misbehaved. The track was in bad order on account of recent rains and consequently by the time was somewhat slow—4:36. The winner was brought over from Australia by Mr. Edwards, a prominent New Zealand trainer, who had decided to settle there. He was nominated for the New Zealand trotting cup in which he duly started and filled second place. He also started in two or three other races, but always luck seemed against him until he started in the New Brighton free-for-all. The New Brighton Club also put on their programme a Derby of one and one-half miles for trotters and pacers.

This race was even as interesting as the New Zealand Trotting Cup, the chances of the various candidates being discussed months before the race. At first a filly called Edith A. attracted most attention. On December 26th (some four months before the Derby) she won a two-mile race at Ashburton in 4:40 2-5 on a grass track. By the way, I think this stands as tbe world's record for a three-year-old over two miles. Admiral Wood also gained favor as the day of the race drew near. He is by Wildwood Junior, the dual cup winner.

Admiral Wood was eventually sent out favorite with Edith A. and Evelyn next. Admiral Wood won somewhat easily from Evelyn, and Edith A third. Edith A. did not race as well as expected, but made amends shortly afterwards at the Canterbury Park T. C. meeting, winning a good two-mile race.

As a result of these two successes, other clubs are introducing class events. The Metropolitan Club has included a free-for-all over one and one-quarter miles in their November programme and are giving $2500 for it. The New Brighton free-for-all will probably be $2500 for 1914, so the cracks will get plenty of chances to show their pace.

L. D. DENTON.

RACING AT THE STADIUM.

The California Driving Club's programme of five light harness races, at the Stadium last Sunday afternoon, drew a fair-sized audience considering that the day was raw and overcast.

The opening event, the 2:30 trot, was won hy Direct Rome, piloted to the wire first in the second and third heats. Harold K., who annexed the first heat, was the contender in each event, the finishes being close.

Pointer Bell, a horse that has heen doing well recently, won the 2:15 pace, with Tom Murphy close up in each of the two heats.

Monica McKinney broke at the three-eighths pole and was beaten hy Horseshoe Boy in the first heat of the free-for-all trot. The mare handily stowed away the Oakland horse in the next three heats. Having won a leg on the trophy cup two weeks ago, yesterday's performance annexed the silver cup for keeps. Birdeye, the contender in the previous race, was not entered yesterday. Ida M. was scratched.

Hello Girl annexed the fourth race in two straight heats. Vastida was a good second in the first heat. The second time out Ateka made a strong hid for first place, hut could not overhaul Hello Girl, who came in a length ahead. Tbis heat offered a good race down the stretch to the judges' stand. Vastida's driver could not speak Italian and was unable to bring up his horse after the white trotter broke, going away.

The first heat of the fifth race was a double spurt to the half-mile post. Mabel Dillon then forged ahead for a five-lengths margin at the wire. The mare led in the next heat from the word, going easy up to the far turn. Little Medium then challenged her, but could not make up the gap and finished three lengths in the rear. Summary:

First race—2:30 trot, mile heats, best two in three:

Direct Rome (E. J. Fallon)	2	1	1
Harold K. (B. Soto)	1	2	2
Ella Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	3	3	4
Springtime (G. Clotere)	3	3	4
Queen Pointer (J. Vermet)	5	5	5

Hime—2:26, 2:26½. 2:28. Scratched—Dalta A.

Second race—2:15 pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Pointer Bell (Kidd & Luce)	1	1
Tom Murphy (E. T. Ayres)	2	2
Dolly Varden (P. McCarte)	3	3
Little Dick (H. Ohlandt)	4	4
T. D. W. (W. Higginbottom)	5	5

Time—2:14, 2:14¾, 2:14. Scratched—Victor Pointer.

Third race—Free-for-all trot; mile heats, best three in five:

Monica McKinney (Hoffman & Sicotte)	2	1	1	1
Horseshoe Boy (A. S. Hanks)	1	2	2	2

Time—2:22, 2:18. 2:17¾, 2:21½. Scratched—Ida M.

Fourth race—2:25 mixed; mile heats, best two in three:

Hello Girl (R. Kehoe)	1	1
Ateka (L. A. Bangs)	3	2
Vastida (J. Paras)	2	4
Emma M. (W. Malough)	6	3
Pride of Elmhurst (J. D. Johnstone)	4	5
Gold Bond (C. Lee)	5	6

Time—2:25, 2:26½.

Fifth race—2:20 mixed; mile heats, best two in three:

Mabel Dillon (B. Cohen)	1	1
Little Medium (H. E. Allen)	2	2

Time—2:17, 2:17. Scratched—Sutton, Roman Boy.

HOLLISTER DRIVING CLUB.

Sunday's racing matinee drew a fairly large crowd of the local devotees of the sport of kings to the Riverside track. The four events that furnished the afternoon's entertainment were warmly contested and the finishes were close and interesting.

The surprise of the afternoon was the defeat of Rex, the king of the local speedway, by Billy Bounce. The big hay pacer had an off day for once and the little sorrel came in ahead in two straight half-mile heats. The time made—1:13½ and 1:17—would indicate to those familiar with Rex's past achievements that he was far from his usual form, which is usually not ahove 2:22 for a mile.

Another close race was the third event in which Mulherry Queen out-distanced Benton Boy Jr.. in two straight half-mile heats, making the first in 1:16 and shading that time hy a second in the second.

First race. Half-mile heats:

Dan Patch (Cagney)	2	1	1
Josephine (Kydd)	1	2	2
French Jim (Frenchy)	3	3	3

Time—1:32, 1:26, 1:25½.

Second race. Mile heats:

Ben Alto (Kydd)	2	1	1
Prince Alto (Ware)	1	2	2
Teddy B. (Wilson)	3	3	3

Time—2:32½, 2:21½, 2:22.

Third race. Half-mile heats:

Mulberry Queen (Elliott)	1	1
Benton Boy Jr. (Caldera)	2	2

Time—1:16, 1:15.

Fourth race. Half-mile heats:

Billy Bounce (Sanchez)	1	1
Rex (Overstreet)	2	2

Time—1:13½, 1:17.

SACRAMENTO DRIVING CLUB.

Straight heats and some unusually close finishes furnished plenty of sport for turf followers who gathered at Agricultural Park for the Sacramento Driving Club's matinee. Charlie Silva's Teddy Bear broke back into the winning class in the free-for-all pace, and in the first heat reeled off one of the best performances of his career, doing the half-mile in 1:02 and finishing up the mile in 2:06½, with S. H. Cowell's Oro Mo a close second in a pretty stretch finish. In the second heat the horses got away to a slower start, and Teddy Bear won in 2:10¾, doing the second half in 1:03½.

But Cowell had revenge in the class A pace, driving his George Woodard to straight heat wins over Silva's Senator H. The first heat was the prettiest finish of the day, Silva trailing all the way and in the stretch picking up until the Cowell horse had less than a head the hetter of the argument.

Frank Wright's J. H. Donnelly was a straight heat winner in the class B pace. Gaffett's Harold B. put up a hard fight but lost a good chance by breaking in the stretch in the second heat. Sidney Dillon hroke at the halfway post in the second heat and dropped out.

The class A trot was the only event of the day requiring more than two heats, and of the three heats run no horse was a winner more than once. Cowell's Panama took the first heat and lost a chance to take the second hy hreaking after having a comfortahle lead into the stretch. Expedio took the second heat and had a good chance for the third. Tryon's Prince Alto McKinney got away to a big lead in the third heat, but broke at the quarter; Expedio went to the front and held the lead to the three-quarters, where a hreak let Silva's Columbia T., a rank outsider, jump to the front for the honors. The balancing of the heat left Expedio the winner of the race, with Panama second, Columbia T. third and Prince Alto McKinney, who finished third in every heat, fourth. The summary:

First race—Class B pace:

J. H. Donnelly. (Frank Wright)	1	1
Harold B. (W. H. Gaffett)	3	2
Sidney Dillon (Owen Davis)	2	dis

Time—2:16, 2:16½.

Second race—Class A trot:

Expedio (Frank Ruhstaller)	2	1	2
Panama (S. H. Cowell)	1	2	4
Columbia T. (C. F. Silva)	4	4	1
Prince Alto McKinney (W. Tryon)	3	3	3

Time—2:11¾, 2:13, 2:14¾.

Third race—Free-for-all pace:

Teddy Bear (C. F. Silva)	1	1
Oro Mo (S. H. Cowell)	2	2

Time—2:06½, 2:10¾.

Fourth race—Class A pace:

George Woodard (S. H. Cowell)	1	1
Senator H. (C. F. Silva)	2	2

Time—2:12, 2:10¾.

TRACTOR vs. HORSE POWER ON FARMS.

The American farmers who contemplate purchasing tractors for general use in farm operations will do well to consider thoughtfully the experience of Canadian farmers, who have made the most extensive use of tractors of any farmers in the world.

Reasons for the general use of tractors in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba were:

1st. Large areas of prairie sod purchased at low prices, and of such character as to render feasible operation of from 500 to 2,000 acres per field.

2nd. High prices of horses, and refusal of horse owners to sell unless substantial cash payment was made.

3rd. Willingness of tractor companies to sell complete outfits, costing from $4,000 to $10,000, on very small initial payments, and long time notes, most of them running for three years.

4th. Knowledge that such outfits had been known to break from 20 to 30 acres of sod per day when handled by experts.

5th. Lack of knowledge as to depreciation and cost of operation of such engine outfits, especially in comparison with the cost of horse operations.

The result was the purchase of thousands of tractors in the Canadian Northwest. They have now been used from two to five years, and the Canadian farmers, business men, and bankers have had experience enough to know their advantages and disadvantages. The net result is an overwhelming decision against such outfits for general farm work. A few have heen successful with tractors, but even these cannot show return that will indicate any advantage over horse outfits.

Briefly stated, Dominion farmers have found that it costs more to plow, disc, seed or harvest, with tractors, than with horses, when interest on investment and depreciation in value are properly figured in. The writer in July, 1914, made an extended trip through northwestern Canada, and secured detailed cost figures from many farmers. To give all is out of the question in this article, but the detailed data supplied by Mr. Charles Esterbrook of Alherta is given for illustration:

DAILY COST FIGURES ON TRACTOR PLOWING.
Gas Engine, 45 H. P., 25 H. P. on Drawbar, Plowing Strip Ten Feet Wide.

Cost of engine and plows, $3,990.00.	
Interest on same at 7%, $279.30 per year, or on 313 working days, per day	$ .88
Depreciation 25% on total $3,990, or $997.50 per year, or, per day	3.19
Gasoline, 45 gals. per day—33 1-3c delivered at farm; per day	15.00
Cylinder oil, 3 gals. at 80c per gal.	2.40
Gear oil—1 gal. per day—at 30c per gal.	.30
Hard oil and transmission grease—estimate per day	.10
Engineer, per day	5.00
Competent plowman, per day	3.50
Board of same two men at 50c each per day	1.00
Total	$31.37
Average plowed per day, 20 acres, or average cost per acre of	$ 1.57

In the preceding we did not figure in the cost of sharpening plows as he uses disc plows, sharpens hut once a season at 50c per dics, or $7.00 per season for 14 discs.

Mr. Esterhrook had not figured his horse plowing costs, hut on request gave the following actual cost figures:

DAILY COST FIGURES ON HORSE PLOWING.
Gang Plow — Two 12-Inch Plows — Six Horses Worked Together.

Cost of gang plow—2 12-inch plows and 2 extra shares, $90.00.	
Interest on same at 7%. $6.30 per year, or on 313 working days, per day	.02
Depreciation 10% per year; repairs 5%; total $13.50 per year. or. per day	.04
Value of six horses used on gang $150.00 per pair, or $450.00 for the six small horses.	
Interest on same at %7 $31.50 per year, or, per day	.10
Depreciation nil—increase in value of young animals being broken, and produce from mares offsetting loss and depreciation.	
Cost of man at $40.00 per month; per day	1.53
Board of man per day	.50
Feed of six horses—..	
Each 18 qts. of oats per day @ 32c per bu. for 6..	1.08
Each 21 lbs. of hay per day @ $7.00 per ton for 6	.57
Harness, 3 sets at $40.00 per set—$120.00.	
Interest on same at 7%—$8.40 per year, or per day.	.026
Depreciation on harness 10% per year; repairs 5%; total %15 or $18.00 per year; per day	.057
Sharpening plow points—estimated at 30c per day each gang	.30
Total	$4.16
Average plowed per day, 5 acres; cost per acre	$ .83

Mr. Esterbrook in commenting on the matter remarked that he himself had not previously recognized how great the difference was, and added that his chief purpose in buying the tractor was to have his own threshing outfit, as he had found it difficult to have this work done in time to escape snowfall. He added that he had been planning to decrease the field work done with the tractor, holding it principally for other work.

Other farmers who gave detailed cost figures confirmed in substance the data given by Esterbrook. All were agreed in declaring that 20 acres was the maximum acreage plowed per day when a season's work was considered, and the majority were of the opinion that this was ahove the average.

The highest cost figure given by any farmer for horse plowing was 83 cents; the lowest cost given hy any on tractor plowing was $1.55. All agreed, also, that the tractor suffered a still greater disadvantage in the lighter work, such as discing, seeding and harvesting.

Still more significant of the judgment of Canadians on this question was their actual field procedure, seen in an extended auto trip in Alberta at a time when summer fallowing was in progress. But three tractor outfits were seen at work, but we passed hundreds of horse-drawn plows. At numerous places we found tractors idle in the farm yards or sheds, while the farmers were doing the field work with horses.

Leading bankers and managers of land and loan companies were interviewed regarding the financial success of farmers who operated with tractor outfits as compared with farmers who used horses. Without exception, they declared emphatically that men who held to horses had scored much the greater success. Several declared that they would rather, ten to one, loan money to farmers who operated with horses; and several stated that they had no money to loan to farmers who bought tractor outfits, unless the huyer had sufficient resources to lose all he had put in the tractor and still remain solvent. Even then, the loan was not favored.

Commercial men, familiar with conditions. expressed substantially the same views. The consensus of opinion was that tractors were effective in sod hreaking, and that their use has hastened the tillage of Canadian broad prairies; but it was also felt that the purchase and use of such outfits had hankrupted thousands of farmers, and that their use should be discontinued save for threshing, road work and the hreaking of prairie sod.

Over-investment in machinery has been a costly mistake made hy thousands of American farmers. Men who can profitably use tractor outfits under our farming conditions are not the rule, but the exception. No tractor has yet been devised that will utilize the rough feeds and grasses of the farm as fuel, and none have been built that will reproduce themselves by hreeding while carrying on the work of the farm.

WAYNE DINSMORE.
Secretary Percheron Society of America

STRAPS OR NO STRAPS.

Not long since a man who owns one of the good hohhled pacers racing this year was trying to get a well known trainer who refuses to get up behind a horse that wears the hobbles, to put the leg straps on a pacer that he has in his stable, and as an argument to show why this trainer should ahandon his attitude towards the hobbles, he asserted that the only pacers that can be depended upon to race consistently and steadily are the ones that wear the hohhles. He admitted that there was once in a while a pacer that would race dependably without the straps, mentioning this year's speed wonder, William (4) 2:00, as one of these exceptions. The man who made this assertion is a very prominent follower of harness racing, but he would prohahly be surprised to learn just how many "exceptions" there are in addition to William that have proved the most consistent kind of race pacers without the assistance of the hohbles. Among these "exceptions" are:

Dan Patch 1:55¼; Minor Heir 1:58½; Audubon Boy 1:59¼; Star Pointer 1:59¼; John R. Gentry 2:00½; Lady Maud C. 2:00½; Ess H. Kay 2:00¾; Joe Patchen 2:01¼; Robert J. 2:01½; Braden Direct 2:01½; George Gano 2:02; Joe Patchen II. 2:03¼; Searchlight 2:03¼; Baron Grattan 2:03¼; The Abbe 2:04; Kruger 2:04; Mascot 2:04; Flying Jib 2:04; Direct Hal 2:04¼; Lady of the Manor 2:04¼; Mazette 2:04¼; Hal Pointer 2:04½; Direct 2:05½; Walter Direct 2:05¾.

There are many others of this kind of extreme speed and exceptional racing quality. It would puzzle the advocate of the hobbles to mention anything like a similar number of hohbled pacers that have raced as fast or as consecutively as these free-legged horses enumerated here and in the future, as in the past, despite the tendency of many trainers to put the hobbles on a horse in order to hurry him after the money, the fastest and best race horscs in the pacing bridage will be those that go free-legged. —The Horse Shoers' Journal.

NOTES AND NEWS

"Red" Gerrity will he at Galeshurg this week with the Schlessinger horses and will prohably cut into the Grand Circuit again at Syracuse.

◈ ◈ ◈

The trotting mares Bertha Carey 2:11¼ and Francis Graham 2:11 went lame and have been shipped home to Memphis hy Mr. Geers. The former is owned hy R. J. MacKenzie.

◈ ◈ ◈

The "pace that kills" on the Big Ring is getting in its work. In two of the four races on the opening day's card at Pittshurgh last week, only four horses made up the field of starters.

◈ ◈ ◈

Capt. C. P. McCan attended the Portland races and reports The Bondsman in the pink of condition. Orlena 2:11¼ has a yearling colt hy The Bondsman of especial promise. This one comes of strong foundation maternally and ought to he a top notcher.

◈ ◈ ◈

Recent advices from the Dan Patch Farm at Savage, Minn., report Dazzle Patch 2:09¾ stepping a little faster in his work with each succeeding week. A mile last week in 2:08, with the last half in 1:03, is a fair sample of his ahility, and indicates that he is coming along nicely for Mr. Macey.

◈ ◈ ◈

Lafayette, Ind., August 25.—Memhers of a local stock huying firm hegan today huying horses which are to he shipped to France for use in the allied armies. The Lafayette firm announced it had received an order for 15,000 animals from the French government.

◈ ◈ ◈

Matt Zahner has moved his stable, consisting of three trotters, from Hollister to the San Jose Driving Park, and will train at the latter place next winter. The San Jose track was never in as good condition as at present; it is receiving the proper amount of care and is watered regularly, and the grounds are receiving a thorough cleaning up.

◈ ◈ ◈

Bonniola, the three-year-old filly that Henry Helman won with in the comhination trot and pace at Portland is hy Bonaday 2:11¼, dam Addiola Mack hy McKinney, second dam hy Direct, third dam hy Steinway, etc. She is a youngster of nice conformation, sweet disposition and a most attractive trotting gait. The filly's manners and way of going are very creditahle to the careful preparation Mr. Helman has given her.

◈ ◈ ◈

Frank Childs, who had reason to expect such great things of the chestnut trotting gelding Major By By 2:19¼, was at Kalamazoo driving the little mare Miss New Sure in the 2:07 pace. He said that it had heen decided to hold the Major over until next year, and that he was shipped Monday, August 17th, to Spokane, Wash., to the Childs home.

◈ ◈ ◈

The wise road huilder of the future will think more of the horse of action than of a mere pleasure machine. The needs of the War Department are urgent in this direction and one-half of the road, at least, will he constructed for the use of iron-shod feet. In communities where these dual like roads exist, less ohjection to motor cars is made hy farmers and other drivers of horses.

◈ ◈ ◈

An unusual occurrence marked the recent meeting at Peoria, Ill., when the mare The Spartan Queen hy The Spartan, won the 2:12 trot, taking a record of 2:11½, while on the same day her four-year-old son, Isaac R. T., by Albingen, took a record of 2:11¾ in the 2:19 trot, in which he won second money. It is seldom that a mare and one of her produce have raced to as fast records at the same place and on the same day.

◈ ◈ ◈

Charley De Ryder aired his green pacing filly Madam Mac, 4, hy Expressive Mac 2:25½, on Friday of last week, the hest mile heing one in 2:07, last half in 1:03. Joe Patchen II. 2:03¼ worked in 2:10, going hetter gaited than he has any time recently, hut the Patchen horse and the rest of the Mackenzie-DeRyder string, with the exception of Maymack 2:07, and one other, are to he shipped to Detroit, where they will lay up until the Grand Circuit returns there this fall.

◈ ◈ ◈

Frederick Johnson, the husiness associate and personal friend of C. K. G. Billings, has shipped to Curles Neck farm a stahle of runners, including the great handicap horse Cock-o'-the-Walk, who is being broken to harness by Thad Logan, who trains the Billings trotters. Cock-o'-the-Walk is a son of Peep o' Day and highly thought of hy Mr. Johnson, who will ultimately retire him to the stud at Curles Neck.

◈ ◈ ◈

The three days' trotting meeting at Goshen was brought to a close Thursday afternoon when another world's record was placed on the historic track. John Splan of Lexington, who drove Rarus in 2:16 to a high-wheel sulky over the half-mile track at Toledo, Ohio, offered $100 to the driver who heat this record made hy Rarus in 1878. Three horses made the attempt, hut only one was ahle to heat the record. The chestnut stallion, Peter Billiken, driven hy William Hodson, went the mile in 2:14¼, estahlishing a new world's record.

Lord Dewey 2:02¼ will go against time for the world's stallion record on Monday, August 31st, the first day of the Grand Circuit meeting in Syracuse in connection with the New York State Fair. Dr. J. C. McCoy, owner of this sensational trotter and Rohert Snedeker are at the State Fair track conditioning Lord Dewey for the trial. Directum I is also at the track training to go in two minutes or hetter to capture the free-for-all pace which will be raced the same day, with seven starters.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture has arranged with A. E. Van Natta of Otterhein, Ind., the owner of the sensational pacing horse William, for an exhibition to sulky with prompter, on Monday, Septemher 7th, at Indianapolis, in which he will endeavor to lower the world's record of Dan Patch 1:55¼, made in an exhihition such as it is proposed to give William.

◈ ◈ ◈

Peter Scott 2:07 was sold hy Walter Cox to Thomas W. Murphy for $30,000 real money last week. Murphy was acting for a Pittsburg syndicate. If Lassie McGregor stays good the remainder of the season, Peter Scott will he held over for next year's stakes. He is a green horse under the new rules, has trotted in 2:05½ in a race, and will he hard to heat in another year.

◈ ◈ ◈

Sanford Small, Neponset, Mass., who sold Peter Scott to Tom Murphy for $30,000, purchased the gray stallion Earl Jr. 2:01½, from R. C. Lashury of Broad Brook, Conn., and has turned him over to Walter Cox to race. The gray stallion paced nearly all of his hest races while a memher of the Cox stahle, and the New Hompshire reinsman helieves that there is a good race or two left in the veteran side-wheler.

◈ ◈ ◈

Another world's record was made at the Goshen track Wednesday afternoon for two successive heats over a two-lap course when Billy M. paced the second and third heats in the 2:08 class in 2:04 and 2:04¾ and won a special prize of $100 offered hy William J. Andrews, the driver of the pacer that first beat 2:04¾ at the meeting. Mr. Andrews drove John R. Gentry to this mark in 1900.

◈ ◈ ◈

The world's champion yearling, Airdale (1) 2:15¾, was given a time record of 2:09 at Grand Rapids hy Lon McDonald. He is the third three-year-old stallion that Lon McDonald has put in the 2:10 list this season, the others heing Ortolan Axworthy 2:07½ and Ahdell M. (3) 2:09¾. The latter is also a time record and in him and Aairdale McDonald should have a pair of high-class aged horses for the stakes provided they are kept eligihle to the slow classes.

◈ ◈ ◈

The feature of the Gentlemen's Driving and Riding Cluh matinee at City Park, Denver, last Saturday was the exhihition of Charles E. Guy's famous jumper, Shamrock. This grand little horse which has heen in all the leading horse shows ahroad was originally purchased in Ireland hy Judge Moore, who won the high jump at Madison Square Garden with him in 1912, defeating all the crack jumpers in the country. He has always been ridden hy a man, hut last week Mrs. Grace Maxwell give quite a remarkahle performance hy riding and jumping the little black over six feet two inches.

◈ ◈ ◈

A. L. Camp, the well known Colorado trainer and driver of the Red Bird Stock Farm at Greeley, entered the horse Espiere in the races recently held at Overland Park, Denver, and won, making a mark of 2:08¼. The feat is all the more remarkahle hecause of the fact that Espiere had raced with front shoes hut did not carry hind shoes. He dropped the second heat hecause of losing one of the shoes. Not for many years has a horse appeared in the race unshod, at least of which there is any record, although one was driven hy W. H. (Knapsack) McCarthy, in New York, some years ago. The race of Espiere must have created a great deal of interest, particularly among the horseshoers who witnessed it, but heing driven hy Mr. Camp they might readily conclude that he was previously in possession of the hest judgment as to what his horse needed to do the hest work.

◈ ◈ ◈

By virtue of the performance of her daughter Ideal McKinney, hy McKinney 2:11¼, who took a trotting record of 2:20½ at Norristown, Pa., last week, the great hroodmare Leonor 2:24 is now the dam of seven standard performers, or eight if we count the record of one of them at hoth gaits. The lis is as follows: Jennie Mac 2:09 (p); Dock Book 2:10 (p. 2:18¼); Miss Jessie 2:13¾; Judd 2:24¼ (p); Wallace McKinney 2:26¼, and Zealous 2:26¼. Wallace McKinney is credited with ten trotters and thirteen pacers to the close of last season, and Leonor's daughters have also contrihuted to her fame by producing Silver Coin 2:10, Cuate 2:13¼, and Hope So 2:27¼. Two other sons of the old mare, George B. Mac and Esperanto McKinney, hoth by McKinney, should have heen added to her list long ago, as the former, a pacer, has beaten 2:10 in his work, while Esperanto McKinney has trotted hetter than 2:15. Little can he said of Leonor's pedigree, which is short. She was hred by C. A. Durfee, of Los Angeles, Cal., foaled in 1884, and got hy Dashwood, out of Geraldine hy Echo. There the narrative stops. Dashwood is hy Legal Tender, who had almost no pedigree, out of Grave's Maid by Volunteer, and Echo is a son of Hamhletonian 10, whose chief claim to distinction is the fact that he sired the dam of Direct 2:05½—Trotter and Pacer.

Peter Volo's racing career is fairly well known, hut it will he hriefly reviewed. He is the only trotter that was a champion at one, two and three years. He started only once as a yearling and that in a trial against time. Driven hy Ed Willis he reduced the world's record of Miss Stokes from 2:19¼ to 2:19. Murphy received the horse in January, 1913. At first he gave considerahle trouhle because he would persist in pacing. Murphy was very patient with him and finally induced the colt to establish his gait without the use of excessive weight. When the gait was established Murphy told his friends that he had the greatest trotter that was ever foaled and developments have proven his prognostications correct. As a two-year-old he trotted in a race in 2:04½, thus lowering the two-year-old record of Native Belle 2:07¾, and trotting faster than any three- or four-year-old trotter had ever done.

◈ ◈ ◈

At Galeshurg this week one of the special features of the meeting will he an attempt hy the Chicago pacer, Dr. Burns Jr. 2:04¼, to beat his record. This handsome stallion, in the hands of Trainer Al Whitney, has shown wonderful form on the Grand Circuit. He was there ohliged to race against the phenomenal colt William, and could not heat him—hut he won second money in the race at North Randall, Ohio, when William lowered the two-heat record, and did the same thing again at Grand Rapids, when William broke the three-heat record and for the first time in history paced a mile against a field of horses in a regular race of heats in 2:00. In the first heat of this race Dr. Burns Jr. was so close to the winner that his separate official time was 2:01. Whitney thinks that if the Galeshurg track is good, and other conditions favor, he can drive the stallion a mile there very close to 2:00, and it would not he surprising if he did.

◈ ◈ ◈

According to report, William, the unheaten champion pacer of 1914, will not appear again in a race this year, W. W. Marvin, his owner, having decided that William has gained sufficient fame as a racer. Hereafter Bill will be reserved exclusively for exhihitions, which means that he will gradually he prepared for an attempt against the world's record of 1:55¼, now held hy Dan Patch. Also, Dr. Burns Jr., the Cleveland-owned pacer, which has chased William to all his record-hreaking stunts, will he retired for the rest of the season. But Dr. Burns Jr. will not he saved for exhihitions. Instead he will he sent one fast mile for a hreeders' record, and will then he saved over for the hig features of 1915. At present Dr. Burns Jr. has a mark of 2:04¼ and has been separately timed in 2:01 in a race. By virtue of not having won a race this year, he gains a second allowance, and next season will he eligihle to the 2:06 class. Therefore, Dr. Burns Jr. will he headed for the two $20,000 2:06 paces at the Panama Exposition, as well as an extensive campaign in the stakes to which he will he eligible.

◈ ◈ ◈

Reports sent out from Saratoga told of the performance of Uhlan 1:58, under saddle, in which he trotted an eighth of a mile in 13 seconds with 192 pounds up. If this is correct, the champion has done something never even approached hy a trotter, himself included. I consider this feat more remarkable than his mile in 1:58, and I know of many thoroughhreds incapahle of duplicating it. The average thoroughhred has speed enough to run an eighth in 11 seconds with ahout 115 pounds up, and while, under certain conditions, horses have covered this distance in faster time, 11 seconds will stop ninety per cent. of them. I have timed at least a thousand thoroughhreds, yet never saw one carry as much as 125 pounds and run the distance in faster time, and I douht very much if any runner can he found at Saratoga capahle of carrying 192 pounds and covering an eighth in 12 seconds. If Uhlan trotted this distance in 13 seconds with his owner up, it is good betting that he can do an eighth in 12 seconds with 110 up and ridden hy one of the hest jockeys at The Spa.—Hawley, in the Horse Breeder.

◈ ◈ ◈

Charles Dean and his son, Charles Jr., showed up some pretty fair timher during the week at Janesville, including the trotting filly Susie Zomhro, the pacers J. O. and Beau Beaucaire, and the four-year-old filly Baroness Amalia, 4, 2:18½. Susie Zomhro only had a jog in the colt trot and won like a true daughter of her sire, the mighty Zomhro 2:11. J. O. may not he good enough to cope with the Grand Circuit stars, hut out west he can take care of himself pretty well, thank you. Beau Beaucaire is a slick going rascal and seemed to he under pretty strong restraint at the end. He is a five-year-old chestnut stallion hy Waltz 2:22¼, dam Charlotte Wood, hy Argot Wilkes, p. 2:14¼, and like Ahu Tahel, was hred hy M. W. Johnson, Assumption, Ill. Baroness Amalia is the filly that Charley started a few times last year on the Great Western. She is owned hy Sol Schloss, Indianapolis, Ind. Alvin W. 2:20¼ looked to have a splendid chance in his race, hut made a hreak in the third heat and was distanced. Alvin was the star three-year-old of these parts in 1912 and was gelded and laid over last season. Charles Jr. drove Baroness Amalia and made a nice joh of it. Charles made a hig hit in Wisconsin in 1912, when he all hut swept the hoards in the southern part of the State with Billy Smith, El Vivillo, James T. Boyle, Alvin W., Spriggan and others, and he found a warm welcome awaiting him from racegoers in these parts.

After two years' residence on the Pacific Coast, Al Russell returned to Minot, N. D., where he is racing a stable for D. A. Dinnie, owner of Don Densmore, p. 2:02¼ and others. Russell will be recalled as the developer of Don Densmore, and while previously in the employ of Mr. Dinnie had a very successful stable. All of Russell's horses reflect the careful training and care they had the past spring and winter, and every one knows that the men who can successfully cope with him in a horse race are few and far between. Don Densmore is the stable's headliner, and the great son of Pactolus 2:12¾ looks as fit as he ever did in his life. Don is a loafer at all times and requires strenuous driving to make him exert himself, but when he is well woke up he can pretty nearly take the measure of any western pacer. He paced the Grand Forks, N. D., half-mile track in 2:06¼ to defeat George Gano and Rob Roy, and won at Janesville in 2:05¼, 2:05¾ and 2:07, coming from far behind each heat to pick up Ella M. Bessie Bee, p. 2:06¼, is also in Russell's stable and has won three of her four starts to date. Al also has two colts by Don Densmore, Don B. 4, 2:16¼ and Don Conamore, 3, 2:18¾, both race-winners and demonstrating that Don Densmore is sure to be a great sire. Lauretta Todd, 4, 2:22¼, trotting daughter of Sorrento Todd 2:11, has only started a couple of times but has won. Baron Wizard, p. 2:16¼, is a recent addition to the stable. To date Al's horses have started in nineteen races, won eleven, been second in two; third in four; fourth in one and once unplaced, winning $3,360.

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Buffalo, August 26.—Grand Opera, who has several big stake events to fill this season, will have to remain in Canada as a result of the conflict in European countries. The horse is owned by Smith and Proctor of Toronto and trained by Havis James. Today they received orders from the Canadian Government not to take the horse out of Canada. The owners brought Grand Opera to the Canadian track yesterday for the Fort Erie purse stake of $5,000, the horse finishing third in the race.

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RACING ON THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Pittsburg, August 22.—Anna Bradford, the black filly by Todd Mac, featured the closing day of the Grand Circuit meeting on the Brunot's Island track here, by lowering the world's record for three-year-olds on a mile track. The Kentucky filly, without urging from her driver, T. W. Murphy, circled the track in the second heat of the pace for three-year-olds in 2:03¼. Anna Bradford at Kalamazoo last week equaled the record for three-year-old fillies. The mile record for three-year-olds had been held by William, who set the mark at 2:05 last summer. The track was rather heavy from yesterday's rain.

The 2:12 pace, valued at $1000, furnished the best race of the afternoon. It took six heats to decide the winner. Sellers D. took the first heat and Don Patch took the third and fourth heats.

Little Bernice, after winning the second heat, showed great staying powers and took the fifth and sixth heats.

Fair Virginia won the 2:24 trot in straight heats without trouble. The pace for three-year-olds went to Anna Bradford, who won the first heat in 2:06 and the second in 2:03¼. Summary:

2:24 trot; purse $1000:
Fair Virginia, b. m. (Cox) 1 1 1
Tommy Deforrest, br. c. (Osborne) 2 2 2
Berne, b. s. (Rodney) 3 3 3
Gambette Moko, b. s. (Proctor)..................4 4 4
Time—2:13½, 2:15½, 2:12½.

2:13 pace; three in five; $1000:
Little Bernice, b. m. (Frost).............3 1 5 2 1 1
Don Patch, br. c. (Jamison)..............4 5 1 1 2 2
Sellers D., b. g. (Garrison)...............1 3 3 3 4 3
Also started—Frank Patch, br. s. (Cox); Lustrous McKinney, b. g. (Rodney); Nelly Temple, b. m. (Murphy).
Time—2:06¼, 2:06¼, 2:07½, 2:08, 2:08, 2:10.

Three-year-old pace; two in three; $1000:
Anna Bradford, b. f. (Murphy)........................1 1
Squantum, b. g. (McDonald)...........................2 2
Budd Elliott, br. c. (Geers)............................3 3
Robert Frisco, br. g. (McMahon).....................4 4
Time—2:06, 2:03¼.

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Buffalo (N. Y.), August 25.—Despite the recent heavy rains, the track at Fort Erie, Ont., was in good shape for the opening of the Grand Circuit races this afternoon. No records were broken, but fast time was made in the four events carded.

King Couchman, driven by Dick McMahon, won the Fort Erie stake of $5000 for 2:11 pacers. The winner of the Chamber of Commerce stake at Detroit sold favorite and won the race in straight heats, the best time being 2:05¼. Samelia, driven by Walter Cox, finished second in each heat. The summary:

2:15 trot, three in five, purse $1000:
The Temptress, b. m. by The Exponent (Murphy) 1 3 1 1
Fair Virginia, b. m. (Cox) 5 1 3 2
Hazel Lang, ch. m. (Andrews)...............2 2 7 3
Also started—Adella Watts, b. m. (McDevitt); Tom Deforrest, b. h. (Osborne); St. Frisco, b. m. (Geers); Alta Coast, b. m. (Dempsey); The Rebuttal, b. m. (McMahon).
Time—2:10½, 2:11, 2:10½, 2:11½.

2:11 pace, three in five, the Fort Erie purse, $5000:
King Couchman, b. g. by Atlantic King (McMahon) 1 1 1
Camelia, b. m. (Cox) 2 2 2
Irene Beau, ch. m. ((Murphy)......................8 3 3
Grand Opera, b. h. (James).........................3 4 4
Also started—Gilbert M., b. g. (Winslow); Peter S., b. g. (DeRyder); Sellers D., b. g. (Garrison); Shade Line, ch. h. (Owen).
Time—2:05½, 2:05½, 2:07¼.

2:10 trot, three in five, Dominion of Canada purse, $2,000:
Star Winter, b. g. by Ed Winter (McDonald)...1 1 1
Lady Grattan, ch. m. (Cox)........................2 2 3
Brighton B., b. g. (Murphy)........................3 3 2
Also started—Harry J. S., blk. h. (Andrews); Bismaya, b. m. (Proctor).
Time—2:08½, 2:09, 2:07¼.

2:06 trot, three in five, purse $1000:
Guy Nellow, rn. m. by Guy Axworthy (Geers)..1 1 1
King Clansman, blk. h. (McMahon)..............2 4 2
Grace, ch. m. (McDevitt)..........................3 2 4
Also started—Robert Milroi, b. g. (Snow); Ben Zolock, b. g. (Garrison); Don Labor, b. g. (McDonald).
Time—2:07¾, 2:08¼, 2:10.

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Buffalo, August 26.—Only four horses started in the King George V. $5,000 stake for 2:14 trotters, the feature of the second day's Grand Circuit races at the Fort Erie track this afternoon. The big race was won by Lassie McGregor, but for a time it was thought Margaret Druien would draw down first money.

After Oakdale had won the first heat of the Queen City stake for 2:08 trotters the judges ordered all bets off on the heat. The gray gelding covered the mile in 2:12. Omar won the next three heats and the race, and the judges after investigation announced that no further ruling would be made in the matter.

Omar's best time for the mile was 2:06¼. Maymack, trotting queen of the West, was outclassed, finishing out of the money. The summary:

Buffalo Drivers' Futurity for three-year-olds; mile heats, best two in three:
Lyndon, b. s. by Kentucky Todd (E. I. White)......1 1
Bee Linsworthy, ch. f. (H. J. Goodsmile)...........2 2
Madsey, b. g. (Rider Lattimer).......................3 3
Miss ada, b. f. (Paully) 4 4
Time—2:22¼, 2:23½.

The King George V. $5000, 2:14 trot, three in five:
Lassie McGregor, b. m. by Jay McGregor (Murphy) 1 1 3 2 1
Margaret Druien, b. m. (Cox)...............2 2 1 1 2
The Guide, b. h. (Geers).....................3 3 2 3 3
McCloskey, br. g. (McDonald)..............4 dis
Time—2:09½, 2:07¼, 2:08¼, 2:07½, 2:08.

2:07 pace, purse $1000, three in five:
R. H. Breat, b. g. by Wapanee (Grady).........1 1 1
Frank Patch, br. s. (Cox)..........................4 2 2
Rastus, br. g. (McDonald) 2 3 6
Also started—Little Bernice, b. f. (Frost); Napoleon Direct, ch. s. (Geers); Garna G., br. g. (Garrison); Marietta, blk. m. (Murphy)...
Time—2:07¼, 2:05¼, 2:05½.

Queen City Stake, $2000, 2:08 trot, three in five:
Omar, b. g. by Noblesse (Floyd)............3 1 1 1
Oakdale, gr. g. (McDonald) 1 4 5 4
Reusens, ch. g. (Geers).......................4 5 2 2
Also started—Tommy Horn, b. g. (Owen); Maymack, b. m. (DeRyder); Lumline, b. m. (Murphy); Judson Girl, b. m. (Cox).
Time—2:12, 2:06¼, 2:06¾, 2:08½.

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Buffalo (N. Y.), August 27.—Frank Bogash Jr. won the free-for-all pace, the closing event of the Grand Circuit races at Fort Erie, Ont., today, pacing the final mile in 2:02¾. The horse sold a prohibitive favorite and won in straight heats.

The 2:11 trot did not fill and was declared off, but one of the best races of the meeting was witnessed in the opening event for 2:12 pacers. Eleven horses started and the race went six heats to decide the winner.

Jones, driving Our Colonel, favorite in the pools for the 2:04 pacers, was removed by the judges after Our Colonel had finished behind Del Rey and Pickles, the time for the mile being 2:09. Our Colonel lost the second heat to Del Rey, but won the next three and the race. Summaries:

2:12 pace, purse $1000, three in five:
Countess Mabel, b. m. by Bel (Cox)......8 9 1 8 1 1
Leita Patchen, b. m. (Snow).............5 3 10 1 2 2
Fred Deforrest, b. s. (Osborn)...........2 1 8 3 3 3
Grand Opera, b. s. (James)..............1 2 3 6 4 4
Also started—Don Patchen, br. g. (Floyd); Shade Line, ch. s. (Owens); Edith C., ch. m. (McGarvin); Baron Alcyone, b. g. (Ernest); T. C. S., b. g. (Murpby); Tbe Reverend, b. s. (McMahon); Nelda Schnell, b. m. (Garrison).
Time—2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:08¼, 2:09¼, 2:10½.

2:04 pace, purse $1000, tbree in five:
Our Colonel, b. s. by Colonel Cochran (Jones-Childs) 3 2 1 1 1
Del Rey, b. s. (Cox) 1 1 2 2 2
Pickles, b. m. (Jackson).....................2 4 3 3 4
Baron A., b. s. (McMahon)..................4 3 4 4 3
Time—2:09, 2:04¾, 2:04½, 2:05¼, 2:06¼.

Free-for-all pace, sweepstakes:
Frank Bogash Jr., b. g. by Frank Bogash (Murphy) 1 1 1
Earl Jr., gr. g. (Cox) 2 2 2
Hal B. Jr., blk. h. (McEwen).....................3 3 3
Time—2:07, 2:06¼, 2:02¾.

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THE JUDGES' STAND WRONGLY PLACED.

In the 2:08 pace at Cleveland, Ohio, last week at the end of the fifth heat, Fred W. and Cleo B. had each won two heats and the finish between Fred W. and Lowanda, a new contender, was very close for the fifth heat. The judges were divided in their opinions and when Presiding Judge Yates started to announce the crowd protested so loudly that Owner Pennock rushed into the stand and after consulting with the judges, and after they had learned by the demonstration, that the majority of the spectators had seen Lowanda first, the judges admitting that they had erred, announced Lowanda winner of the heat. In his first announcement Mr. Yates had only said: "The fifth and final heat." That of course meant that Fred W. had been seen first. The judges' stand at Cranwood, like at many half-mile tracks, is on the opposite side of the track from the grandstand and many close finishes are seen differently by the judges than by the public. Mr. Dwyer, the owner of Fred W., entered a protest after Cleo B. had won the sixth and deciding heat.

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A peculiar feature of the time made by Peter Volo (2) 2:04½ last week in winning The Horseman Futurity lies in the fact that his first heat equaled the record of Colorado E. (3) 2:04¾, his second that of Don Chenault (3) 2:05¾ and his third that of General Watts (3) 2:06¾.

THE MATTER OF INBREEDING.

I wish I could make breeders regard from a wholly different poiut of view the question of breeding for their own racing, and that of breeding for sale. The latter is past praying for, and the latest craze—generally an untried horse at a huge fee is essential. But why should a man breeding for his own purposes join in this sheep-like rush after the ignotum which is for the instant pro magnifico, and later on peters out into nothingness. Breeders for sale are bound to defer to these fads and fancies, and, even so, they often get caught by the ebbing tide before they can put a yearling on the market. A man who breeds his own racing stock, however, should regard the position from a wholly different point of view, for I am certain that such degeneracy as there may be in the British thoroughbred is due to the continuous inbreeding for many, many years. Inbreeding properly understood is right enough, for it has again and again been usefully resorted to in hounds and all sorts of stock, but what has been done in England resembles the old-time habit before railways enabled people to travel, and that was continuous inbreeding in villages, the inhabitants of which did not go ten miles away in their lifetimes. In my time, at Kilvington, in Yorkshire, there was a Tom Palliser—a great character—and the Church Register, or whatever you call it, shows that there was also a Thomas Pallacere living there in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The people of these villages interbred, and seldom went outside their ten-mile radius. There was always a village idiot in the days to which I refer. You do not find village idiots now, when conveyance by bicycle or otherwise outside the ten-mile radius has rendered outside marriages so common. Now, this is exactly my point as regards bloodstock breeding, for the people who run after fashion are all in a groove, and are asking for the production of rogues and jades, just as the old ten-mile radius villagers degenerated into at least one village idiot.—[The Special Commissioner in London Sportsman.

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EFFECT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

["Reader," in The Thoroughbred Record.]

Lexington, Ky., August 12, 1914.

I wonder if the breeders and turfmen of this country fully appreciate the effect this great war in Europe will have on the thoroughbred horse business in these United States? When war was first declared, I admit I thought it would entail as great a hardship upon them as did the blue laws of Governor Hughes and his fanatical followers, which ruined thousands of families and came near exterminating a great industry for our people. After mature reflection, I see it now in an entirely different light. With the continuance of war for a year or two, there can be but one result. All the great studs embraced within the theatre of war will be scattered over the face of the earth, and the horses not destroyed will be extremely difficult to identify on the return of peace. France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, where so many great thoroughbred studs are located, will naturally suffer greater loss of horses than Great Britain, where it is not probable that the war will be brought to their doors. Yet the English people know the value of thoroughbreds for army purposes probably better than any other nation, and it is almost a certainty that there will be requisitions on all their studs for such horses and mares as are fit for cavalry remounts which will bring a serious shortage in the numbers of their breeding stock. After the return of peace, it will be years before England can fill its depleted studs and supply the demand of Europe for thoroughbred horses.

Now, in this country, we have possibly about one-half as many thoroughbred horses as were here five years ago. We know what is the effect of demand and supply upon any market, and I don't think it would require either much imagination or business acumen on the part of owners to see what their good thoroughbreds in the near future will be worth to them—both in the markets at home and abroad. Let those who can, keep what they have, and those that have not, buy all they can pay for, and reap the profit they so much need and that is sure to come to them.

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CARE OF THE FOAL.

If the mare foals in the barn one should provide her with a roomy box stall with plenty of straw. Within an hour after the arrival of the colt it should be standing and getting its first nourishment. If it cannot stand, give it help, as the first milk is valuable not only as a food but also as a natural purge which rids the intestines of the meconium.

It is well to put a wide bandage around the body of the colt and protect the navel from becoming infected from the stable. Some use a dusting powder of equal parts tannic and boracic acid on the navel before applying the bandage. The navel should be kept protected until it becomes dry.

If the colt strains considerably soon after birth one should relieve this suffering by warm water injections. If the first faeces are very hard a dose of raw linseed oil will be advisable.—L. C. Barnes, Colorado Agricultural College.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

THE FIRST TWO-MINUTE PACER.

Eighteen years ago John R. Gentry, by pacing a mile against time in 2:00½, demonstrated the fact that the two-minute harness horse was a possibility. The next season (1897) that possibility became a reality when Star Pointer paced a mile against time in 1:59¼ at Readville, Mass. Since then a number of other harness race horses, both trotters and pacers, have covered the mile in two minutes or better—but always against time or in exhibition races. Two minutes was reached in competition by the pacer Minor Heir at Galesburg, Ill., four years ago—August 25, 1910—but the feat was achieved in an exhibition dash against other horses owner or controlled by his owner. Again, on September 12th of the same season, the same marvelous stallion, under the same circumstances, at Indianapolis, Ind., covered the mile in 1:59. But never, until Wednesday, August 5th, at Grand Rapids, Mich., did any horse race in "even time" in a regular class race for which entries were opened for all horses eligible, and in which a field of starters took the word, each of which was owned by different parties and was racing for different interests.

For many years horsemen have been looking forward to such a performance, but always, until William realized their dreams, have those horses which threatened to achieve the goal halted this side of it. In a special match race against Joe Patchen, at Springfield, Ill., in 1897, Star Pointer paced a heat in 2:00½. At Lexington, Ky., in 1908, in the Tennessee stake, Minor Heir equaled this time, and still again, at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1911, Evelyn W. covered the mile in 2:00½ in a contested heat race, against other horses. It has remained for William to do what none of these speed marvels did—he has paced in 2:00 in a contested heat race, against a field of horses, and has placed himself upon record as the first genuine two-minute race horse in light harness history.

William is only four years old. Of the five other pacers that have entered the two-minute list, when he first did so Dan Patch 1:55¼ was six years of age; Minor Heir 1:58½ was six; Audubon Boy 1:59¼ was eight; Star Pointer 1:59¼ was eight; and Prince Alert 1:59½ was eleven. It will be seen that William is two years younger than the youngest of them, and that they were, on the average, nearly twice as old as he now is, their average age at the time of acquiring two-minute honors having been 7 4-5 years.

William is the first pacer in history, likewise the first harness performer, to pace in two minutes in a regular public race against a field of horses; also the first horse in history to enter the two-minute list in a race.

He is the first and only colt performer to enter the two-minute list.

He holds the world's record not only for four-year-old pacers, but for three-year-olds as well—2:05 over a mile track and 2:09 over a half-mile track.

He holds the world's record for three consecutive heats in a race by a pacer of any age or sex—2:00½, 2:00, 2:02½, average time 2:01. The previous best record was 2:02¾, 2:01¾, 2:02, average time 2:02 1-6, by the aged performer Independence Boy.

He holds the world's record for the fastest first heat ever paced in a race, 2:00½, also the fastest second heat, 2:00.

He holds the world's record for a two-heat race by a pacing stallion, 2:02, 2:02¾.

He has to date started in nine races, six as a three-year-old and three as a four-year-old, winning them all without the loss of a single heat.

He has paced a last quarter, in a public race (at Detroit), in 28 seconds flat, official time.

He goes free-legged, wears few boots, plain, light shoes, has perfect racing manners, and has never been known to make a break after taking the word.

Pacing history may be searched in vain for anything approaching this record.

William is a solid bay colt, without white, foaled 1910, and bred by A. Earl Van Atta, Otterbein, Ind., who still owns him, although, we believe, a racing interest in him is owned by his trainer, William W. Marvin, of Lafayette, Ind. Incidentally it may be said that William increases the pre-eminence of the Hoosier State as a producer of pacers. There are now just six in the two-minute list, and three of them, or fifty per cent., were bred and raised in Indiana, namely: Dan Patch 1:55¼; Prince Alert 1:59½, and William 4, 2:00.

As stated above, William has, to date, started in nine races, winning them all without the loss of a single heat. He has contested in all 20 heats. As a three-year-old he raced four over half-mile tracks in the average time of 2:07¼. As a four-year-old he has raced eight heats, all over mile tracks, in the average time of 2:02¾.

William is an exponent of the notable Wilkes-Nutwood cross, his sire, the pacer Abe J. 2:10, being a son of San Meto (4) 2:13¼, he a son of Simmons 2:28, by George Wilkes 2:22; while his dam, the pacer Lizzie C. 2:20½, is by Jaywood (6551), son of Nutwood 2:18¾. The Wilkes-Nutwood combination has given many sensational performers, among which are the following pacers:

Vernon McKinney 2:01½, winner of the C. of C. stake in 1911, and former holder of the world's race record for a three-heat race by a pacing stallion .

Leata J. 2:03, the champion green pacing mare and leading money-winning pacing mare of 1913.

George Gano 2:02, winner of the C. of C. of 1909, and leading money-winning pacer of the same season; also joint holder with Minor Heir of the world's record for pacing teams, 2:02.

Branham Baughman 2:04¼, the leading money-winning pacer of 1911.

Jerry B. 2:04½, winner of many stakes and purses, including the Tennessee stake at Lexington in 1908, the world's record seven-heat race.

Red Bow 2:04, R. F. D. 2:05, and many others.

PETER VOLO 2:04½.

Thomas W. Murphy, driver of Peter Volo, is one of the most taciturn and reticent of all reinsmen, especially has he been so in recent years when, as the leading money winning driver, he is being constantly bothered with questions from bettors looking for information about the condition of horses he is going to race, but to his friends, when asked about Peter Volo, he becomes almost loquacious and will expatiate on the greatness of his three-year-old.

"He is the greatest trotter the world has ever seen," Murphy said after last week's race. "Driving him is like running an automobile. If you want him to go fast h will go fast, if you want him to go slow he will go slow. He can change from one speed to another without missing a step. His round frictionionless action in front is simply marvelous. When I drive him I imagine he is running on a wheel in front that just keeps rolling on and rolling on. You know what most trotters will do while going at a high rate of speed if you attempt to take them back—they will roll and toss and hop and hitch, but I can talk Volo back from a two minute clip to a 2:10 shot without observing the least roughness in his stride. He will just slow up naturally like a good horse does that has just finished a fast mile. I never felt so safe behind any other horse in my life. He takes just the right hold of the bit,—it is a leather one, by the way,—and does not pull an ounce. I never saw a horse gaited exactly like him. He is almost a line trotter, except for being a trifle wide behind, still he goes straight behind; that is, he is not what is called passing gaited. He is even better gaited than last year. He carries less weight, no toe weights, and has narrowed up behind. I wouldn't know where to improve him a particle even if I could do so. He is a perfect horse. He doesn't know a thing but trot. He is a good feeler, a good eater, and one of those kind that doesn't care whether school keeps or not, and game to the core. He is the only trotter I ever had that I didn't have to make speed with. I like to brush my horses occasionally at somewhere near their limit, but I have never dared to do that with Peter Volo. He could always trot faster than I wanted him to in any workout. In the spring if I wanted a quarter in 32 seconds he gave it to me, if I thought he was ready for one in 31 seconds he was ready too, and so it went."—The Horseman.

GETTING THE HORSE'S CONFIDENCE.

There has been always something fascinating to me about buying, training and working with horses. I have studied and handled them all my life and now I am fifty-one years old and yet I am learning something new about "man's best friend" every day.

I once owned a beautiful Clydesdale horse, one of the best and most faithful animals at times that ever tightened a tug, but he had a habit of getting balky once in a while, perhaps on account of former bad driving or abuse, which are the causes of balkiness in a good many cases. This horse seemed to get up "cranky" some mornings. When he was in this mood the points of his ears would almost touch each other and this was the signal for trouble. The remedy was to hitch him up and keep puttering around the wagon, sometimes offering his mate a handful of oats. This would take his mind off his sulky mood. He seemed almost to court punishment at such times and not to let on that you noticed him was a sure cure. After a few minutes he would start off and be all right for a long time.

A few years ago I purchased a pair of horses that were very balky at times. I knew all about this when buying them and took a chance on reforming them. They were each different in disposition. One was as crafty as a fox and would not stand a bad driver. The other was a willing worker but had been abused. This is how I cured them—drove them around several times with the empty wagon, then I put on a very light load, after which I loaded them up gradually and after a time I had their confidence. I used them for three years and a better team to work I never owned.

I find that a few horses are born with a balky streak the same as others are kickers, but the majority of balkers and kickers are driven to it by careless drivers, overloads and abuse. A driver that does not know his business in nine cases out of ten starts to abuse and whip his horses when they get stuck with a load. A good teamster knows when a team has done its best when in a bad place. Instead of abusing the animals he does the very opposite, petting and encouraging them. It is wonderful how far a little judgment will go in getting a load out of a bad place. Sometimes it may be necessary to dig in front of the wheels or remove part of the load, but no one should ever let his temper allow him to abuse his team. It doesn't pay.—John Underwood in Farm Stock and Home.

Indian Hal p. 2:10¼; Hal Paxton p. 2:10¼; Lady Hal 2:16; Hal Norte p. 2:17¼, were new performers for Hal B. p. 2:04½, the first afternoon of the Portland meeting, and are all out of Altamont mares. Quite a showing for the old horses.

RECORDS AT GOSHEN TRACK.

Goshen, N. Y., August 18.—A crowd of 8,000 people turned out to witness the opening of the Metropolitan Circuit races at the historic track this afternoon. Two new records were established. Henrietta C. set a new track record of 2:09, clipping one second off the mark made by Shawbay for this course, and Reamy Macey established a new world's record over a mile and a two-lap course of 2:14½ for trotters under saddle when he won with The Wanderer, the second heat of this class, defeating Woodford Hodd. Vance Nuckols captured the 2:12 trot with Peter Billiken, after losing the third heat in 2:09 to Henrietta C. The mare would not score at the pole with the field, and the word in the fourth heat was given at the request of her driver with Henrietta C., a couple of lengths behind the others. She made a break just after the start, and also broke again after passing the half-mile post, finishing behind the flag. A handsome cup, known as the Hambletonian trophy, was offered by the Hon. Samuel McMillan of New York for the trotter winning the fastest race during the meeting.

WILLIAM AT MILWAUKEE.

William 2:00, the pacing sensation of 1914, will go against his record at the Wisconsin State Fair at Milwaukee the week of September 14-18. William is entered in the free-for-all pace at Milwaukee, but he will not start in that race, going against the mark he made at Grand Rapids, Mich., instead. Last week Superintendent of Speed R. J. White, and W. W. Marvin of Lafayette, Ind., completed arrangements for William's trial record at Milwaukee. Mr. Marvin is to receive $500 in any event for William's trial. If the famous four-year-old travels the Milwaukee track in 2:00 or better, Mr. Marvin will receive an additional $2,000.

It is expected that William will be sent from Indianapolis, where he will try for a new record the week preceding the Milwaukee fair, to the Milwaukee track. The agreement between Superintendent White and Mr. Marvin calls for two trials for a record on as many days, if Mr. Marvin desires more than one trial at the 2·00 mark. It is expected that William will make his first attempt at a new mark on State Day, Sept. 16th.

THE HORSEMAN AND SPIRIT OF THE TIMES FUTURITY.

In accordance with its usual custom The Horseman publishes a report of the receipts in the $15,000 Horseman and Spirit of the Times Futurity for foals of 1911:

1,385 nominators at $1	$ 1,385
889 second payments at $5	4,445
716 third payments at $5	3,580
18 final payments in two-year-old trot at $50	900
19 final payments in three-year-old trot at $150	475
15 final payments in three-year-old trot at $150	2,250
Deficit made up by D. J. Campau	1,965
	$15,000

It will be noticed that the owner of "The Horseman" was obliged to make up a deficit of $1,965 in this stake. In the past three years "The Horseman" has distributed $75,000 in futurity money to the breeders of this country, $53,949 of which was contributed by the breeders themselves and $11,051 by Daniel J. Campau, owner of "The Horseman," to make up deficits. What other paper has done so much in four years for the breeders of the United States?

When it is remembered that Horseman Futurities are guaranteed stakes, and that their conditions provide that any surplus received will be added to the purse, a great deal of credit is due to Mr. Campau for his liberality, as it is impossible for him to profit financially from the futurities. The horse world is the gainer for having such a substantial supporter. The sport would be better off if we had more like him.

ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD PACER.

Anna Bradford, a black filly by Todd Mac, last Saturday lowered the world's record for three-year-old pacers to 2:03¼ at the Pittsburgh meeting. The track was rather heavy but the filly paced the fast mile without urging from her driver. Anna Bradford was sired by Todd Mac 2:07¾ (son of Todd 2:14¾ and Edmonia 2:14¼); her dam Mary Louise 2:27½ was by J. J. Audubon 2:19; second dam Lois L. (dam of Allie Jay 2:08¼) by Allen Lowe 2:12; third dam Flaxy (dam of Audubon Boy 1:59¼) by Bourbon Wilkes 2845. Anna Bradford was the winner of the Horseman Futurity at Kalamazoo the week previous.

Many observant people have noticed that the sulky which is being drawn by the pacing marvel William 2:00, is constructed on a different plan from that commonly used, and it has aroused considerable discussion and attention. The seat of the William sulky, instead of being in the rear of the arch as usual, is directly over it, and the troublesome rear part of the shafts is entirely eliminated. Some claim that by this construction it is possible to build a more rigid, steadier-running and faster sulky than when the old style, overhanging seat is used. It seems as though there may be something in the idea, but what if all other drivers should adopt the same plan?

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Sept. 7.—Eureka, Cal. Eureka Blue Rock Club. Warren E. Innes, Secretary.

Sept. 7—Tacoma, Wasb. Tacoma Gun Club, E. W. Cooper, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $500 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 9—San Francisco, Cal. Golden Gate Gun Club, T. D. Riley, President.

Sept. 22, 23—San Jose, Cal. San Jose Blue Rock Club, C. N. Ford, Secretary.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Sept. 28, 29—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Arlz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Arlz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each montb. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of eacb month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 4,5—Vancouver Exhibition Association, Vancouver, B. C. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

ECHOES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

[By August Wolf.]

Edmonton Trades and Labor council, at its last regular meeting, instructed the members of its executive committee to confer with officials of the provincial government of Alberta in respect to removing all fees for licenses to shoot ducks, prairie chickens or any other game tbat can be used as food during the regular season while the European war is in progress.

The action, it is explained by officials of the organization, was taken with a view to relieving conditions, consequent upon the closing of public and private work in central and northern Alberta as a result of the financial stringency caused by the armed conflict overseas. Tbe only restriction which the council would impose would be to prohibit the sale of game.

"There are hundreds of thousands of wild birds in the upper parts of Alberta," an official of the council said, "and, with tbe license fees abolished for the time being, many of our men could go into the country and provide one of the largest items of food supply for the winter.

"It is not purposed to exterminate the wild birds or other game; but we do believe that tbe abolishing of licenses would do much to solve the problem which many will have to face during the coming winter."

* * *

Benjamin Lawton, game warden of the province of Alberta, with headquarters at Edmonton, has just issued a special chart setting forth the open and closed season for game. The open season for mountain goats is September 1 to October 14. Only two male mountain sheep and two mountain goats may be taken by one person. Deer, caribou and moose may be shot from November 1 to December 14, but of deer and moose only male may be taken and of caribou only one. Ducks, swans, cranes, plover, rail coots and snipe may be shot from September 1 to December 31, and the sale and purchase is prohibited hetween March 1 and September 20. Prairie chicken and partridge may be shot during October and November but the number is limited to 10 a day and 100 for the season, with the sale prohibited. Hungarian partridge may be shot during October and November, being limited to five birds a day and 25 birds for the season, and the sale prohibited. Fox, mink, fisher and marten may be hunted during November, December and January, February and March, and otter and muskrats during November, December, January, February, March and April. There shall be no Sunday shooting.

Upper Sacramento trout fishing is improving at Dunsmuir. Good catches are being made, the gray hackle fly with yellow or red body being the best killing lure.

THE NATURE MAN.

[By Wilbur Hall.]

To the canyon's depths, where the river tumbles and splashes;
Where tbe cool pools lie, or some cascade foams and flashes;
Where each bend reveals a picture new and entrancing,
And the breeze is fresh and light on the water is dancing,
I am off and away—
Where the big fish play,
And I gain back a year of my life in a day.

In the heart of the hills where the trout stream swirls and dashes—
Purls and murmurs, or roars through the rocky gashes;
There, with my face to the sun and my line cast singing,
I am master at last and care is a-winging.
Though my catch be small,
The catch is not all,
For I've beard and have answered tbe out-of-doors call.

CATALINA ISLAND SHEEP HUNTING.

Hunting goats on Catalina Island has been in vogue for some years past. These animals are the familiar domistic "billy" variety run wild. At that, the game of bagging one of tbe agile cliff climbers was a task of no easy nature. To secure a good head has been an ambition not always successfully reacbed by keen hunters who have tried to do the trick.

Besides the "wild" goats the island is tenanted by a nimble footed and leathered lunged brand of sheep that, tolerated for years past as an animated seasoning of the picturesque higher regions, have now become in a way a nuisance, and efforts for their extinction were begun early this summer.

It seems, however, that the opening campaign against the animals was a bit more baffling than contemplated.

As the professional hunters hired by the Banning company to rid the island of its cliff-climbing sheep of uncertain breed could not do so, visitors to the magic isle have been invited to take rifles in hand and sally forth. The company is tired of the sheep, but the sheep are delighted with the island and propose to remain there and multiply forever.

The company desires to restock the island with imported thoroughbreds, but it first wants to clear the island of its present sheep. It wants more wool and less sheep, whereas the present breed is of much sheep and little wool. In horns, legs, muscle and wind the Catalina sheep are marvels.

The cliffs of Catalina rise romantically from the sea to heights of 2,200 feet in places and their surfaces are cleft by narrow chasms which seem bottomless. Up these rocky precipices the sheep climb like flies on a dining-room wall and across the breath-taking chasms the sheep leap gaily while the hunter climbs laboriously after them, 1000 feet below.

When Cabrillo, tbe Spanish navigator, discovered Catalina in 1542 he found it densely populated with Indians, history says, but no mention is made of sheep. Viscaino visited it in 1602 and thereafter the isle was a landing place for pirates and explorers for decades. Some of them put ashore a few sheep and these multiplied amazingly. They formed a hardy and distinct breed as capable of climbing as the wild Rocky mountain sheep and goats, and nearly as untamable.

Later other sheep were placed on the island and restrained by pastures. At times the fences have been broken down in places and some of the sheep escaped to the peaks, joining the original inhabitants.

The cliff-climbing descendants of the old stock are the ones which defy the huntsmen. When they are located with glasses the men, rifles in hand, start upward from the mesas; but the sheep in the nearest band gaze calmly down upon the hunters until they hear a faint report or see a tiny wisp of smoke curl away from a rifle, then they begin to seek the clouds. Leaps of twenty feet are common feats for tbem. Led by a sturdy ram, they swiftly pass into territory which to reach a man must crawl like an ant and resort to the use of ropes, and when at last he has gained the objective point the sheep are miles away.

Catalina is twenty-two miles long and from a half-mile to eight miles wide. It is wild ground and the company having given up all hope of ever exterminating the wild sheep through its own employes, hired hunters. They climbed and shot aud climbed and shot for days, killed a few of the sure-footed quadrupeds, but the more they investigated the more sheep they found in the higher spots, so they finally quit and took up easier work on the mainland. And now the company offers the visitors a chance.

There is one wise old ram of immense size and strength, called Santa, leader of all tbe bands. and DE WITT —FIVE

owing to his great speed and confidence he often descends to the lower levels with his own band, where be has often been seen. He knows a rifle as well as anyone and at sight of one he rushes to the cliffs and spreads the alarm among all the cliff-dwellers. He has been shot at a thousand times, but seems to bear a charmed life.

Various expeditions of hunters have been after these sheep this summer—every individual setting forth determined to bring back a sheep. The Banning company employes on hearing their declarations smile quietly.

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE VENOM.

James A. Smith, the American Consul General at Calcutta, has sent an interesting communication to the United States Government describing the method by which venom is extracted from snakes for the purpose of preparing an antidote for snake bite.

In the twenty-five years from 1887 to 1891 the number of human beings killed by snakes in India was 543,991, or an average of 21,760 annually, according to official reports. During the same time snakes caused the death of 187,436 cattle. The mortality among human beings is so appalling that any steps taken to decrease the figure must be welcome.

In Central India the poisonous snakes usually found are comprised in four varieties—the cobra de capella, Russell's viper, karait, and the small viper. The king cobra, a huge reptile, is probably the most formidable and aggressive snake in the world, as it is always ready not only to attack but to pursue. It attains over fifteen feet in length, and will attack a human being unprovoked. The karait is a dark snake, whose bite is the cause of many deaths. The Russell's viper is an aggressive snake, striking with lightning-like rapidity, and its fangs are larger than those of any other Indian viper. The small viper is ten to twenty inches long and is a peppery little reptile when irritated, throwing its body into folds and making a loud, purring noise.

The mortality from snake bits among the poorer inhabitants of India is due in part to their habits and mode of life. Many sleep on the ground in their houses, the walls and floors of which often give cover to snakes. Persons are sometimes bitten by serpents which crawl over their bodies in the dark and are perhaps irritated by some unconscious movement of the limbs during sleep. In such cases the reptile is seldom seen, and there is a dreadful doubt as to whether a rat, a mongoose, or a deadly snake has caused the wound.

During the great heat of the plains in summer scanty clothing is worn and many people go barefooted, while those who do wear shoes seldom wear hose, thus leaving the ankle and instep exposed. Many fatal cases of snake bite occur among natives engaged in cutting grass when the vegetation is dense and capable of concealing even a panther. Tbe native squats down on his heels, grasps a handful of grass, and cuts it off near the roots with a curved hand scythe, and often touches and irritates hidden reptiles.

The work of extracting venom from snakes for the purpose of making an antidote for the poison is being carried on at Parel Laboratory, Bombay. An interesting account of the operation recently appeared in a local paper:

"A couple of Indian assistants dragged forth a tin box, the lid of which was lifted up, and an angry cobra disclosed. It expanded its hood and swayed its wicked little head from side to side, hissing like a steam engine. One of the Indians with remarkable dexterity seized it firmly at the back of the neck, at the same time placing his foot on the end of its tail to prevent it from coiling.

"The cobra, being thus harmless, was carried forward and a wine glass with a piece of American cloth covering the top was placed near its head close to its darting tongue and glittering eyes. At once it struck, its two sharp fangs pierced the cloth, and the deadly poison dropped into the glass. There was perhaps half a teaspoonful in the glass, sufficient to kill half a dozen human beings. The cobra was then forcibly fed with egg flip through a tube and put back into his box hissing ferociously and was then left for ten days to meditate on the indignity he had suffered. The venom is extracted only once in ten days.

"The venom is dried over lime and sent to Kasauli, where it is dissolved in a salt solution. It is then put into a horse, only a small dose being given at first. This is gradually increased until at the end of two years the animal can stand a dose two hundred times the original one, since it acquires immunity from the poison. The substance which confers this immunity is in the blood, and when the corpuscles are separated from it the residue is the snake-bite antidote.

"Each bite requires an antidote made from the venom of the same sort of snake as that which inflicted the bite. It is absolutely effective if injected in time, and several lives have been saved in Bombay by its use. At the laboratory there is now enough of the venom to supply all the demands for the antidote that India is likely to make, and it is now being sent to Germany and America, cobra venom being very useful in experiments connected with the blood. A similar antidote is being made from the venom of Russell's viper, but at present there is no antivenine made from the venom of the karait, or from that of the small viper or echis. The latter snake causes many deaths in the Bombay Presidency, and experiments are now being made with a view to obtaining an antidote for its bite."

A number of local anglers, including George Uhl, Ned Bosqui, J. B. Coleman, J. Landers and others, are at present enjoying fine steelhead fishing in Rogue river, near Trail, in Oregon. There is a big run of fish in the river, steelhead from 2 to 12 pounds in weight. The fish take both fly and spoon readily. Cutthroat and rainbow trout are also plentiful.

Eel river steelhead fishing seems to hold good. Frank W. Maskey, who is located at his bungalow near Robinson's, is reported to have made good catches of large trout. Ira Dick's experience at Greggs has been a similar one, which signs indicate good fishing in the river next month.

TRAP SHOOTING IDIOMS.

John Philip Sousa, in a recent article on trapshooting, entitled "Ready! Pull! Dead!" says that, "as a game grows in popularity there is created a jargon, a cant and a slang peculiarly its own," and "trapshooting has risen to the dignity of a language of its own."

This is indeed true, as the attached vernacular of trapshooting will indicate, writes E. R. Galvin of Wilmington, Del. This is not original with the writer, merely compiled from various sources and means of information at hand, and no doubt could be materially augmented by others who are sufficiently interested to give the matter the necessary attention.

Believe the publishing of same will be interesting to your readers, and hope that you will give it some of your valued space.

Expressions used to designate the clay targets: Bird, Blue Rock, Clay Bird, Clay Pigeon, White Flyer, Saucers, Flying Saucers, Mud Pies, Dickey Birds, Black Birds.

Expressions used to designate dusted targets: Drilled it. Dusted it. Couldn't break it with an ax. Made a sieve of it. Shot the fuzz off it. Scared it. Tickled it.

Expressions used for targets hit by shooter: A puff of smoke. Busted. Centered. Blotted it out. Clouted it. Cracked it. Dead. Dead baby. Dead rabbit. Extinguished. Got him. Got a leg. Got an ear. Got a wing. Knocked the tar out of it. Hit. Killed. No live ones. Powdered. Plugged 'em. Puffed 'em. Puff balls. Pulverized. Put a crimp in them. Smashed. Smoked 'em. Smothered 'em. Splintered it. Split. Stingy break. Touched. Winged it. Right on the nose.

Expressions used for shotguns: Automatic. Blunderbuss. Cannon. Corn Sheller. Double Gun. Gas Pipe. Huller. Pea Shooter. Pump. Shooting Iron. Scatter Gun. Stick.

Expressions used to designate shotgun shells: Crab shells. Bullets. Hulls. Roman Candles. Slugs. Pea Shooter.

Expressions for hard, fast or difficult targets: Away down in Dixie Land. Breeders. Corkers. Die dippers. Double-jointed targets. Duckers. Erratic targets. Flipper. Grass-cutters. Grounders. Humdingers. Iron targets. Iron men. Jumpers. Low boys. Nancy Hanks. Jack rabbits. Jack snipes. Screamers. Side-whelers. Skimmers. Sheet steel. Them birds are mighty tough. Them saucers are mighty tough this evening. Twisters. Wabblers. Whipsaws. Wolf targets. Wooden targets.

Expressions for missing or "dropping" targets: Blew up. Couldn't see 'em. Dropped. Fell down. Gone. Got away. Had a bad half-hour. Lost 'em. Shot into space on several. Muffed them. Never touched a hair. Skipped one. Slipped one. Several goose-eggs in that bunch for me. The breeders got away. Went to the bad. Went to sleep on them. They went the wrong way.

Expressions used for flinching or balking: Balked. Straining the gun. Flinching. Fudging. Mucksen (German for flinching). Fell out of the boat. Stuttering.

Expressions for "going straight" or breaking all targets in one event: A John Davis. All busted. All dead. All smoke. Annihilated 'em. Blew 'em all out. Blotted 'em all out. Broke 'em all. Broke the whole smear. Broke the whole cheese. Brought 'em all in that time. Busted them all. Broke 'em clean. Cleaned 'em up. Cracked 'em all. Did it that time. Going straight. Got 'em all. Got their number. Hit 'em all in the middle that time. Jumped on that bunch. Killed the whole business. Killed the string. Knocked 'em all down. Knocked the tar out of every one. Made a puff of smoke out of that bunch. Made dust out of them. Made a clean score. No pick-ups. None down in that event. Not a skip. Now, ask how many I broke! Put 'em all in the ground. One hundred per cent. Put 'em all in the game-sack. Puffed 'em out. Smashed 'em all. Smoked that bunch. Smothered the whole smear. Smothered the whole cheese. Straight. Walked the buck.

Some other expressions and their meanings:

Century—breaking one hundred targets straight.

Cripple—Target which leaves the trap broken.

A flock of 'em—Target which leaves the trap broken.

Donaters—Losers at tournaments.

Pot Greasers—Losers at tournaments.

Dutch Doubles—Missing both double targets.

Dub Targets—Targets being thrown easy.

Down the Line—Shooting one event after another over several traps.

Four-eyed Shooter—One who wears glasses.

Gun Runner and Shell Peddler—Professional shooters.

Gun Pointer—Very slow shooter.

Handicap—The penalty one pays for being a good shot.

Riding Them Out—Shooting slow.

Snaps 'em—Shoots fast.

Leading Them—Shooting ahead of the target.

Left Quarter—Target thrown at left angles to trap.

Right Quarter—Target thrown at right angles to trap.

Straightaway—Target thrown straight away from center of trap.

Move—To change from one position to another.

Change—To change from one position at traps to another.

Where a shooter stands at the traps—Peg. Post. Position. Score. Stand.

Sky-scraper—Target thrown straight up by a freak of the trap.

THE PACIFIC INDIANS.

The Pacific Indians met in seventh annual conclave and war dance [third annual tournament] at Raymond, Wash., August 18 to 21, and while they did not break any records of attendance, they did make history. Seventy men faced the firing line during the week, and in view of the many big tournaments held in the Northwest this year and, what is worse, the war-scare feeling that has dominated the public mind of late, this is considered more than satisfactory and indicates what would under ordinary conditions have gone far beyond the old high water mark. This year we departed entirely from the fixed custom of shooting for purses. Instead, we put nearly four hundred dollars into forty high class trophies, all of which were to be awarded for keeps at this meet. Each day's program offered ten high average medals, class shooting, one long run trophy, one consolation prize for low run, and one or more special prizes that any man would covet. No one contestant being eligible to win more than one trophy of a kind, this gave over thirty men a sure chance to get in. All ties were shot off immediately in following events. Altogether interest centered so intensely around these events that the fat average purse at the end of the program was placed decidedly in the background. At that we had money up—oh, yes,—a cold thousand dollars that was left after the trophies and expenses were paid for, and this was offered in forty average prizes ranging from $10 to $80 . Figuring this against our last tournament when the money-back system was used, we found that in actual returns for good, bad or indifferent shooting, the result was almost the same: that is to say, the winner of high average, with $80 returns, did just about as well as he would in close competition in the money back system, and the man who did not feel he had a winning chance shot for targets only from the start. The net result of all this was, that instead of figuring what he would get for 12, 13, 14 or 15 in each event, the shooter spent his time between events visiting, and having a "one good time." It was generally remarked that so much good-fellowship had not been seen at any shoot on the Coast for years. In being able to make this statement the Indians have achieved their highest ambition. That is, what we aim at—to have an organization of good fellows, meeting thus once a year to renew friendly greetings and strengthen the ties of mutual regard and trap shooting sportsmanship.

The grounds were situated within the city of Raymond on an ideal location, and every convenience and equipment necessary to the proper conduct of a trap tournament was provided by the enterprise of the local gun club. We cannot say more than that the Raymond boys outdid the club record of a year ago, which brought us back there the second time.

Practice Day, August 17.—Right from the start it became evident that some top scores would be made. The three auto traps threw perfect targets to a good background, and straight scores were developed in the first squad. The usual string of 100 birds was shot, and as contestants arrived by train or autos they formed squads and went over the line. When the returns were in the doughty paleface, Pete O'Brien of Portland, had accounted for 96; while the other high warriors were F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash.; H. F. Wihlon, of Gresham, Or., and Ed. Young of Tacoma, 93. Among the scouts Frank C. Riehl and L. H. Reid had 97, "Ram" Poston 95 and Pete Holohan 94.

First Regular Day, August 18.—Guns began popping promptly at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, and our own Leslie, who led by being first man up, finished just so by losing only two birds all day. In his class Riehl was second with five down and Fisher third with six unfound. O'Brien held his place as high warrior, losing five; Mark Siddall who journeyed from Salem, Ore., to participate, lost but seven, while Frank Troeh, H. A. Sullivan and Frank Van Atta were but one behind. The regular program of 120 birds was finished by noon, with sixty shooters contesting. Then, after refreshments, it took 580 targets to decide the ties for the ten medals, and this gave an hour of intense interest to half a thousand people. Followed then a contest for the Willipa-Horner solid gold trophy, won by Warrior Wright of Portland. The annual open contest for the Indians' diamond badge was annexed by Warrior Troeh of Vancouver, with a perfect score from 18 yards. Honor prize winners today were, in the order named, L. H. Reid, F. C. Riehl, Fisher, Siddall, Hillis, Poston, Wright, Morris, Diem, Blair and Troeh.

Second Day's Program, August 19.—Weather held fine, but a storm brewing on the Pacific brought in a mean cross wind blowing up the river, making conditions decidedly adverse to high scores. Still some high class work was done. Fisher, Riehl, O'Brien and Troeh each accounted for 113 of the 120 shot at; Dague found 112, L. Reid and Fleming 111, and below that point they began to be pretty well bunched. The day's ten average trophies were again the special feature of interest and, after ties had been decided, fell to the following—yesterday's winners of course being eliminated; Pete O'Brien, J. A. Dague, Hugh Fleming, Ed. Keller, P. J. Holohan, Frank Van Atta, J. F. Dodds, C. R. McKelvey, M. A. Rickard and Frank Templeton.

In a special handicap race for the Olympia trophy, with 50 entries, F. Troeh proved best man, with a score of 47, made in the wind from the 19 yard handicap mark.

Third Day, August 20.—Weather was again favorable and big scores resulted. Reid led the field and won the general average, having lost but 15 out of the 400 shot at during the week. Riehl was a close second, losing 18, and right after him O'Brien finished with but 18 down. The last and daily average prizes were distributed amid keen competition, Troeh winning the long run with 137 straight. He also annexed the A class medal with a score of 60 straight while Van Atta captured the B, and Diem the C class medals, with 39 x 40 each. The $1,000 cash average prizes distributed by the Indians was the last big item of interest, being given in sums ranging from $10 to $80, to the forty high guns. A noteworthy feature of the tourney was that the sixty shooters who started went straight through the program, and medal contests and average moneys promising forty or more good places being seemingly as attractive as the money-back idea in regular purse shooting, as generally practiced in the recent past.

Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting and powwow of the Tribe was held on the evening of August 19 ,with 29 Indians attending, this being a new record of numbers with us. Minutes and financial statements were approved, resolutions of thanks passed to the press and people of Raymond for courtesies extended this week. A memorial to our late brother E. S. MacColl was also spread upon the records. Officers elected were: D. W. Fleet, High Chief; J. E. Reid first and W. A. Hillis second vice-chief, and F. C. Riehl Herald-Custodian. New Indians received into the Council are: J. G. Weatherwax, Aberdeen, Wash.; H. B. Quick, Chehalis; A. A. Woelfel, Centralia; C. E. McKelvey, Seattle; G. E. Stacy, North Yakima, Wash.; H. R. Everding, H. B. Wright, Portland, and H. F. Wihlon, Gresham, Ore. Tacoma was selected as the place for the next annual meeting and tournament. HERALD.

Practice Day, August 17—Five 20 bird events—Morris 88, L. Riehl 74, Garrison 84, J. D. Cooper 87, Hambright 84, J. E. Reid 87, A. Riehl 92, Dodds 77, Drake 72, Fisher 93, P. J. Holohan 94, Van Atta 92, Wihlon 95, Everding 83, F. M. Troeh 95, Young 93, Templeton 92, Frank C. Riehl 97, A. Blair 91, Dalrymple 88, Woelfel 71, McCorkle 91, Munson 76, Frost 87, Bell 75, L. H. Reid 97, Siddall 91, Sumner 84, Stacy 84, Northfoss 74, Poston 95, Bean 74, Diem 87, Dague 90, O'Brien 96, Wright 92, J. Cooper 79; Berkshire 41x60, Ferrier 47x60, Osborne 35x60, Wilson 29x40, Shawl 35x50, Cathcart 33x50, Knight 3x10, Porter 5x10, Wentworth 52x65, Bradfield 40x65, Ferris 39x45, Jensen 33x45, Hillis 45x50, Keller 46x50, Howe 36x50, Bean 34x50, Osborn 40x50, Wilson 29x50, Shawl 66x75, Hinkle 40x50, C. Cooper 48x50.

Events		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Ttl
Targets	1st Day—	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15			120
	2d Day—	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15			120
	3d Day—	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	160
Moullen, F.		11	11	11	13	12	13	12	13	..	..	96
		12	14	15	11	14	15	12	14	..	..	107
		14	12	14	14	15	14	14	14	18	16	145
Dockendorf, C.		14	12	15	11	15	14	12	14	..	..	107
		12	14	14	9	9	14	10	13	..	..	95
		12	14	15	12	14	13	12	14	18	16	140
Rickard, M.		11	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	..	..	110
		12	14	14	11	14	12	13	13	..	..	103
		14	15	13	14	12	14	11	12	18	18	141
Ferris, L. G.		8	7	11	10	8	9	8	12	..	..	73
		12	9	8	13	11	11	7	7	..	..	78
		12	18	12	13	12	13	9	11	15	11	118
Bean, C. O.		7	9	11	10	14	9	11	12	..	..	83
		11	10	11	12	10	12	9	9	..	..	84
		11	11	12	10	12	14	12	13	15	13	123
Osborn, W. M.		11	9	8	11	9	9	8	9	..	..	74
		6	5	9	9	8	8	11	9	..	..	65
		10	10	10	10	7	13	11	12	13	14	110
Gibson, F. M.		12	15	14	13	15	15	13	14	..	..	111
		10	14	15	13	12	13	10	12	..	..	99
		15	15	15	13	14	14	12	12	18	17	145
Weatherwax, J.		12	13	15	15	12	12	13	13	..	..	105
		12	15	12	10	13	11	11	13	..	..	97
		14	11	14	12	14	13	14	12	19	17	140
Hillis, W. A.		13	11	15	15	14	15	14	15	..	..	112
		13	15	12	14	15	15	12	12	..	..	108
		14	11	14	13	14	14	13	14	17	17	141
Keller, E. H.		13	15	13	13	14	13	13	13	..	..	107
		14	15	15	14	13	14	14	11	..	..	110
		13	12	14	15	13	12	14	12	17	19	141
Howe, F.		14	14	13	15	13	13	13	15	..	..	110
		10	12	12	14	14	13	11	12	..	..	98
		14	11	13	13	14	14	15	13	16	16	139
Wright, N. B.		12	14	15	12	15	15	13	14	..	..	110
		13	15	11	14	12	13	11	11	..	..	100
		12	14	15	14	13	13	11	14	19	19	144
O'Brien, P.		15	14	13	14	15	14	15	15	..	..	115
		13	15	15	14	13	14	14	15	..	..	113
		15	14	14	15	15	15	14	15	19	18	154
McKelvey, C. A.		13	14	12	13	12	14	12	14	..	..	104
		15	13	11	14	14	14	11	12	..	..	104
		12	14	14	14	15	11	14	15	18	20	147
Candwehr, F.		14	12	14	11	12	15	14	10	..	..	102
		12	14	9	10	11	12	12	9	..	..	89
		14	12	11	14	14	12	13	13	16	14	133
Fleming, H.		12	14	12	14	14	14	13	13	..	..	106
		14	15	15	15	11	11	15	15	..	..	111
		15	14	13	14	15	15	13	13	16	19	147
Van Atta, F.		15	14	15	15	13	14	14	13	..	..	111
		13	15	13	15	11	14	12	13	..	..	106
		14	11	15	10	13	14	13	15	20	19	144
Wihlon, H. F.		13	11	15	13	14	15	14	15	..	..	110
		11	12	14	15	13	12	13	13	..	..	103
		14	15	13	14	14	14	15	12	19	15	145
Everding, H.		12	13	14	12	13	12	12	11	..	..	99
		13	12	12	10	13	14	8	11	..	..	93
		14	13	15	15	12	14	12	15	16	16	142
Troeh, F. M.		14	14	15	14	14	12	14	14	..	..	111
		14	15	15	13	15	14	12	15	..	..	113
		12	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	20	20	154
Wilson, C. E.		11	11	9	14	9	10	11	13	..	..	88
		12	10	6	6	13	8	7	11	..	..	73
		6	10	8	12	9	10	11	11	16	18	101
Templeton, F.		14	14	13	14	14	13	14	12	..	..	108
		10	12	13	15	13	14	12	13	..	..	102
		12	14	15	14	13	15	15	14	19	16	147
Riehl, F. C.*		14	15	13	15	14	15	15	14	..	..	115
		15	14	13	14	13	15	15	14	..	..	113
		14	15	13	15	15	14	15	15	20	19	155
Blair, A.		15	12	14	10	14	14	13	14	..	..	106
		12	14	12	15	14	13	14	13	..	..	107
		12	11	15	14	15	13	13	15	19	19	146
Dalrymple, W.		12	13	13	12	14	12	13	12	..	..	101
		14	11	12	10	13	14	9	15	..	..	98
		13	14	15	13	14	13	12	11	16	16	137
Dague, J. A.		14	14	12	14	13	13	13	13	..	..	106
		13	14	15	14	14	14	13	15	..	..	112
		13	13	12	13	12	15	15	13	19	16	141
Jensen, J. C.		11	15	12	14	11	11	13	14	..	..	101
		14	12	11	11	11	12	13	10	..	..	94
		14	13	11	11	13	13	14	15	14	14	132
Young, E. E.		14	13	13	13	14	14	15	12	..	..	108
		10	10	12	13	12	12	14	13	..	..	96

Cooper, E.	14	12	15	14	13	14	13	14	19	18	146
	12	13	11	13	13	13	15	13	..	..	103
	12	13	13	13	13	15	15	13	..	..	107
Cooper, J.	13	15	13	10	13	13	12	15	16	16	136
	11	14	11	15	11	14	12	12	..	..	100
	13	13	14	12	13	10	12	14	..	..	101
Morris, Ed. B.*	13	13	11	14	13	13	12	11	15	17	132
	12	13	14	14	13	12	15	15	..	..	108
	12	14	13	12	12	15	13	12	..	..	103
Riehl, L.	14	13	13	12	11	14	11	13	20	16	137
	13	14	11	11	10	12	8	12	..	..	91
	11	10	8	11	10	11	9	13	..	..	83
Reid, L. H.*	8	12	12	14	13	13	9	11	15	20	127
	15	14	15	14	15	15	15	15	..	..	118
	15	14	15	13	15	14	11	14	..	..	111
Siddall, M.	14	15	15	13	15	15	15	14	20	20	156
	14	15	15	14	13	14	13	15	..	..	113
	9	14	13	14	12	14	12	15	..	..	103
Bell, Stan.	14	14	15	13	14	15	14	14	19	16	148
	12	13	15	10	12	13	12	12	..	..	99
	14	11	14	11	12	9	9	13	..	..	93
Sumner, F.	13	12	13	12	14	11	14	13	19	18	139
	13	13	11	12	10	13	12	11	..	..	95
	14	10	14	12	12	13	11	10	..	..	96
Bradfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	11	13	11	10	11	10	13	..	..	92
	14	13	13	13	13	11	10	11	..	..	98
Reid, J. E.*	11	11	13	12	14	12	13	13	17	16	132
	14	11	12	12	10	14	13	11	..	..	97
	11	11	13	12	14	13	10	12	..	..	97
Riehl, A.	14	13	13	12	12	13	15	13	19	18	142
	11	10	13	10	11	11	12	12	..	..	90
	10	8	10	14	13	10	11	9	..	..	85
Poston, H. E.*	12	10	10	8	11	14	13	11	17	16	122
	15	12	14	14	13	15	13	15	..	..	111
	15	13	15	13	12	14	15	13	..	..	110
Drake, T.	15	13	14	14	15	14	15	13	19	18	150
	10	9	13	13	13	15	13	15	..	..	101
	10	13	15	10	13	12	11	11	..	..	95
Fleet, D. W.	12	13	13	12	14	15	14	13	17	13	136
	13	15	14	12	9	13	15	12	..	..	103
	14	14	14	9	11	14	12	14	..	..	102
Garrison, G.*	12	10	14	13	14	14	12	15	18	14	136
	12	11	14	10	14	15	12	14	..	..	102
	13	14	12	13	12	11	10	13	..	..	98
Fisher, I. M.*	15	14	12	10	14	10	13	15	17	18	138
	14	15	14	14	15	14	13	15	..	..	114
	14	14	15	14	14	15	14	13	..	..	113
Dodds, J. F.	13	11	14	13	15	15	13	15	19	16	144
	12	12	13	13	13	14	13	15	..	..	105
	13	13	13	14	15	10	15	12	..	..	105
Quick, H.	15	14	14	14	13	14	15	14	16	19	148
	13	14	15	14	13	12	13	12	..	..	106
	11	13	14	13	11	12	11	14	..	..	99
Hambright, G. H.*	14	14	15	12	14	13	14	14	19	16	145
	11	13	15	13	10	11	11	11	..	..	95
	9	14	10	10	13	10	10	14	..	..	90
Holohan, P. J.*	14	12	15	11	13	15	11	15	18	18	142
	14	14	14	13	15	14	15	14	..	..	113
	14	12	13	13	15	11	14	15	..	..	107
Sullivan, H. A.	15	14	14	13	13	15	15	13	17	19	148
	14	14	13	12	15	14	15	14	..	..	111
	12	13	14	13	14	15	12	12	..	..	105
Deim, J. A.	12	15	12	15	14	13	13	13	17	17	141
	13	13	14	13	14	14	13	13	..	..	107
	11	13	15	12	12	12	10	11	..	..	96
Stacey, G. E.	15	12	13	14	13	14	12	9	20	19	141
	9	14	15	13	14	10	14	15	..	..	104
	11	13	14	12	14	14	13	11	..	..	102
Woefel, A. A.	14	14	15	12	15	13	10	15	18	17	143
	9	12	11	12	8	13	10	14	..	..	89
	13	14	10	9	12	11	11	10	..	..	90
McCorkle, J. A.	12	13	12	14	13	9	13	11	14	15	128
	14	14	14	12	14	11	12	13	..	..	104
	11	12	12	10	10	13	13	14	..	..	95
Munson, F. A.	12	14	12	13	14	11	11	15	17	19	138
	12	13	12	13	11	13	11	14	..	..	99
	7	11	13	11	12	12	11	11	..	..	88
Frost, R. C.	9	14	12	13	7	14	12	9	17	14	121
	12	13	9	14	15	11	15	10	..	..	99
	12	14	13	11	13	12	10	13	..	..	98
Northfoss, W. J.	13	12	10	11	15	12	13	10	11	18	124
	12	12	14	11	11	12	9	11	..	..	92
	11	6	12	12	9	10	12	9	..	..	81
Hall, A. L.	12	14	13	8	12	10	14	10	17	17	127
	10	12	14	13	10	14	13	15	..	..	101
	12	8	10	9	7	11	8	12	..	..	77
Henry, C. S.	10	11	9	15	11	13	12	12	16	15	124
	14	11	11	14	14	12	13	13	..	..	102
	12	14	15	14	12	12	12	11	..	..	102
Bean, Ed.	11	12	12	13	10	13	14	14	17	14	117
	11	13	13	13	13	14	9	14	..	..	100
	12	11	14	12	12	11	12	11	..	..	95
Case, E.	13	12	13	15	12	14	14	14	16	18	141
	10	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Official Record.—Secretary E. Reed Shaner of The Interstate Association has favored the Breeder and Sportsman with the following communication:

"In accordance with the resolution adopted by The Interstate Association at its annual meeting of 1910, I beg to advise you that Mr. F. Schwalbe of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was the winner of the Ninth Western Handicap, shot at Green Bay, Wisconsin, August 6, 1914. Mr. Schwalbe used a Remington gun, U. M. C. shells and Dead Shot powder."

* * *

Easton Traps.—The Exposition City Gun Club monthly shoot for August came off last Sunday. Weather conditions were not favorable for a general average of good scores. Dick Reed's 105 out of 115 was top score for the day. T. Handman came second with 100. C. A. Haight 98 and Dr. C. D. McGettigan 97, were next up. Reed and Riley won the two-man team shoot, after shooting off a tie with Haight and Dray, 35 to 33. The high guns in the different regular events were:

Club medal race—Class A, E. Hoelle 14 out of 20. Class B—Dr. C. D. McGettigan, 17. Class C—J. H. Jones 15. Class D—L. Steinfeld, 17.

Trophy shoot—Class A—E. Hoelle, 18 out of 20. Class B—H. B. Vallejo, Dr. C. D. McGettigan, 16 each. Class C—H. Dutton, 15. Class D—L. Steinfeld, 11.

Grub race, 15 targets—Dick Reed's team, 96, C A. Haight's team, 94.

Challenge trophy shoot—Class A—T. Handman 18 oMut of 20. Class B—Dr. McGettigan 18. Class C—J. H. Jones 15. Class D—C. N. Dray 14.

Two-man team shoot, 20 birds per man—Haight and Dray 34, Riley and Reed 34, Dutton and Howard 32, Bridgford and Hoelle 30, Hoag and Handman 29, Steinfeld and Straessler 29, McGettigan and Moore 29, Vallejo and Bekeart 25.

The scores for the day follow:

Events—	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tal
Targets—	20	20	15	20	20	20	
R. C. Reed*	16	19	13	19	19	19	105
C. A. Bridgford 3	14	11	13	11	13	14	76
T. D. Riley 1	11	16	10	15	13	15	80
C. A. Haight*	17	17	12	17	16	19	98
T. Handman 1	18	17	12	18	16	19	100
H. B. Vallejo 2	16	16	12	9	16	14	83
E. L. Hoag 2	13	15	10	16	18	10	82
C. N. Dray 4	12	10	12	14	15	15	78
P. K. Bekeart, Jr. 3	13	12	9	13	11	9	67
H. Dutton 3	14	15	8	12	11	15	75
C. D. McGettigan 2	17	16	12	18	17	17	97
J. W. F. Moore*	13	13	8	10	..	12	56
L. Steinfeld 4	17	11	10	13	14	15	80
E. H. Forestier 4	12	10	5	8	11	..	46
J. H. Jones 3	15	10	11	15	12	..	63
E. Straessler	13	14	8	11	..	14	60
P. A. Howard	..	..	12	15	15	17	59
E. Hoelle 1	14	18	13	..	..	16	61

TROUT LAW VIOLATION—FISH DEPLETION.

A report from Lake Tahoe recites a recent flagrant violation of the fish statutes by a salaried deputy of the California Fish and Game Commission. The claim is made, by reputable witnesses, it is alleged, that the State officials secured, on the Nevada side of the lake, 70 pounds of trout by purchase or gift from market fishermeu and others, and brought the fish over to Truckee, where the trout were used for a fish dinner during the annual gathering of a fraternal order.

The State law was doubly violated—the quantity of trout in possession was in excess of the limit clause and the fish were brought into the State from au adjoining State, which transportation is prohibited. That a State officer should so far forget himself makes the matter, if the report is correct, of grave significance.

The case was reported to the Commissioners and is now being investigated by President Frank M. Newbert. Deputy George V. Neale, of the Sacramento division, was sent to Tahoe to gather the facts in the case.

From the evidence of eye witnesses there seems to be substantial grounds to work on. At all events, the feeling around the Lake Tahoe resorts is very strong and should the Commission act in any other manner than it would towards an ordinary violator of the law, it is probable that the case will be taken up by sportsmen from one end of the State to the other. At the time of the alleged culpability of the deputy commissioner there was a wide spread representation of the angling fraternity at the numerous lake resorts aud as the story went the rounds, the transaction was discussed with surprised but none the less keen indignation.

Lake Tahoe, aside from other attractions, is most seductive in angling recreation. The bane of the lake trout fishery, however, is the cankering operations of the market fishermen—first cousins of the rapacious market hunter. That the depleting work of these gentry for years past has been injurious to the general angling interests and damaging to the fish supply of Lake Tahoe and also the waters of that region, is beyond question of a doubt.

Stop market fishing in Lake Tahoe.

This is the object of a petition being circulated by the property owners, resort and hotel-keepers and sporting fishermen of the famous mountain lake. Already several thousand names are attached to it. and when the next Legislature convenes at Sacramento the members will be asked to create the entire Lake Tahoe basin into a separate fish and game district, with special regulations governing fishing privileges.

This will separate it from the Fourth district, now made up of Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa counties.

One of the immediate results of the proposed law will be to cut the San Francisco hotels and restaurants off from one of their prize dishes—Lake Tahoe trout. The petitioners have taken this matter into consideration, and claim that besides the hotel men only a very limited class of customers, wealthy enough to pay for trout, will suffer.

Against this consideration they place the benefit of the general public, to whom they hold the fish and game of the State properly belong, the hotel and resort keepers on the lake and their various connected industries, and the benefit and pleasure of the thousands of annual visitors to the lake district that will accrue from a restocked lake.

The restocking of Lake Tahoe is the big thing promised if the legislation asked for is passed. The signers of the petition claim this is imperative. It is set forth that the alarming scarcity of fish in Lake Tahoe is due to the fact that from the first of May until the first of October—five months—from twenty to fifty men are engaged in market fishing. The records of the express company show that an average of 600 pounds a day—90,000 pounds a season—of trout are shipped from Tahoe station aloue. Large quantities are shipped from other outlets. This amount is maintained because the fishermen, who formerly got their limit catch by 9 o'clock in the morning, now fish through the whole day and into the evening.

"At the present time," says the petition, "in spite of planting, the fishing is steadily declining. Ten years ago limit catches could be obtained early and promptly almost anywhere along the lake's shore. Five years ago any resident might catch all he might need within a few yards of his own water front. Fair fishing is still to be had in favored localities, but the greatest asset of the lake, the best property of the thousands who visit the lake annually, is in danger of dwindling to nothing."

With relief from the market fishing, Stewart Edward White, who has drawn the petition, claims that Lake Tahoe, with its accessibility, its facility for camping and the variety of its resort accommodations, will become in a few years available to a larger number of citizens than any other similar body of water in the world.

If the special fish and game district asked for is created, it will bring under its special regulations all the smaller lakes in Lake valley, the head waters of the South Fork of the American river, Truckee river and numerous other lakes and streams in Placer, El Dorado and Nevada counties.

A similar request will be made to the Nevada State Legislature, in order to protect Lake Tahoe on the Nevada side.

THE GAME LAW BLUE BOOK.

The new edition of the Game Law Blue Book, by Charles B. Reynolds, revised to August 1, 1914, should be in the hands of every sportsman in the country.

The laws of the United States and Canada governing the taking of fish and game are given in concise and intelligent manner for the practical guidance of devotees of rifle, shotgun and rod.

All essential provisions are given as to seasons, methods, bag limits, licenses, transportation restrictions and other particulars. The statutes quoted are in the precise wording of the original enactments, but in condensed form.

The Blue Book is the accepted authority in its particular field and has met with a cordial reception everywhere. The compilation is of particular value to the sportsman who desires information regarding the new federal game laws and regulations and their bearing on State laws.

The work has been issued by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. A copy can be secured by mailing request to W. R. Clarke, Esq., Publicity Manager, New Haven, Conn., or to Chas. H. Knight, Coast Manager, 503 Market street, San Francisco.

GAME PROTECTION.

The fact that the non-sale referendum petition will come before the sportsmen of this State, on the ballot at the November election, brings to mind that pertinent information on the subject of game protection is available in the pages of a recently published work on that important question.

In Henry Chase's "Game Protection and Propagation in America" officials and others who are interested in the organized effort that is being made for the conservation of wild life will find valuable material and practical advice. The author handles his subject in a very thorough fashion, presenting authoritative and instructive views of all of its phases. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.)

A CHANGE OF BASE.

The Pacific Hardware and Steel Company's sporting goods branch (formerly Golcher Bros.) has moved into new and more commodious quarters at 577 Market street, this city.

The new store has about three times the floor room of the old store and has been equipped and fitted up in a manner that will appeal to the sportsman. This establishment, one of the oldest sporting goods houses on the Pacific Coast, has had an enviable reputation for over a quarter of a century as a base for securing anything or everything required by the sportsman for hunting and angling recreation, camping and outing trips, outdoor sports and the numerous attendant lines of supplies.

Under the management of Mr. Emil Hoelle it will be the aim of the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company to sustain the past career of the house's business and keep abreast of the times in every line of its large and high class stock of merchandise.

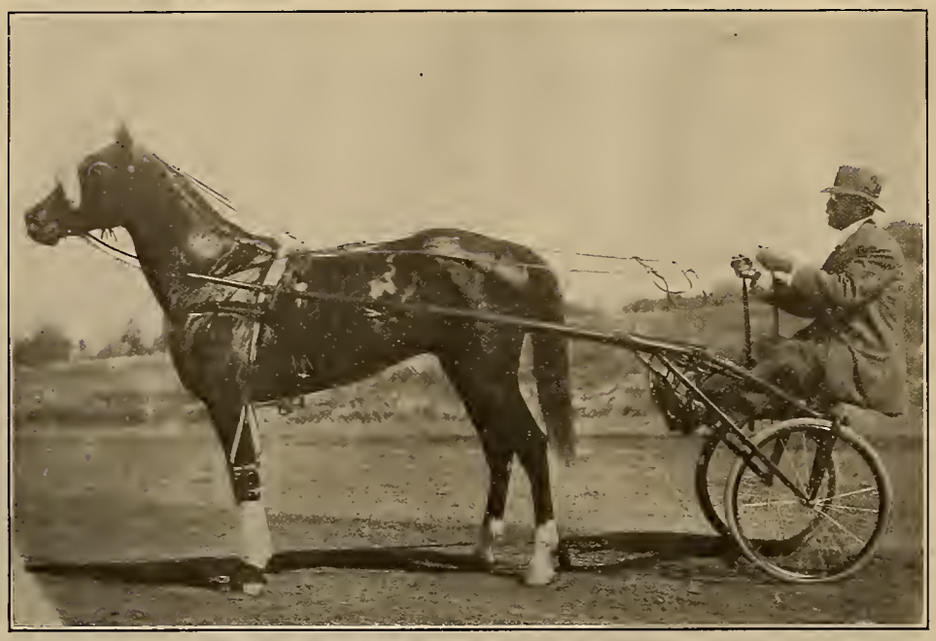
AMERICAN CRANES THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION.

The white crane, one of the most striking of North American birds, once seen in great numbers on our prairies, is now almost extinct. Those individuals of a smaller species, the sandhill crane, which nest in Florida, also seem doomed. Owing to their harmless habits, economic worth, and the danger to which they are subject, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's biologist thinks that all cranes should be carefully protected. Other members of the same family also are in need of protective State legislation; otherwise they will soon be creatures of the past like the white crane.

The rails are marsh or meadow-breeding birds and differ from the cranes in appearance and habits, although they belong to the same family. There are valuable rails besides the sora, some of which can probably maintain their numbers in spite of persecution, since they are secretive and spend most of their time well concealed in rank swamp vegetation. Rails breeding in salt marshes, however, need more effective protection, although they are not in as much danger as is the sora. The Department's biologist thinks that they should be allowed to breed in peace, and that the robbing of their nests, particularly of clapper rails, should be prohibited.

Reports from Boca state that both fly fishing and bait fishing efforts are responded to by the Truckee river trout at present. The sport has improved since the weather became cooler.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.



The Champion Pacer of the Pacific Coast
DON PRONTO 2:20¼
Will start in the free-for-all pace at the coming State Fair.

SACRAMENTO STATE FAIR NOTES.

The largest and most representative entry of live stock ever exhibited at the California State Fair will be seen in September of this year. Breeders of all kinds of cattle, including dairy, fat and beef, have entered stock and the barns and sheds at the fair grounds will be taxed to accommodate the animals.

Nearly all the best dairy herds in the northern part of the State have already been listed, and others are coming in every day. Among the animals that will be seen are those from the University Farm School at Davis, Yolo county. Both dairy and fat cattle have been listed from there.

W. H. Morris & Sons of Woodland have a herd of fifty Holstein-Friesian entered. Some of the best dairy cattle the State has known were bred on the Morris place. Aralia de Kol and Sadie deKol Burke, cows that held the world's record for milk production, were owned by the Morris and Sons. Each of these cows gave more than 28,000 pounds of milk a year. They are now raising a cow they think will produce 30,000 pounds of milk.

Forty Jersey cattle have been entered from the N. H. Locke & Company's farm at Lockeford, San Joaquin county. Guy M. Miller of Modesto will have a full herd of Jerseys at the fair. James McGillvray, whose farm is near Sacramento, will exhibit twenty-one Holsteins. From the estate of C. G. Lathrop, at Stanford University, will be entered a herd of thirty-five Guernseys.

* * *

That brass-band music will be a big amusement feature at the fair was decided by the dictors of the State Agricultural Society when they selected the Russian Imperial band, under the leadership of Philip Pelz, a musician and composer of international fame, to furnish the music for the fair. The services of La Forti, widely known in the professional world, were secured to aid in directing the Russian musicians.

A brass band tournament for prizes amounting to $3,000 will be the big attraction on Sunday, September 13th, and which will be the third annual musical contest conducted by the State Agricultural Society. Professional bands are barred from the contest, leaving the field open to amateur performers. The classification of bands eligible for entry is those whose members do not make the major part of their livelihood from music. The different classes of bands will make it possible for small-town musicians to play in a separate contest from those of the larger cities.

The contest was first scheduled for Saturday, September 12th, but was changed on request of several of the small-town bands, whose members were unable to leave their business the last day of the week. In the boys' bands the age limit was changed from 21 to 18 years.

* * *

Work is being rushed on laying the tracks in the infield at the State Fair grounds for the head-on locomotive collision that will be one of the big free attractions of the fair in September. The collision will be similar to the one held last year, which attracted thousands of people anxious to experience the thrill of witnessing a real railroad wreck.

The engines, which weigh 60 tons each, are being put in shape for the wreck. One locomotive is of the standard type, while the other is a 10-wheeler. The engines were built several years ago by the Baldwin Works at Schenectady, N. Y., for the Central Pacific company and the Pennsylvania system. The lighter engine, the standard type, pulled the congressional limited for many years between Washington and New York. The heavier one was operated over the mountains.

A feature of the fair will be the exhibit of cavalry horses. Horses with pedigree, size and qualifications necessary to make them eligible to the cavalry service of the State of California may be entered. A board of cavalry officers from the United States Army will be called in to judge the stock entered in this particular class which will include the staunchest stock in California. The purpose of this innovation is to impress the farmer and breeder that there is money in raising cavalry horses for Uncle Sam. Good prices are paid, but in most instances the farmers and breeders either have not the stock or do not want to part with it to the government.

A special list of prizes will be offered for the horses meeting the best military requirements. A cavalry horse is from four to eight years of age, weighs about 1150, is free from blemishes, has a gentle disposition, does not need to be a speeder, and must not be fractious or easily frightened, and above all, must be muscular and physically strong.

In various parts of the world there are communities that have gained fame as the producers of the most perfect pure bred live stock. If California farmers had the opportunity of traveling to distant lands they might come upon those famous districts, where the most noted bloodlines of some of the famous breeds of live stock are so highly developed. There is the famous district of La Perche, in France, where the massive, powerful, intelligent Percheron horses are bred. There is that district in Belgium where the Belgian draft horse, so ideal in conformation, has been developed. There are districts in England where climate and soil and years of intelligent breeding have brought forth special breeds of live stock which have proven a real blessing to mankind. On the island of Guernsey a breed of dairy cattle has been developed through centuries of patient selection and study and which are marvelous in their power of milk production. The same is true of the Jersey Isle, and a traveler could find many such districts. All of these breeds of horses and cattle will be brought to the very door of the California farmer by the State Fair in September, which is the Mecca for all the greatest live stock exhibitors in California.

* * *

The Scriptural beast of burden, the patient ass, will constitute a feature of this year's State Fair in September, as the entries of jacks and jennies, so far listed at the office of the Secretary, are greatest in number in the history of the Fair. The number of mules in California is increasing by leaps and bounds and the statisticians who, on the introduction of automobiles, figured out the early disappearance of horses, might now prove anew poor old Dobbin's fate in the increase of mules. But there is one circumstance preventing the statisticians' theory being realized, as every mule must have a mare mother.

* * *

The live stock department has received sufficient entries to test the capacity of the barns, sheds and pens at the fair grounds. There will be two stock parades this year, and in addition, the prize winning horses in the draft, driving and other classes, will be exhibited two different evenings at the horse show.

The horse show, which will include entries from the bay cities and Southern California, has the largest list of entries ever shown at the fair. The program for the show includes many features, among which will be exhibitions of polo ponies, gaited saddle horses and show stock. This program is already in the mails and is receiving the approval of everyone interested in the horse game.

STATE FAIR OFFERS BIG PREMIUMS.

The premium list for the California State Fair this year is off the press at the State printing office and it is now being mailed throughout the State. The premiums contained in the list amouut to more than $40,000, which is fully $5,000 larger than last year. These increases have been made necessary by bringing up the awards to a higher standard, which is a benefit to the many exhibitors.

The premium list also offers quite an innovation in the schedule presented. Several new departments have been arranged and radical changes made in others.

One of the most important changes has been the advancing of the educational department, where samples of school and college work, both in the class room and on practical lines, are to be shown. In this department has been included the judging for the young men and boys for whom prizes are offered, consisting mainly of scholarships to the University of California farm school at Davis, Yolo county.

These contests will show the practical ability of the competitors to judge horses, cattle, swine and sheep, dairy products and poultry. A second prize is given to boys of the California High School Agricultural clubs raising the best pigs this year. There are approximately fifty of these boys' clubs throughout California and the competition will undoubtedly bring excellent results.

The live stock schedule has been revised and brought up to date, complying with the policy to be followed by the Panama-Pacific Exposition next year, and now used in the national live stock shows.

There has been a readjustment in the poultry list. Larger and better premiums are offered and the conditions have been changed to meet the best practices of the largest poultry shows in the United States.

The premium lists can be had by addressing Charles W. Paine, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Fair Grounds, Sacramento.

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With the track at the State Fair grounds giving every indication at this time of being in the best condition for the fastest racing in the history of the local track, the races that this year are to be a feature of the California State Fair in September, promise to be of the best ever held in the West.

Because of the fine horses that are to compete in the various events for some of the largest purses ever hung up for a meeting of this kind, it is predicted that not a few old records will be shattered and new ones established.

The free-for-all pace is one of the feature events of the six-day card. Exceptional animals are to be seen in this number. Among them will be Jim Logan, sired by Charles Derby and with a record of 2:03¾; Don Pronto, by Director General, with a record of 2:02¼, and Leata J., sired by Royal McKinney with a record of 2:03.

The stake is $1000. In addition, Frank Ruhstaller has offered a silver trophy cup costing $100, to be claimed by the winner of this event. Interest in it is already more than State-wide and the free-for-all pace is bound to attract lovers of light harness racing to Sacramento from all parts of the West.

Don Pronto has shown great speed during recent workouts. Leata J. has been doing some fast work at Stockton. She is owned by J. N. Jones of Stockton and is being conditioned by her owner, who will drive her.

Another winning driver is W. G. Durfee, owner of Don Pronto. Durfee gave fifteen horses track records in one day at Los Angeles this year, and this is a feat never before equaled in the history of the turf.

Jim Logan will be driven by his owner, J. E. Montgomery of Davis, Yolo county, who is now busy putting the fast stallion into condition.

———o———

The leading breeders of dairy herds in northern California are represented in the live stock exhibit. As the entry list now stands it insures the largest fair ever held by the State. The cattle department is filled and several new herds are entered this year for the first time.. Besides the best dairy stock in California being shown, the sheep and swine entries are larger than usual.

* * *

Moving pictures will be taken at the fair, of the stock parade and all the principal features and exhibits. The pictures will be made under the direction of the Sacramento Valley Expositions Commission and will be shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next year.

* * *

A booklet, with a handsomely illustrated cover design of a woman on horseback, containing the program of the horse show to be held nightly at the fair, is being mailed from Secretary Chas. W. Paine's office. The owners of gaited saddle horses and coach animals are taking a lively interest in the horse show and it will be far superior to those of other years.

* * *

President Ed A. Tipton is a busy man at the present time preparing for what he predicts will be the greatest meeting ever seen in the history of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. He expects more and better horses and more people this year than ever before and the Phoenix Hotel officials report that they are fairly swamped with reservations, although the big event is still two months in the future.

THE FARM

RULES FOR MEASURING ALFALFA HAY.

To the Editor: Is there any rule for measuring alfalfa hay in the stack?—Subscriber, San Jose.

Answer by Miller & Lux, San Francisco:

The rule most generally in use for that purpose, so far as our experience goes, is known as the Government rule and is as follows:

Multiply the length of the stack by the width; deduct the width of the stack from the over-measurement of the stack [The over-measurement meaning the distance from the base on one side, over the top to the base on the other side.—Ed.]; and divide the remainder by 2; multiply the quotient of this by the product of the length times the width.

The result is supposed to represent the number of cubic feet contained in the stack. Divide this by 512—the estimated number of cubic feet per ton—and the quotient will represent the number of tons in the stock.

We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this rule, as it will vary according to conditions and particularly according to the length of time that the stack has been standing.

Answer by G. R. Wales, Milford, Lassen county, Cal.:

The most satisfactory rule here for measuring alfalfa hay in the stack is to take the over-measurement of the stack; that is, the distance over the stack from the base on one side to the base on the other side, and which we call the oval. One-third of the distance over the stack is allowed for the height of the stack: for instance, if the over-measurement is 45 feet, we call it 15 feet in the square, and multiply the width by it, then multiply the length of stack and divide by 512, the number of cubic feet per ton.

As an illustration, suppose that the stack is 24 feet wide and will square to 15 feet; 15 times 24 equals 360 cubic feet in each running foot of stack. If the stack were 60 feet long, we would multiply 360 by 60, giving us 21,600 feet. This divided by 512 gives 42.21 tons in the stack.

[In Circular No. 131 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, the following figures are given regarding the number of cubic feet in a ton of hay: The average number of cubic feet per ton of hay in 55 stacks which had been standing less than 30 days was 589.6; for 30 stacks which had been standing 30 to 60 days, the average number of cubic feet per ton was 581.5, while the average for 7 stacks which had been standing from 74 to 155 days was 514.9 cubic feet per ton. These measurements were mostly made with timothy, or a mixture of timothy and clover in which timothy predominated. As it is well known that timothy is heavier than alfalfa, the figures given by Mr. Wales and by Miller & Lux when compared with the above experiments seems to be about right as to the number of cubic feet to the ton. From these experiments you can get a fairly accurate idea of the difference in weights at different periods of time the hay has been stacked.—Editor.]—Pacific Rural Press.

F. N. Lang of Pasadena asserts that by irrigating trees or other forms of vegetation with soda water they can be made to grow much more rapidly and yield heavier returns. His theory is that, in the carboniferous age, the rank growth which existed then was due to the heavy percentage of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere and that this is a natural vegetable food substance which is becoming scarcer with the ages. By supplying this in quantity vegetation can be stimulated to extra effort and made to produce more.

No man can do good work with dull tools. That men may work to advantage, tools should be kept in first-class condition. The time taken to sharpen any tool is not time lost for work will go with greater ease and speed afterwards. But many a rainy speel may be utilized for tool sharpening or repairing machinery, thus making wise use of every hour.

SHARPENING LAWN MOWERS.

It is a general practice when a lawn-mower becomes dull, to take it to a shop to have it sharpened. At the shop there are two methods employed in sharpening the mower. One method is to use a file on the reel and blade. This is a very poor way, as only experts with the file can produce a good job. More often the blades are uneven, being too high in places and too low in others. The result is, the blades on the reel do not touch the lower plate or blade the same throughout their length, causing the mower to run hard and cutting the lawn unevenly.

The second method is to grind the blades of the reel in a special machine designed for that purpose. This is a much better way than the first method as it leaves the blades quite true. But this method does not give the result desired, as the lower plate or blade is not touched in the process of grinding. To put the mower in the best condition both the blades of the reel and the lower or fixed blade require sharpening.

A lawn mower may be sharpened at home, at a very small expense, and in such a manner that the objections alluded to above are entirely eliminated. Reverse the driving wheels on the mower, thereby driving the reel backward. Set up the lower blade until the reel touches it. Feed in between the reel blades and the lower, fixed blade, emery or carborundum mixed with oil to the consistency of thick paste. Run the mower over the lawn. This will grind the reel bladse and the fixed blades at the same time. Both blades are made true with each other, and the mower will run as nicely and do as good work as when new. There is no danger of spoiling the machine by sharpening it in this manner.

Tubes of paste consisting of carborundum and grease, are on the market for this purpose. A twenty-five cent tube of this paste will sharpen a lawn-mower for the whole summer; and only a few minutes every two or three weeks, will serve to keep the machine in first-class condition.—L. D. Crain, Colorado Agricultural College.

CALIFORNIA GRAPE JUICE.

Friends of the prohibition amendment have suggested that if wine making were prohibited in this State an ample demand could be made for all the product of the wine grapes and vineyards by the manufacture and sale of unfermented grape juilce. An excellent paper on this subject has been published from the pen of Prof. F. T. Bioletti, who is perhaps the best informed man along viticultural lines in California, in which he sets forth several reasons why this industry has not grown to larger volume, and how the difficulties may be overcome. It would seem, from Prof. Bioletti's statement, that there is a very large demand for grape juice in the United States and that California is doing very little toward filling it and this largely for the reasen that our output is inferior. The method of overcoming the difficulties are also pointed out, and it is not improbable that California's product may yet force its way into a wider market.

HANDLING GOOD COWS CARELESSLY.

Careless handling and slipshod methods can prove most disastrous in the milk and butter producing factory, for the better the cow the quicker she will be ruined by poor care, and, as a rule, the best cows in the dairy herd under poor management are the ones that are first spoiled. No animal on the farm will respond to kindness and quiet surroundings so quickly as will the dairy cow. All who work about the cow barn should be quiet, kind, clean, regular in details, energetic and endowed with sufficient brain power to take an active interest in the work. The feeder should have the faculty of studying and learning the individual needs of the cow and sufficient energy and interest in his work to cater with regularity to each member of the herd. Success is not a matter of luck, but rather of common sense and hard work, and the application of these two to the dairy business can have only one result.—I. B. Henderson, B. S. A.

HOT WEATHER REMEDY FOR ANTS.

The past two weeks of hot weather have increased the habitation of ants in California to a great extent. Weather, such as we have been having, is just to their liking and causes them to hatch in many thousand fold. Kellogg's Ant Paste will solve your problem under present conditions. A jar can be purchased from any druggist or grocer. Spread the paste in the path of the ants and in twelve to twenty-four hours all traces will be gone.

Never has such an efficient remedy been discovered and thousands of successful users are lauding its praises.

It is best to act as soon as possible as now ants will multiply in great quantities, and where you may have at present only one or two paths over which to spread this remedy you may have several times as much to do in a few days.

In purchasing this paste be sure that you get a jar with a rattle cap as this contrivance will remind you that an ant paste is contained in the bottle.

KEEP TAB ON THE HENS.

A hen can, will and does eat more in proportion to her weight than anything we ever fed on a farm.

There are broad sections of the map upon which at this minute three dozen of 7-cent eggs scarcely pay for one 100-pound bag of Heufood.

And at this particular minute there are tens of thousands of matured pullets, eating heartily and methodically, seemingly with no thought ever of looking into empty nest-boxes, steam-heated and with janitor services, literally thrust upon them.

All of which means that a man should know whether his hens are paying their way or not and decapitate those who do not. Use trap nests and kill those that do not lay.

CARROTS FOR BREEDING STOCK.

Practically every breeder can find a little patch of ground that can be sown to carrots, provided he cannot buy them cheaper than he can raise them. We believe that every breeder will find it profitable to have a good supply of carrots on hand for winter feed. They, of course, should be kept in the basement or buried for the best results in keeping. A few carrots each day or at each feed are exceptionally good for breeding stock during the winter and spring months. This is especially true in the case of jacks. Carrots can be easily raised with profit for this purpose.

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Riverside, California

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Entries Close Thursday, Sept. 10, 1914

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914

1.	Free-for-all Trot	$300
2.	2:17 Pace. ½-Mile	200

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914.

3.	2:12 Pace	$300
4.	2:20 Trot, ½-Mile	200

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.

5.	2:17 Trot	$300
6.	2:14 Pace, ½-Mile	200

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

7.	Free-for-all Pace	$300
8.	2:14 Trot	300
9.	2:30 Trot, ½-Mile	200

There will be Matinee and Running Races each day

CONDITIONS

Horses to be named with entry and be eligible when entries close.

All races (except matinee), three heats, every heat a race; money to be divided as follows: Twenty-five per cent. of the purse to be paid on each heat, and twenty-five per cent. to the winners of the race according to their rank in the summary.

Heat purses will be divided 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent.

Any race not filling satisfactorily to the Association may be declared off.

Entrance fee five per cent. to start. Three per cent. due and payable when entries close, and two per cent. before starting.

An additional five per cent. of the division will be deducted from money winners.

Nominators have the right of entering two or more horses in one ownership in any race by the payment of two per cent. additional, but only one horse so entered shall be started in the race; the starter to be named by 5 o'clock p. m. the day before the race is to take place.

One or more running races each day.

Address all communications to

O. P. SANDERS, Secretary,
Riverside, California.

A MATCHED TEAM.

One would imagine that it would not be a very difficult matter to secure a well-matched team. However, facts tell a different tale. In many instances search has to be made for days and weeks in certain neighborhoods before this can be accomplished and in many neighborhoods it can not be accomplished at all.

One would naturally suppose that where careful attention is given to the breeding of good horses great difficulty should not be experienced in this respect. But there is difficulty in securing matched teams, and it is a striking commentary on the nature of the breeding that is practiced. It shows that the farmers of a certain neighborhood are not breeding to type. Every one has his own idea and breeds accordingly, and the unfortunate thing is that these ideas do not harmonize.

Even when a team of horses is matched in color and in general conformation, it may happen that they are so different in style and action that they do not drive well together. It also happens that they differ materially in disposition and because of this there is not that pleasure in driving them that there would otherwise be.

Matched teams can more easily be found in studs where a limited number of stallions are in service and where the number of females has been selected with care for some generations. In such studs the progeny of the same sires, if prepotent, will bear considerable resemblance to one another. They will probably be nearly alike in size, very similar in color, possess much of the same conformation and will resemble each other in spirit and action. This is, of course, on the supposition that the dams have been chosen with reference to the same standard. While it is not an easy matter to breed horses exactly alike it should not be extremely difficult to breed them so that they shall bear a somewhat close resemblance to one another in all respects named.—Practical Farmer.

—o—

An acre of bearing lemon trees has been entirely enclosed by cloth in Whittier, with a view to ascertaining whether there is any advantage and, if so, how much, to be derived by growing lemons under cover. It is thought that the trees and the fruit will be protected from sun, wind and frosts. That the irrigation water will not so soon evaporate, that blossoms will not be chilled, and that very many advantages will be derived from the experiment.

—o—

If animals in the pasture in the daytime can resort to a shed or deep shade, or to water, they are much less troubled by flies. Nets or light covers are, of course, a protection. Some members of one genus of horse-fly attack principally the region about the eyes and ears of stock. Horses' ears may be protected by nets, or the ears and skin about the eyes may be smeared with a repellant solution.

Hogs, with careful management, are the velvet to any dairy farmer, but especially so on the place that produces alfalfa as roughage to go with the skim milk. An old rule in regard to the value of skim milk, even when fed alone, is to multiply the price of live hogs by five which gives the value of 100 pounds of skim milk. At the present time, therefore, the skim milk produced on our dairy ranches has a pork-making value of forty cents per hundredweight. It is an item in the dairy income that should not be taken lightly if a fellow wants to realize every possiole cent out of his cows.

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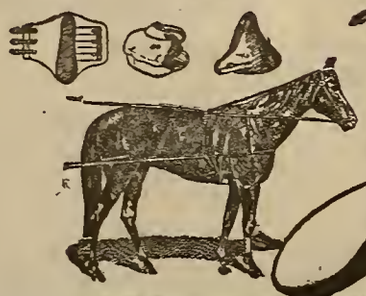

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

VOLUME LXV. No. 10. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

Avenue of Progress, looking south.

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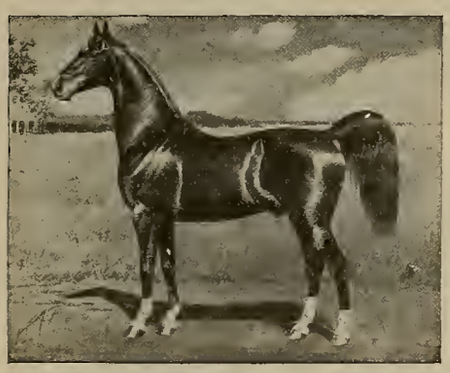

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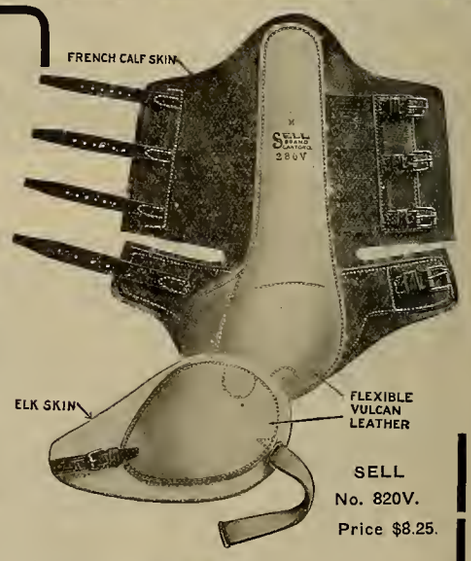

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Santa Rosa—August 31st to September 5th (inclusive).
Ferndale—September 7th to 11th.
Woodland—September 8th to 10th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—September 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 23rd to 26th.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Fort Erie	Aug. 24-26
N. Y. State Fair	Aug. 31-Sept. 5
Hartford (Connecticut Fair)	Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)	Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

SAN DIEGO HORSEMEN have organized and formed an association for the purpose of holding race meetings and County Fairs; a letter received at this office from the secretary is self-explanatory and it will be found in another column of this issue of the Breeder and Sportsman. This is as it should be ,and is a well advised movement as, from the experience gained in the last few years by those who have endeavored to secure a State appropriation for the purpose of giving District Fairs, it seems as if all efforts made in that direction will be futile and barren of results. Several times the bill has passed the legislative bodies but has failed to secure the signature of the Governor, and if any fairs are to be held, they will be dependent upon individual subscriptions or aid from the County Supervisors. That County Fairs can be successfully held is proven by the showing made by the Fresno Agricultural Association and the Kings County Fair at Hanford, where from small beginnings these two associations have grown, until an annual fair is assured at both cities, and the Fresno Fair has every indication of rivaling the State Fair both in number of exhibits and attendance at the gate. The Sonoma and Marin County Fair held its initial meeting last year and the results were both surprising and gratifying to every one connected with it. This year it promises to far surpass the fair of last year and it has become a permanent feature in the entertainment and instruction of the people of the two counties mentioned. Under the laws existing the Supervisors of a county are empowered to make an appropriation of funds to advertise the resources of the county; and what better medium of advertising could be selected than an exhibition of products and manufactures such as can be displayed at a County Fair? Then too, the social side of the fair is one that ought to be strengthened in every possible way. In many communities the fair is the one medium by which farmers and their families meet friends and relatives and form acquaintances among people living in other parts of the county. People meet at the fair who seldom see each other throughout the rest of the year. This chance to renow acquaintances and friendships and to meet strangers of course is a splendid thing. A wide acquaintance is a broadening factor in the life of any person and the farmer needs such an influence as much as any one. The worth of a county fair is judged by the number of exhibitors. It can never be of great influence unless a large percentage of the people within the county are interested in its growth and improvement. Everyone should plan to exhibit. Then only does the fair become a real vital, helpful institution.

ANOTHER TWO-MINUTE pacer has developed. Directum II. paced two heats in even time at the Syracuse, N. Y., track last Monday. Veterans can well remember when the two-minute harness horse was considered either a pleasing dream or the figment of an over-heated imagination. Horsemen talked about him but none of them really expected to see one in the flesh, and many believed that a two-minute trotter was a physical impossibility. About twenty years ago Star Pointer paced a mile in 1:59¼ over the Readville track and since that time four other pacers and three trotters have worked miles officially timed in two minutes or better. These miles were all traveled under the most advantageous circumstances, with the aid of wind shields or prompters, or both. Never until the season of 1914 was the two-minute mile negotiated in a race until the four-year-old William paced three heats at Grand Rapids in 2:00½, 2:00, 2:02½, shattering several world's records by this performance. Now comes another pacer which lowers the record still farther. Directum II., by Directum Kelly—Izetta R., after dropping the first heat in the free-for-all pace at Syracuse, stepped the second and third heats in two minutes flat, establishing two new world's records. The average time of the winner gives him the world's race record for more than one heat.

———o———

WOODLAND is the place to which the circuit horses will move next, and on Tuesday, September 8th, racing will begin at the best meeting held at this horse center for years. There will be three days of high class racing and those who attend will find one of the best appointed tracks in California. The grandstand has been greatly improved and will be in better condition than it has ever been before, and many more improvements which will please the public to see and that will add to their convenience and pleasure have been made. The horses that raced at Salinas and Santa Rosa are now just ripe for record breaking and as there will be good fields in nearly every event on the card, while in a majority of the events the horses are very evenly matched, the outlook for very high class racing was never better in California. Everything points to a great week of racing, and those who want the best rooms at the hotels should make their reservations immediately, as the best are in great demand although there will be accommodations for everybody.

———o———

LOS ANGELES DRIVING CLUB MATINEE.

A good sized crowd witnessed the program conducted by the Los Angeles Driving Club last Tuesday at Exposition Park, Los Angeles. The meet was oneof the best the local club has held in some time. In the nine different events against time eight of the horses were successful.

Probably the biggest surprise of the afternoon was the defeat of Captain Todd in the 2:24 class pacing by Viola Patch, best two in three. Captain Todd won the first heat in the fast time of 2:23½ and looked like a sure winner. The second heat was won by Viola Patch, and the fans were put on edge for the final. Captain Todd was off to a good start in this race and held the lead until the three-quarters mark. Viola Patch then let out a burst of speed and breezed in twenty yards ahead of Todd.

Race No. 2, 2:18 class trotting, was won by Byron. Byron won the first event of this race andwon the second and final heat with ease. Byron was driven by R. A. Smith and was well applauded at the finish. In event No. 3, Josephine Watts trotted a mile in 2:10½, and later attempted to beat this time, but failed. Contention, in event No. 4, to beat 2:25¼ pacing, was one of the sensations of the afternoon's pleasure. This remarkable horse made the fast time of 2:10½. This beat the time by 14¼ seconds and the crowd cheered the horse and its driver, R. A. Smith.

The judges of the day were Dr. A. D. Hubbell, R. B. Morehead and J. S. Nickerson; timers, L. E. McLellan, Harry Messmore and J. W. Nickerson. E. J. Delorey acted as starter. The summary of the events and races follows:

Event No. 1—Ilo Tolus, br. m. by Pactolus—Pocahontas Queen, to beat 2:15¼ trotting; time 2:11½.

Event No. 2—Ada Tolus, br. m. by Pactolus—Daisy Graham, to beat 2:30¼ trotting; time 2:25½.

Event No. 3—Josephine Watts, ch. f. by Gen. Watts—Sally Andrews, to beat 2:11½ trotting; time 2:10½.

Event No. 4—Contention, b. g. by Copa de Oro—Bonnie Ailse, to beat 2:15¼ pacing; time 2:10½.

Event No. 5—Viola Patch, b. f. by Jr. Dan Patch—Hail Cloud, to beat 2:25¼ pacing; time 2:24.

Event No. 6—Chauncy, ch. g. by Strathway, to beat 2:30¼ trotting; time 2:17.

Event No. 7—Johannah R., b. m. by Limonero—Mollie Rex, to beat 2:22½ trotting; time 2:17½.

Event No. 8—Julia Clay, ch. m. by Clay Edwin—Black Bell, to beat 2:30¼ trotting; time 2:19¼.

Event No. 9—King Lilly Pointer, br. h. by Star Pointer—Lily S., to beat 2:25¼ pacing; time 2:19½.

Race No. 1—2:18 trotting; purse $150:

Byron, blk. c. by Tom Moko—Reta H.	1	1
Stabe, b. m.	2	2

Race No. 2—2:24 class trotting; purse $150:

Viola Patch, b. f.	2	1	1
Captain Todd, br. h Baronteer Todd—Manila	1	2	2

PRIZE MONEY AT THE PANAMA-PACIFC SHOW.

The Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has sought to interest the various 'states to participate in a plan that will result in a part of their appropriations being used to pay transportation on live stock shipments. In a general way this request has been acceded to and appropriations have been set aside to duplicate premiums that may be won and to pay transportation on shipments that may be deemed worthy of entering the exhibition. The amounts so far reported to be used for premium duplication and for transportation are as follows:

New York	$25,000
Ohio	25,000
Oregon	15,000
Illinois	19,000
Missouri	12,000
Wisconsin	10,000
Indiana	35,000
Washington	7,500
Idaho	4,000
Massachusetts	2,500
Total	$155,000

Added to this $155,000 there is an additional $266,950 available for live stock premiums as follows:

Panama-Pacific International Exposition	$175,000
American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association	6,000
American Ayrshire Association (for view herd expense)	2,000
American Guernsey Cattle Club (for view herd and supplemental premiums)	10,500
American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association (minimum)	3,000
American Shorthorn Breeders' Association	5,000
Red Polled Cattle Club of America	2,500
American Holstein-Friesian Association	7,500
American Galloway Breeders' Association	2,000
American Jersey Cattle Club	5,000
American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses (minimum)	2,000
Belgian Draft Horse Society (Belgium)	5,000
American Shire Horse Association	1,500
American Shetland Pony Club (minimum)	500
American Trotting Register Association (cash and trophies)	1,000
American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association (trophy)	250
Percheron Society of America	3,000
Societe Hippique Percheronne de France (objects of art, estimated total value)	10,000
Morgan Horse Club (silver cup)	250
Hunters' Improvement and Breeding Society (England, 2 gold medals)	500
Standard Jack and Jennet Registry	350
National Pony Society (England) (2 silver medals, 2 bronze medals)	300
American and Delaine Merino Record Association	500
American Cheviot Sheep Association	150
American Cotswold Registry Association	500
American Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association	1,000
American Oxford Down Association	2,000
American Shropshire Registry Association	500
Continental Dorset Club	500
National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association	500
American Angora Goat Association	400
Standard Milch Goat Breeders' Association	250
American Berkshire Association	2,000
American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association	1,500
American Hampshire Swine Record Association	3,000
American Poland-China Record	3,600
American Tamworth Swine Record Association	500
American Yorkshire Club	500
Chester White Swine Record Association and O. I. C. (cash and trophies)	3,400
National Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association	1,500
National Dog Breeders' Association	500

The grand total to date is $421,950, exclusive of several thousands in medals, cups and trophies that have been offered by poultry clubs and other organizations representing the breed and fancy. The buildings of the department of live stock are at this time practically completed. The interest in the live stock show is widespread. Apart from the munificent cash prizes that will be offered the comprehensive plan will insure an educational show, and I am glad to be able to announce that it is practically assured that every breed of importance and the leading breeds of poultry will be on display at the Exposition for its entire term, from Feb. 20th to Dec. 4th, 1915.

D. O. LIVELY,
Chief of the Dept. of Live Stock.

———o———

THE REAL HORROR OF WAR.

What Samuel Johnson said about it: "It is wonderful with what coolness and indifference the greater part of mankind see war commenced. Thost that hear of it at a distance, or read of it in books, but have never presented its evils to their minds, consider it little more than a splendid game, a proclamation, an army, a battle and a triumph. Some, indeed, must perish in the most successful field, but they die upon the bed of honor 'resign their lives amidst the joys of conquest, and, filled with England's glory, smile in death.' The life of a modern soldier is ill-represented by heroic action. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword. Of the thousands and tens of thousands that perished in our late contests with France and Spain, a very small part ever felt the stroke of an enemy; the rest languished in tents and ships, amidst damps and putrefaction; pale, torpid, spiritless and helpless; gasping and groaning, unpitied among men made obdurate by long continuance of hopeless misery; and they were at last whelmed in pits, or heaved into the ocean, without notice and without remembrance. By incommodious encampments and unwholesome stations, where courage is useless and enterprise impracticable, fleets are silently dispeopled, and armies sluggishly melted away."

NOTES AND NEWS

Dr. Wayo gave a good account of himself at Centralia.

◈ ◈ ◈

R. M. Sebastian won the free-for-all pace at Hillsboro, Texas, with Hal McKinney last week.

◈ ◈ ◈

The fair season is going in full blast. From now on there will be plenty of action for the trotters and pacers.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mr. James B. Haggin remains critically ill at his villa in Newport and all hopes for his recovery have been abandoned.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dick Watson is back in the sulky. He is campaigning the trotting mare, Aileen Patch, owned by Frank Wilson, Rushville, Indiana.

◈ ◈ ◈

Fred Woodcock won three races at the Portland meeting, with Hal Paxton, Hal Norte and J. C. B., all by Hal B., and made a good showing in several other starts.

◈ ◈ ◈

"Red" Gerrity shipped Belwin 4, 2:06¾, Sienna 2:07¼ and his other horses from Kalamazoo to Galesburg, where they were laid up last week. They will race on the Great Western for some time to come.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mr. C. A. Harrison's filly Tosora by the Patchen Boy—Niquee won the three-year-old pace at Chehalis, Wash., last week. J. B. Stetson, who drove her, says that she is a nice filly and has plenty of speed and class.

◈ ◈ ◈

The world's record for the one-mile pace to a four-wheeled vehicle on a half-mile track was broken in the State Fair races at Des Moines, Iowa, on August 29th. Franklin Pierce and Buck Muscovite entered by W. S. Pike of Mena, Ark., made the second heat in 2:10¼. The former record was 2:13½.

◈ ◈ ◈

According to report, W. E. D. Stokes, owner of Patchen Wilkes Farm, has made the statement that the sudden breaking out of the European war prevented his closing a $225,000 sale of trotters to the Austrian and Russian Governments. And Peter the Great 2:07¼, and Peter Volo 2, 2:04½, were included in the proposed deal, too!

◈ ◈ ◈

Entries for the Champion Zombro Sweepstakes for four-year-olds by the dead son of McKinney, to be raced in Philadelphia, closed on August 5th with a value of $575, and the following colts are nominated: Lena Zombro, Mary Warren, Hollyrood Francis, Zombesi, Joker D. Zombro, Zobediah and The Lady Zombro.

◈ ◈ ◈

When the year book is compiled next fall it is doubtful if it will contain in its lists a trotter or pacer having made more starts during the season than Grattan Boy 2:11¼. The Western Whirlwind has been racing two or three times a week all summer and will continue his campaign into the late fall. Grattan Boy is the fastest and strongest trotter ever raced through the Western Circuit and probably another season will find him making it with the Grand Circuit stars.

◈ ◈ ◈

When Charley DeRyder came over from California with Maymack 2:07, we all predicted that she would "turn turtle" when she met the G. C. cracks—the opinion being founded upon her showing on the circuit in 1912, her string of coast victories being discounted. But May has made more than good, and so has the popular Californian. With May and the three-year-old filly Miss Perfection, Charley has made twelve starts, finishing first once, second ten times, and once tbird—a pretty fair batting average.—Marque in The Horse Review.

◈ ◈ ◈

Jobn E. Madden, with his usual shrewdness, has prepared for new fields to conquer by entering Margaret Parrish 2:06¼, in the stakes to be decided at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in California next year, and by employing the former groom of Uhlan 1:58, well known as "Dutch." Tbe mare will be sent to California during the coming autumn, and, in the late winter and early summer, will be given her preparation for the season's campaign. The daughter of Vice Commodore is a speed marvel quite the equal of the best, and, if she can stay as well as she can sprint, there will be more than one victory credited to her before she returns to her native State. In her three-year-old form, Margaret Parrish was never given a chance to do herself justice, being sick in the spring and, in consequence, without the necessary strength to carry her great flight of speed from one end of the journey to the other. She was, however, tbe only filly to complete her engagements, and during the October meeting of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association, was up to a mile in 2:05. She is now bigger and stronger in every way, and as she can trot a quarter in 28 seconds, some idea can be had of the reason for the care with which her owner is laying his plans for his invasion into the far West.

Word comes from Rochester, N. Y., tbat tbe noted trotter, Lisonjero 2:08¼, died last week as tbe result of a kick by a stable mate. Lisonjero was best known for his Grand Circuit campaign in 1904, when he was trained and driven hy Webb Howard, of Rochester. He was the property of Thomas F. Adkins, the well-known sportsman of Rochester, who owned him at the time he was campaigned. Lisonjero was a son of Dexter Prince, son of Kentucky Prince, out of Liska 2:28¼, by Electioneer; second dam, Lizzie by Wildidle.

◈ ◈ ◈

Little Bernice 2:09¼, by Del Coronado, has finally made good this season by winning the 2:12 class pace at Pittsburgh on August 22d. This mare, which was one of the crack three-year-olds last year, a winner of six races, and finishing numerous times in the money when racing with such horses as William and Single G., has been a disappointment this year until the Pittsburgh meeting. She is now equipped with the hopples and went a good race in a contest which required six heats to decide and in which she reduced her record to 2:06;. The Los Angeles filly is liable to be rather hard to beat in the future for she is now showing her 1913 form.

◈ ◈ ◈

Field-Marshal Sir John French, commanding the English forces now allied with those of France and Belgium in fighting the army of Kaiser Wilhelm, rides an American trotting stallion, bred at Dromore Farm, St. Clair, Mich., a son of Barongale 2:11¼, presented to the famous soldier by his friend Mr. George Gordon Moore, the proprietor of Dromore. On the other hand, Barongale himself is now owned in Germany where, it is very probable, he will be commandeered into army service. Thus war will bring sire and son into the field arrayed against each other. Let us hope that their lives will not be sacrificed in the terrible struggle which the rest of the civilized world is watching with such horror and apprehension.—The Horse Review.

◈ ◈ ◈

William 2:00 will have to fly to get the money, and that is a guarantee to the thousands who will attend the Indiana State Fair on the opening day, that they will be treated to a great exhibition of speed. Unless he equals or reduces his record, his owner will not receive one penny. If he goes in two minutes he wins fifteen hundred dollars; if he shades even time he gets two thousand dollars, and if he equals Dan Patch's record, he gets twenty-five hundred dollars. No exhibition contract was ever drawn to protect the interests of the public. Tbe latter furnishes the money and are entitled to the best, and Secretary Charles Downing proposes to see that they get it. It is an equitable contract and a credit to both parties making it.—Western Horseman.

◈ ◈ ◈

A letter from R. M. Sebastian tells us that the first division of the Texas "short-ship" circuit closed last Friday. Mr. Sebastian has been racing a stable of horses trained at the Hemet Stock Farm last winter. The animals most familiar to Hemet people are Hal McKinney, Copponacca, Tommy Hooper and Shortnut. Bunnell's Lady Sunrise and Beatrice B. were sent to a ranch in Oklahoma to be acclimated, the Texas climate not agreeing with them. All of the horses are now in splendid condition, and from a financial standpoint the races in the first division have been successful, the total earnings being $3,990, and the net earnings $2,569. The horse will now be re-classed and re-entered for the second division of eight weeks, ending at Phoenix, Ariz., November 17. They will be shipped to Hemet Stock Farm for the winter.

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"A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" cried some one of old, and who knows that the cry will not be repeated in the near future? Last week it was suggested that remounts might be wanted. This week they are being bought up by the government agents in all parts of the country, and the difficulty is to find enough for immediate needs; so if the war proves to he a protracted one it is difficult to see where the horses will be found to make good the wastage which is inevitable, hut stipulations as to age and short tails will have to be ignored, and all the animals which are reasonably sound and fit for service accepted. The demand could hardly come at a better time than just before the cub-hunting commences, as many of the kind used for that will be taken hy the remount officers. Of course, the price will not equal that which is obtainable for even a moderate hunter, but the Nation's needs stand first, a fact which horse owners and sportsmen recognize. Horses cannot be reared as quickly as other kinds of stock so, when once a shortage occurs, it is the work of years to replenish. For the past few years it has been the fashion to talk of "the passing of the horse," and this has prevented timid people from breeding animals which they thought would never be wanted. When the nation declares a state of war at midnight and sets its agents to buy horses as fast as possible the next day it is obvious that they are indispensable. In some instances tradesmen have had to part with two out of three of their trade animals, which it will he difficult—if not impossible—for them to replace. Four-year-olds are being taken by the army, so it is certain there will be very few three-year-olds lying idle during the coming months. All this proves the necessity of keeping up our horse strength in peace times, then we shall be prepared if war is forced upon us, as it has been this week.—[From the Live Stock Journal of London.

As tbe Eastern campaign progresses, Lassie McGregor looks more and more like tbe best aged mare tbat we have had since Sonoma Girl 2:04¼. When the Grand Circuit opened four weeks ago, she was unsteady and it took everything that the masterful Murphy possessed to keep her in the figbting front. He had to carry her long miles and only for her marvelous endurance, she would have been beaten. Tender nursing leaves her now where she can be set down in the bunch, and at the meeting last week little more could have been asked from her in the practical way. In the fourth heat she was in front from wire to wire in 2:06¾ and this for the second time this year. Lassie McGregor has now two wins of $10,000 value to her credit and another of $5,000 and it looks at present as if she would go through the circuit as did Baden two years ago.

Hunter Moody, the most successful speedmaker in Kentucky or elsewhere, has in his stable several yearlings of great promise, but he has been satisfied to allow them to develop, and not until autumn will his youngsters be seen at their best. The only conspicuous yearling from tbe Orchard Park Kindergarten at this time is the pacing filly, Rose McGee, 1, 2:19½, the champion of her age and sex, and the daughter of The Abbe 2:04, has so much speed that the effort she has made tbus far has been comparatively easy for her. Two yearlings from Allendale Farm have shown early promise; one, a colt by Tregantle 2:09¼, having trotted an eighth in seventeen seconds very early in tbe summer, while a colt by Echo Todd 2:14¾ can beat 2:30 right now if called upon. Of the two the latter is perhaps the better, yet the other is a growthy fellow, and will eventually be the stake colt if either develops into first-class material.

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Hamilton Busbey writes to the Horse Breeder as follows regarding tboroughbred racing in Kentucky: "And now we are told that the action of the Kentucky Racing Commission in chopping off five days from the fall racing schedule in the Blue Grass State is not popular with some of the horse owners. Already there is too much racing with betting in Kentucky for the good of the community, and the leading breeders of thoroughbred horses are not anxious to invite disaster. They will cultivate the conservative spirit, because safety lies in that direction. The State is not rich enough to keep the pari-mutuel machines in continual operation for eight months out of the twelve. If the lessons of the past are not heeded in Kentucky and elsewhere, there will be another prostration of thoroughbred interests. At the last day of the Parkway meeting in Brooklyn, the police raided the speculators who operated too holdly, and this action should be accepted as a warning by the owners of other tracks in the Empire State. Long open defiance of the statutes gives the radical reformer tbe very chance tbat he is looking for."

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The Indianapolis pacer, Billy M., owned by Fred Cline, was one of the star performers last week over the "historic track" at Goshen, N. Y. In winning the 2:08 pace he stepped in 2:09, 2:04 and 2:04¾—a new world's record, reducing the record held by Prince Alert. Mr. Cline also received one hundred dollars from W. J. Andrews for the first mile reducing the record of 2:04¾ made in 1900 by John R. Gentry 2:00½, driven by Mr. Andrews. Billy M., in the hands of Trainer William Sweeney, has been a remarkably good performer for Mr. Cline. Purchased to race on the half-mile tracks, as Mr. Cline's business would not allow him to witness his horses perform far from home, he won several Grand Circuit races and this year he has been winning very consistently. His performance over the half-mile track at Goshen was a remarkably good one. Incidentally, he lowered several half-mile track world's records at Goshen, as follows: Fastest three heats; fastest two consecutive heats; fastest single heat; fastest third heat; fastest second heat by a gelding; fastest third heat, any sex; fastest second heat, any sex, and at Rockport, Ohio, earlier in the season, he established a world's record for half-mile heats. At Goshen he won first, third and fourth money and the one hundred dollars additional offered by Mr. Andrews.

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The two heats in 2:04 and 2:04¾ by the pacer Billy M. at Goshen last week are tbe fastest ever trotted or paced over a half-mile track. It was a really remarkable performance and justifies some consideration of the horse which did it. Billy M. boasts no particular claim to aristocracy in his family tree. If there were any social distinctions in the equine kiugdom he would be classed with the canaille, or the hoi polloi, on blood considerations. He is the antithesis of the "jenniless lass wi' a lang pedigree," for though scant of fashionable blood he is "long" on speed and racing quality. He is just an ordinarily bred hoppled Hoosier pacer, but like many another such from the common herd he has the inherent faculties which have enabled him to rise superior to humble birth and meager advantages. Billy M. is an eight-year-old chestnut gelding by Newtown Boy out of a daughter of Pocahontas Chief. That is all of his pedigree that is defined by the Year Book. His sire, Newtown Boy, is a son of Venture 2:09½, by Bald Hornet 2:21, dam Blackie by the same Bald Hornet, second dam Polly by Red Buck. Posahontas Chief, sire of Billy M.'s dam, is by Pocahontas Boy, son of Tom Rolf, out of Kitty Thompson by Rochester, sou of Aberdeen. The second dam of Billy M. is not recorded and is probably unknown.—Trotter and Pacer.

THE CLOSE AT PORTLAND.

The Portland meeting closed on Saturday with two strong harness races and the best run of the week. There were eight starters in the 2:18 pace, which developed into a five heat contest of good drives, reversals of expectations and close finishes. Sanford drew the pole with Bell Smith and was quickly overhauled by Red Hal. May Davis crept up at the quarter and led at the half with J. C. B. bidding for second place. In a splendid finish, Frank Erwin brought the big chestnut mare home in 2:11¾, J. C. B., Red Hal and Sunny Jim being the order for place. Next time, Red Hal hooked the mare at three-eighths and the two raced in with Red Hal winner by a nose in 2:10¼, Lang making the drive of his career. But a new Richmond entered the field in the third. Woodcock had been coming strong with J. C. B., finishing well in the previous heats. This time, Uncle H. made a bid and became one of the leaders. In the stretch J. C. B. let out a link and took the heat. Time, 2:10½. Thereafter, there was small doubt of the end, the Hal B.-Lovelace nomination standing plainly to win. No race of the meeting was more interesting from the standpoint of the spectators.

The consolation trot admitted five to membership and the handsome mare, Ulmanetta, was quite the best in straight heats and brought out a lot of favorable notice. Wm. Hogoboom behind Arengo had earnest intentions and stood second in the summary. Blanche Fitzsimmons responded a little better to the demands of the occasion than in her other start and in the third heat finished second, going good gaited and steady. The mile run aroused quite a bit of jockeying. Tony Muratto did the starting and greatly delighted the crowd by his efforts for an even break. The races finished according to schedule, with the management gamely standing the wear and tear, and, in view of the fact that most of the races were strictly first class, the absent portion of the populace decidedly missed a good amusement opportunity, put on at a price well worth the money. The summary:

August 22.—2:18 pace, purse $500:

J. C. B., b. g. by Hal B.—Midget, by Lovelace (Woodcock)	2	3	1	1	1
May Davis, ch. m. by Borado (Erwin)	1	2	4	3	4
Red Hal, b. g. by Hal B. (Lang)	3	1	3	4	7
Bell Smith, b. m. by The Blacksmith (Sanford)	5	6	7	2	2

Uncle H., 8-4-2-7-3; Sunny Jim. 4-8-6-5-6; Haledo, 6-7-5-6-5; Rotbada, 7-5-dr.

Time—2:11¾, 2:10¼, 2:13½, 2:12½.

Consolation trot, purse $200:

Ulmanetta, b. m. by Dr. Ullman-Lenmeeta, by Norcatur (McManus)	1	1	1
Arenga, br. g. by McV. (Hogoboom)	2	2	3
Blanche Fitzsimmons, cb. m. by Bob Fitzsimmons (Erwin)	4	3	2
Sidney Wilkes, br. h. by Marvin Wilkes (Johnson)	3	4	5

La Corona, 5-5-4.

Time—2:25, 2:21½, 2:21¾.

Half-mile dasb, consolation—Tampa, won; Sea Fowl, second; Bargain, third. Time, :56½.

One mile dasb—Paddy Button, won; Gilt, second; Leo H., third. Time, 1:42.

CENTRALIA-CHEHALIS RACES.

[Half-Mile Track.]

Tuesday, the second day of the Southwest Washington Fair, midway between Centralia and Chehalis, Wash., and the first day of racing, brought out a fair crowd. The two harness races were all that the lovers of the sport could ask, the finishes being close and the time good. C. D. Jeffries made a very satisfactory starter, with W. F. Hutchings presiding judge and H. H. Helman and John Lance to complete the board.

Great Northern, the favorite, won the first and second heats in the 2:25 trot, while St. Michaels was the surprise of the race by winning the third, besides finishing second in the other two heats.

In the 2:20 pace, May Davis, the chestnut mare that had shown up well at Portland, won the first and third heats, Hal Norte taking the second while Indian Hal, the local favorite, was no better than third in any heat. Summary:

August 25.—2:20 pace, every-heat-a-race, purse $500:

May Davis, ch. m. by Borado (Erwin)	1	2	1
Hal Norte, br. s. by Hal B. (Woodcock)	2	1	3
Indian Hal, b. s. by Hal B. (Wilson)	3	3	5
Lady Hal, br. m. by Hal B. (Sanford)	4	4	2

Admiral W.. 5-7-4; Lady Hal, 6-5-6; Booster, dis.; Duke, dis.; St. Elmo, dis.

Time—2:11¼, 2:15¼, 2:14.

2:25 trot, every-heat-a-race, purse $500:

Great Northern, b. g. by Wayland W. (Ward)	1	1	2
St. Michaels, blk. s. by McAlropa (Woodcock)	2	2	1
Arenga, b. g. by McV. (Hogoboom)	3	4	3
La Corona, b. m. by Del Coronado (Wallace)	5	5	4

Ulmanetta, 3-dis.; Blanche Fitzsimmons, dis.; Halmetta, dis.

Time—2:21¼, 2:23, 2:16¾.

Three-eights mile dash, purse $50.—Black Sam, won; Tommy W., second; Sister Julia, third. Time—:38. Jockey Walter Adams on D. W. was thrown and badly hurt.

Exciting contests, close finishes and good time marked Wednesday's programme. In the 2:14 pace nine horses faced the starter, Major Hardy winning the first heat and J. C. B. the other two, each being hotly contested. In the 2:18 trot heats were also split, The Frisco winning the first and Kenneth C. winning the other two. While only four horses started in this race, it was a beautiful contest in every heat, the last one never seeing the horses more than two lengths apart and being won by less than a half a length. Summary:

August 26.—2:14 pace, every-heat-a-arace. purse $500:

J. C. B.. b. g. by Hal B. (Woodcock	3	1	1
Major Hardy. b. s. by Oh So (Erwin)	1	5	6
Mack N., b. g. by McKinney (Sanford)	2	4	2
Aldine, b. m. by Alcone (Lindsey)	7	2	4

Bell Smith, 5-3-5; Prince Zolock, 6-5-3; Uncle H., 4-7-8; Black Joe, 9-6-7; St. Elmo, 8-dis.

Time—2:11¼, 2:13½, 2:14.

2:18 trot, every-heat-a-arace, purse $500:

Kennetb C., blk. s. by McKinney (Wallace)	3	1	1
The Frisco, ch. g. by Caution (Lance)	1	3	3
Mack Fitzsimmons, ch. g. by Bob Fitzsimmons (Erwin)	2	4	2
Jerry Zombro, b. g. (Helman)	4	2	4

Time—2:18¼, 2:15, 2:18.

Half-mile dash, purse 75—Old Settler, won; Ison, second; Hardson Fred, third. Time—:50.

Thursday.—Some wind was blowing today, but not enough to much affect the good weather record of the week. The track is in good condition and fairly fast and another good program with good time and exciting finishes was given.

The 2:12 trot had but four starters and although Dr. Wayo won in straight heats, he had no walkover, while there was the hottest kind of a drive each heat for second place.

There were five entries in the special 2:08 pace, May Davis again proving her good racing qualities by taking the first heats and making a game race for the third which was won by Hal Norte, who had been close up in the second. Summary:

2:12 trot, every-heat-a-race. purse $500:

Dr. Wayo, b. s. by Wilkhurst (Ward)	1	1	1
Lady W., b. m. by King Alexis (Hogoboom)	3	2	2
Dr. McKinney, blk. g. by Capt. Kinney (Lance)	2	3	3
Oaklandmore, b. g. by Oakland Baron (Squires)	4	4	4

Time—2:16½, 2:15, 2:15½.

Special 2:08 pace, every-heat-a-race, purse $250:

May Davis, cb. m. by Borado (Erwin)	1	1	2
Hal Norte, br. m. by Hal B. (Woodcock)	3	2	1
Aldine, b. m. by Alcone (Lindsey)	2	3	4
Black Joe, blk. g. by Pricemont (Frank)	4	4	3
Delmas, ch. g. by Dialect (Hogoboom)	5	5	5

Time—2:11¼, 2:11½. 2:15¼.

Three-eights mile dash, purse $50—Black Sam, won; Tommie W., second; Drummer, third. Time—:38.

Three-fourths mile dash, purse $100 — Paddy Button, won; Ethel Sampson, second; Sal Pearl, third. Time—1:16¾.

Three harness races were on Friday's card. Fairly good time and exciting finishes marked all three. The 2:30 trot was won in straight heats by Great Northern but Nutway gave him a hard race each time. In the three-year-old race there were only three starters, but each of them won a heat. The 2:15 pace was a great contest. Major Hardy, considered a good thing, only won one heat. Uncle H. showed wonderful speed and won the first and third. In the second he broke badly and finished fourth. Results:

August 28.—2:30 trot. every-heat-a-race. purse $500:

Great Northern, b. g. by Wayland W. (Ward)	1	1	1
Nutway. b. s. by Strathway (Carpenter)	2	2	2
Ulmanetta, b. m. by Dr. Ullman (McManus)	3	3	3
Handsome Guy. b. g. by Guy Falcon (Ramsey	4	4	4

Time—2:21½, 2:22½. 2:20½.

Three-year-old trot or pace, every-beat-a-race, purse $100:

Tosora. br. m. by The Patchen Boy (Stetson)	2	1	2
Centralia Girl, b. m. by Aerolite (Hogoboom)	1	2	3
Hemlock, b. s. by Hal B. (Wilson)	3	3	1

Time—2:39, 2:26½, 2:29½.

Special 2:15 pace, every-heat-a-race, purse $200:

Uncle H., b. g. by Garvin Wilkes (McManus)	1	4	1
Major Hardy, b. g. by Oh So (Erwin)	3	1	2
Prince Zolock, blk. s. by Zolock (Helman)	2	2	3
Admiral W., b. g. by Garvin Wilkes (Frank)	5	3	4

Time—2:15¼, 2:12½. 2:14½.

Five-eighths mile dash, purse $100 — Ethel Sampson. won; Paddy Button, second; Leo H., third. Time—1:02 3-5.

Half-mile dash. purse $50—Tampa, won; Cozolo, second; Drummer, third. Time— :49.

THE HORSE IN WAR.

[From the Sportsman, of London.]

The great trouble is on us, and it naturally calls for resolution—such as we have none of us ever exercised—to face it. Gradually we shall accommodate ourselves to the new conditions and find out what each man can do best, in however small a way, for the common weal. Among other things, in my humble judgment, there should be no thought of abandoning the principal race meetings, for these willi do infinite good in relieving the nerve tension of the general public. York and Doncaster ought on no account to be missed. As for Doncaster, it is to be noted that the St. Leger has been run without intermission every year since 1776, and we passed through terrible times again and again in that period —the American War, war all over Europe, war in India, the French Revolution, the Irish Rebellion, war culminating in Trafalgar, and then Waterloo. In later years the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. Yet never was the sequence of the classic races interrupted, and it would be disgraceful indeed if in 1914 we shirked bringing them off for no better reason than that we do not fancy the prospect of a little trouble in getting ourselves and our horses to the scene of action—trouble which to our fathers and grandfathers would have been gone through as a mere matter of course.

No, I make no doubt we shall see the Doncaster meeting brought off as usual, and also the Stockton fixture. The smaller meetings may have to be excused, or allowed to reconstruct their programs; for, after all, sooner than not race at all people will race for small stakes.

Naturally, we are hard hit all round, and it is idle to differentiate the position of one business from another; but bloodstock breeders must be among the chief sufferers, and all the training stables will feel the pinch very badly. The maintenance of animals which for an indeterminate period can do you little or no good, presents a prospect which it needs some courage to face; and I presume that the Doncaster sales will be gone through with, though there may be no sensational bidding. Breeders must get rid of their yearlings, even though the prices be miserably inadequate.

COLT CANDIDATES FOR THE STALLION RECORD.

It would be strange at this period in harness racing history, when the world's record for trotting stallions is only a second slower than two minutes, if the championship for the sex should pass to either a three or four-year-old; yet, if some of the very best judges are not wrong, that is just exactly what may occur. Thomas W. Murphy has stated that he will be much disappointed if the three-year-old colt Peter Volo does not possess the stallion championship when the season closes, and earlier in the season the veteran trainer, Ed. Geers, stated that he expected the four-year-old colt Etawah, that recently took a record of 2:03¾, to develop the ability to carry his speed far enough to enable him to beat The Harvester's record of 2:01 before the season is over. Peter Volo's race at Kalamazoo, where he set a new record for three heats for stallions of any age—2:04¾, 2:05¾ and 2:06¾ — has caused his chances for securing the championship to receive the greater consideration from those who have been giving the matter any attention, and perhaps his performance justifies this, for he is a year younger than Etawah. But there are a few who remember that in his mile in 2:04 at Cleveland Etawah trotted the last half in 1:00¼ and the last quarter in just 30 seconds, and all who witnessed the performance agree that Mr. Geers did not attempt to do more tban sit still behind the great colt and let him race along with the runner that accompanied him. Possibly Peter Volo can duplicate this feat; if so, the battle for the stallion championship will most certainly be between these two great colts and, judging by what they have done before the middle of August was reached, it seems reasonable to believe that both of them will have a chance to beat The Harvester's record, provided they remain sound and have no setback in form between the present time and the record-breaking days of October—The Horse World.

OUTSIDER WINS FUTURITY.

Saratoga (N. Y.), August 29.—All of the juveniles that had been discussed as probable winners of the Futurity were beaten over the course of the Saratoga Association this afternoon and the winner turned up in Trojan, from the Quincy stable, a racing establishment owned by James F. Johnson. The race was run over a track that was deep and heavy from a long-continued rain.

The running was not without its accident, for The Finn, bearing the silks of Louis Winans, who confines most of his racing endeavors to the English turf, blinded by the mud in the stretch, bolted into the fence and fell in the stretch. At the time he was well beaten and his fall had no effect on the result, while Kedoris, his rider, escaped injury.

Though a drizzling rain fell all afternoon there was an immense crowd out. There were thirteen starters and Kaskaskia from the Oneck stable of H. K. Knapp was generally considered as having the best chance to win. Polish and The Finn were next in demand, and the Harry Payne Whitney pair, Spun Glass and Dinando, came next. There were those who pinned their hopes to Trial by Jury and Garbage, the Captain Edward B. Cassatt pair, and all of the others were more or less deserted.

It was a good start and Trojan, breaking from the middle of the track, was the first to find his racing legs. He dashed to the lead, closely followed by Solly and Sea Shell, both of whom had shown a great liking for the muddy going on other occasions.

Try as they would, neither Soliy or Sea Shell could wrest the lead from the Quincy stable colt and, though he was not able to draw away from them until the stretch was reached, by that time he had them so well beaten that he went into a safe lead.

All this time Kaskaskia had been battling along in very close quarters, but her gameness was rewarded in the stretch and she came clear of the others in the last furlong. It was too late, and though she finished gallantly, she was beaten home by the outsider, Trojan, and in turn she beat Harry Junior, another of the outsiders, five lengths, for the place.

Trial by Jury also made his run too late, and though he was running over horses at the end, he was beaten a head for the short end of the purse. The Finn, generally believed to be the better one of the Winans pair, was never able to show prominently in the running. The summary:

Third race, the Futurity, for 2-year-olds. handicap, six furlongs—Trojan, 117 (Burlingame), 12 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, first; Kaskaskia, 120 (Butwell), 5 to 2, even and 1 to 2, second; Harry Junior, 120 (Geogh), 20 to 1, 8 to 1 and 4 to 1—time, 1:16 4-5. Trial by Judy, Sea Shell, Solly, Polish, Panmaid, Dinah Di, Spunglass, Ivy Marquette, Garbage and The Finn also ran.

The war in Europe has figured even in the arrangement for the State Fair in September. Just because a German warship was not fast enough to run down the Atlantic liner Minnetanka, which left Cherbury, France, on August 1st, the Thomas D. McLaughlin Importing Co. of Chico has been able to enter nine Percherons which have landed safely in New York. Tbe firm had a shipment of twenty-seven Percherons on the Minnetanka. Since the French Government has taken over all the horses in the country during the war, the importers believe it will be a long time before any more horses are brought to the United States from France.

RACING AT THE STADIUM.

The San Francisco Driving Club's card of six light harness horse races Sunday afternoon at the Stadium track was attended by a fairly large gathering of spectators, although the day was cold and foggy.

Silver Hunter made his first win this season when he annexed the cup trophy in the free-for-all trot. The finish of the first heat was made under a volley of cheers from the crowd. Tbe quartet of trotters came under the wire bunched close together, Birdeye in the lead, Ida M. at the gelding's sulky wheel, Silver Hunter lapping the mare, and Horseshoe Boy about a length behind the first horse.

Off to a good start ,the big black Oakland horse led by the judges' stand, Birdeye close up, Silver Hunter trailing. Birdeye broke before reaching tbe half-mile post and lost some ground. Horseshoe Boy kept in front until coming into the stretch where the race for home started in earnest. Birdeye passed Hunter and Ida M. and won the crowd when he nipped out the field in the last fifteen yards.

In the second heat Silver Hunter led from start to finish and won by half a length. Ida M. was the contender. Birdeye broke near the head of the stretch and could not overhaul the leader. The wind-up between tbe three was under a strong drive.

The third heat was a struggle between Hunter and tbe roan, and developed a spirited sprint in the stretch, Hunter winning by a neck. Horseshoe Boy broke near the three-eighths pole and Ida M. was out of the going and way in the rear at the five-eighths pole.

King Pointer lost his stride in the opening heat of the first race and finished fourth. He annexed the two winning heats handily. Emma M. won the first heat and was the contender in the following heats.

Soreta win the 2:20 trot in straight heats. Laddie G. broke in the first heat, but made up a lot of ground for a close arrival at the wire.

Delilah was fit and turned off two heats in the free-for-all pace in good time, leading from wire to wire, but with Bradmont and Happy Dentist always in reaching distance.

Tom Murphy also trimmed his field in two straight heats.

Mabel Dillon won the last race.

A programme of six races will be made up for Labor Day. Eighteen fine cups and trophies will be offered—three for each race. The entries are open to all. Entries of non-club members' horses must be made Thursday evening, September 3d, at the meeting of the club in Mission Improvement Association Hall, Valencia near Sixteenth street.

First race—2:25 mixed, mile heats, best two in tbree:
King Pointer (H. Campodonico)........4 1 1
Emma M. (William Malough)........1 2 2
Steve D. (J. Tassi)........2 3 3
Springtime (G. Clotere)........3 4 4
Baldy Mitchell (H. Campodonico)........5 5 5
Time—2:25½, 2:26, 2:23½. Scratched—Dalta A.

Second Race—2:20 trot, mile heats, best two in three:
Soreta (McKinney Stable)........1 1
Laddie G. (J. Holland)........2 2
Nutwood Lou (A. Ottinger)........3 3
Time—2:22, 2:22½. Scratched—Ateka.

Third Race—Free-for-all pace, mile beats, best two in three:
Delilab (J. C. Welch)........1 1
Bradmont (G. J. Giannini)........2 3
Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)........3 2
Time—2:13½, 2:12½.

Fourth Race—Free-for-all trot; mile heats, best two in three:
Silver Hunter (McKinney Stable)........3 1 1
Birdeye (A. Combatalade)........1 3 2
Ida M. (H. Boyle)........2 2 4
Horseshoe Boy (A. S. Hanks)........4 4 3
Time—2:16, 2:16, 2:17.

Fifth Race—2:15 pace, mile heats, best two in three:
Tom Murphy (E. T. Ayres)........1 1
Dolly Varden (P. McCart)........2 3
Dicto (McKinney Stable)........3 2
Geo. Gin (G. J. Giannini)........4 w
Time—2:17, 2:14½. Scratched—William Tell.

Sixtb Race—2:18 pace, mile heats, best two in three:
Mabel Dillon (B. Cohen)........1 1
Little Dick (H. Ohlandt Jr.)........2 2
G. J. P. (R. Consani)........3 3
Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty)........4 5
Ishmael (F. P. Lauterwasser)........5 4
Time—2:16½, 2:16½.

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GEO. L. WARLOW'S SALE.

Mr. Geo. L. Warlow of Fresno will sell all of his stallions, broodmares and young stock by auction at Fresno, on October 1st. The sale will be held at the Fair Grounds when the famous broodmare Cora Wickersham (dam of the Futurity winners Athasham 2:09¼, Nogi 2:10½, Donasham 2:09¾, Mattawan 2:13½ and Kinneysham 2:13½) will be offered; also Strathalie, dam of Strathboule 2:13½ and Pavana (timed in a race in 2:08¼). The stallions offered will be Black Hall 48645 by Ozono—Maggie Yeazer and Stanford McKinney 45173 by McKinney—Palavena by Palo Alto. Regarding the colts and fillies Mr. Warlow says that he has never had such a nice lot in conformation and breeding and free from blemishes as he has now. He has mated and mingled blood and conformation that would give him foals bred on scientific lines to produce the highest type of trotting bred horses, and he feels that he has succeeded in getting what he wanted for training and racing purposes. Owing to business conditions and lack of real good health he is forced to sell and very much regrets tbat he has to do so.

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Vallejo King went a great race in tbe 2:09 trot at Santa Rosa. This horse has improved wonderfully and will be hard to beat in his class from now on.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACING.

Syracuse (N. Y.), August 31.—Directum II, the chestnut stallion owned by James Butler, New York City, and driven by Robert Snedeker, furnished the sensation of tbe opening day's programme at the Grand Circuit races here today by establishing two new world's records and equaling the pacing record of 2:00 established by William at Grand Rapids earlier this season.

In winning the free-for-all pace, valued at $5000, Directum II stepped the last two of three heats in two minutes flat, beating Frank Bogash in each. Frank Bogash won the first heat in 2:02¼. By pacing in 2:00 in the third heat, Directum II broke the record of 2:00½ established by Star Pointer at Springfield, Ill., in 1897. The average time of the winner gives him the world's race record of more than one heat.

The meeting was not without other features, in that Star Winter, the sensational trotter, driven by Lon McDonald, lost his first heat of the season today. He also lost the race, the 2:10 trot, Martha Bellini nosing him out in the stretch of three sensational heats.

An amateur race for two-year-old colts valued at $2500 brought on a good contest, Ernest I. White winning with Eudora Spier, by Directum Spier.

Lee Axworthy had things his own way in the three-year-old stake. Leila Patchen won the final race, the 2:13 pace, after five heats. No horse won more than two heats, but because of the Syracuse conditions the race was terminated at the end of five heats. The summary:

The Messina (amateur) two-year-old trot; two in three, value $2500:
Eudora, by Wilton (E. I. White)........1 1
Native King II, ch. s. (Hopkins)........2 2
Denton Hale, blk. g. (Alvard)........3 3
Also started—Colonel King, b. s. (Cahill); Rbeagale, br. f. (Quencer).
Time—2:22¼, 2:25¼.

Free-for-all pace, two in three, value $5000:
Directum II, ch. h. by Directum Kelly—Izetta, by Pactolus (Snedeker)........2 1 1
Frank Bogash Jr., b. g. (Murphy)........1 2 2
Braden Direct, blk. h. (Egan)........4 d
Time—2:02, 2:00, 2:00.

2:10 trot, three in five; the Onondaga, value $5000:
Marta Bellini, b. m. by Bellini—Monesta, by Mendocino (Dickerson)........1 1 1
Star Winter, b. g. (McDonald)........2 2 3
Brighton B., b. g. (Murphy)........4 5 2
Also started—Henrietta C., b. m. (Hall); Bismaya, b. m. (Proctor); Harry J. S., blk. h. (Andrews); Starligbt McKinney, b. m. (Phelps); Lady Grattan, ch. m. (Cox).
Time—2:05½, 2:08½, 2:07¼.

The Ka-Noo-No; three-year-olds, 2:15 trot, three in five, $2000:
Lee Axworthy, b. c. by Axworthy—Gaiety Lee, by Bingen (Andrews)........1 1 1
W. J. Leyburn, br. c. (McCarthy)........2 2 3
Adbell M., b. c. (McDonald)........3 4 2
Also started—Kathryn Colette, br. f. (Cox); Treleder, br. s. (Dickerson); Adbella Watts, b. f. (McDevitt); Miss Perfection, b. f. (DeRyder).
Time—2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:09¾.

2:13 pace; three in five, value $1000:
Leila Patchen, blk m. by Dan's Brother—Jenny Stanly, by Indianapolis (Snow)........6 1 1 4 2
Major Woolworth, br. s. (Hubbard)........1 2 2 3 4
T. C. S., ch. g. (Murphy)........5 3 3 2 1
Also started—The Assessor, ch. g. (McMahon); Lustrous McKinney, b. s. (Rodney); Peter S., b. g. (DeRyder); Coastess Mobel, br. m. (Cox).
Time—2:05¾, 2:05¼, 2:07¼, 2:08½, 2:10¼.

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Syracuse (N. Y.), September 1.—Fast time marked the efforts of eleven horses participating in three races constituting today's Grand Circuit programme at the New York State Fair. Despite the small fields, the racing was keen.

With three starters, the free-for-all trotting sweepstakes was easily the feature. Anvil won both heats, with Peter Scott, driven by Walter Cox, second, and Dudie Archdale, with Frank G. Jones driving, third.

Harry the Ghost took the first two heats of the 2:05 pace after coming from the rear at the head of the stretch. In the third heat, however, he failed to last the distance. Del Rey, who had led much of the way up the back stretch, won handily. Del Rey also won the remaining two heats and tbe race.

Maymack was second to Etawah in the trot.

The Wagner 2:05 pace, three in five, value $2000:
Del Rey, b. h. by Nutwood Wilkes-Ramona by Delmonico (Cox)........2 2 1 1 1
Harry the Ghost, gr. g. (Floyd)........1 1 3 4 4
King Daphne, blk. d. (Frost)........4 4 2 2 2
Walnut Grove, blk. s. (Ruthven)........3 4 4 3 3
Time—2:06¼, 2:05¼, 2:05¾, 2:05½, 2:07¼.

The Governor's 2:06 trot, three in five, value $3000:
Etawah, b. s. by Alstanly-Alicia Arion by Arion (Geers)........1 1 1
Maymack, b. m. (DeRyder)........2 2 4
Grace, ch. m. (McDevitt)........3 3 2
Bon Zolock, br. g. (Garrison)........4 4 3
Time—2:06, 2:09¼, 2:05¾.

Free-for-all trot, sweepstakes, two in three, $1000 added:
Anvil, b. h. by St. Valien Vincent-Amy Smith, by Emperor Wilkes (Geers)........1 1
Peter Scott, b. h. (Cox)........2 2
Dudie Archdale, blk. m. (F. G. Jones)........3 3
Time—2:06½, 2:04¾.

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Syracuse (N. Y.), Sept. 2.—Rain interrupted the racing at the Grand Circuit meeting held in connection with the New York State Fair tbis afternoon. Five heats were contested but not one of the four numbers on the program was completed. Two heats were raced in the Empire State stake of $10,000 for 2:14 trotters, and in both Lassie McGregor, the favorite, was beaten, Margaret Druien taking first place in both. In the second heat, Lassie McGregor almost got the distance flag after behaving badly on the get-away.

In the Syracuse stakes for $5000 for 2:11 pacers, King Couchman, the favorite, was pressed hard by Napoleon Direct in each of two heats. In the first heat Geers was in fourth place at the three-quarters pole and was within inches of the winner at the wire, the last quarter having been paced in 29½ seconds.

Peter Stevens had a procession in the third race for 2:08 pacers. Garrison pulled up in the stretch to save Murphy, with Marietta, from the flag.

Summaries:

The Syracuse 2:11 pace, three in five heats, value $5000 (unfinished):
King Couchman, br. g. by Atlantic King—Electric C., by Electricity (McMahon)........1 1
Napoleon Direct, ch. s. (Geers)........2 2
Camelia, br. m. (Cox)........3 3
Also started—Irene Beau, ch. m. (Murphy); Baron Alcyone, b. g. (Cahill).
Time—2:05¼, 2:03¼.

Empire State 2:14 trot, three in five, value $10,000 (unfinished):
Margaret Druien, b. m. by Peter the Great—Huntress by Onward Silver (Cox)........1 1
Sennit, br. m. (Garrett)........3 3
Lassie McGregor, ch. m. (Murphy)........2 5
Also started—McCloskey, br. g. (McDonald); King Clansman, br. s. (McMahon); Hazel Laing, ch. m. (Andrews).
Time—2:06½, 2:06¾.

The Hudson 2:08 pace, three in five, value $2000, unfinisbed):
Peter Stevens, b. s. by Peter the Great—Roxie Allerton (Garrison)........1
Walnut Grove, blk. s (Ruthven)........2
Marietta, blk. m. (Murphy)........3
Time—2:11¼

Margaret Druien Earns Big Half of $10,000 Stake.

Syracuse (N. Y.), September 3.—Margaret Druien earned the "big half" of the Empire State $10,000 stake for 2:14 trotters at the Grand Circuit meeting of the New York State Fair this afternoon, when she won the third and final heats. The first two heats were raced on Wednesday.

Lassie McGregor, winner of the big stakes along the line, was hardly in the running and was forced down to fourth money because of her continued misbehavior.

A second reversal was suffered when King Couchman, the heavy money winning pacer, took defeat in the Syracuse $5,000 stake for 2:11 pacers. Napoleon Direct, driven by Ed Geers, took the three final heats today, after having lost two on Wednesday. King Couchman was far in the rear today.

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PANAMA-PACIFIC ENTRIES.

The following excerpt is from a letter written by Geo. J. Deitrich to F. W. Kelley, Secretary of the Panama-Pacific Races. Mr. Deitrich is working in the interests of the coming race meeting at the Exposition grounds. "I find it easier to line up the owners than I expected. McDonald, Snow and Geers are coming over this fall with their entire stables and they will have two entries apiece at least for the 2:10 trotting stakes, and one each for the pacing stakes. Thistle Patch, owned by T. E. Newton of Detroit, is to be kept so that he can be entered in the 2:06 pace, and it is now the intention of Mr. Geers to save Napoleon Direct 2:05¼ if possible

"At Cleveland this week I absolutely sewed up Dr. Burns, Jr., for each pacing stake. That horse is surely the best class horse now out, and at Grand Rapids was up at Williams' neck in 2:00½. When I explained to Mr. Leech wbat good chances he had by holding his horse he promptly withdrew him from racing, and has asked me to arrange with Charlie DeRyder to have the horse taken over to the Coast this fall.

"I took a run up to Toledo to see W. G. Barefoot, owner of the wonderful "Single G.," 2:07¼, and he will be entered in both pacing stakes also. This horse bas won nine consecutive stakes on the half mile tracks, and will not be seen on the mile ring this year.

"I also lined up with Henry B. Rea of Pittsburgh for the nomination in both 2:10 stakes of Junior Watts. He has won ten consecutive races this year and has trotted a half mile track in 2:10¼.

"At Pittsburgh I devoted most of my time to the amateur drivers there, of which there are many of great wealth, and who are in for good sport. They were surprised about the programme for your meeting. Surely they are coming and will buy some horses.

"Sam Pickering will pay as much as $7,500 for a trotter to go out with, and he has several of his own that be will take along.

"J. T. McCane is very enthusiastic. He owns the trotter Ross B, 2:04¼; Princess Margaret, 2:06¼, and Redlac, Jr., 2:08¼.

"Geo. Castle of Chicago intends to buy something to take to California. Samuel Harris, I am quite sure, will enter Axtien in the 2:10 trot. W. B. Eckart will surely come with Peter Stevens and some others. Senator J. P. McNichol thinks very strongly about sending Nic Grady over with his horses. Roy Owen of West Point, Neb., and G. P. Lutz, Kansas City, are coming. David Shaw promised me surely that he would come over, and I think there is a splendid cbance for getting H. J. Schlessinger to send over Belwin and Sienna. Carson and Frees have promised to come with Flower Direct, and surely you are going to get William. I had a thorough talk witb both W. W. Marvin and A. E. Van Natta and if the horse lives he will be with you."

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The first day's racing at Santa Rosa saw three coast records established:

The fastest heat ever paced in a race in California;
The fastest three heats ever paced in California;
The fastest three heats ever trotted in California.

SANTA ROSA FAIR.

A triumph has been scored in the Sonoma-Marin District Fair which was auspiciously opened by former Governor James N. Gillett in the main pavilion Monday afternoon at the Santa Rosa fair grounds.

A wondrous exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products, fine horses, cows, swine, poultry and other livestock; choice flowers, art work, the results of manual training and domestic science work in the schools; but particularly the products of the soil in favored Sonoma county, is made.

To see this exposition is to admire, and if anyone misses a visit to the fair grounds this week he or she will be the loser. It is truly a sight that must be seen to be believed. Three big pavilions are used to house the agricultural, horticultural, industrial and poultry exhibits. The livestock is in stalls and pens elsewhere on the grounds. Several hours can be most profitably spent in viewing the fine displays made. The exhibits are all meritorious and reflect much credit on the exhibitors. As Manager Edward H. Brown put it in his brief address in the opening ceremonies, "The exhibitors make the fair." He gave all the credit to the exhibitors and they are most certainly entitled to full credit. But Manager Brown must also come in for much compliment.

Wednesday was the opening day of the harness racing, and the occasion proved a great success, attracting a crowd of fully 4,000 persons who witnessed some of the finest racing ever seen in this State. The judges were R. S. Brown, presiding, with Frank Newman and W. H. Lumsden as associates. Dan Misner, Jas. Sutherland and R. S. Ables officiated in the timers' stand. W. P. McNair acted as starter. The track was lightning fast and no heat in any of the races was negotiated in slower time than 2:09. In the first heat of the free-for-all pace Jim Logan lowered the track record of 2:03¼, held by Mona Wilkes, a full second, and thus tied the Pacific Coast record made by Don Pronto last year at Sacramento. The average time for the eight heats trotted and paced was 2:06⅜, something never before equaled on the Pacific Coast. In the 2:20 class pace a new performer was shown up which bears all the ear marks of a coming champion; this is a four-year-old mare called Clara Mac, owned and driven by W. W. Gallup of Hardwick, Cal., which stepped the three heats in 2:05¼, 2:06¼ and 2:06½. This mare was sired by Expressive Mac from Clara by Apex, the next dam the Russell mare.

The horses for the 2:09 trot, the opening number, were called at 2 o'clock. Merry Mac drew the pole and after some tedious scoring Starter McNair sent the field away with Merry Mac on the run. Rags immediately took the lead and held it until the last eighth pole was reached; here Albaloma, which had lain second throughout the mile, forged to the front and won easily with Rags second, Vallejo King third and Redeem fourth. Merry Mac ran in and saved his distance. Pavana was distanced. Time 2:08¼.

The second heat was Rags, Albaloma and Redeem all the way until near the finish where Vallejo King passed Redeem and finished third to Albaloma and Rags; Redeem was again fourth. Albaloma won very easily in 2:08¾.

In the third and final heat Rags and Vallejo King set the pace for three-quarters of a mile, when Albaloma came on and again won easily in 2:09. Vallejo King was second and Rags third.

The first heat of the 2:20 pace brought out a large and unwieldy field which was finally dispatched in fairly good shape. Asa Pointer, Pegasus and Clara Mac was the order rounding the first turn and down the backstretch, where Pegasus took the lead; in the stretch Gallup brought up Clara Mac and won the heat, going away in 2:05¼. Pegasus was second, Asa Pointer third and Star Tilden fourth. In the second heat the field was sent away on the tenth score to a fair start. It was Clara Mac all the way with Asa Pointer and Pegasus as contenders; in this heat Potrero Boy showed some speed for half a mile. At the finish the order was Clara Mac, Pegasus, Zoetrix and Colleen. Zoetrix paced a long mile from a bad start in this heat and finished very strong.

In the third heat Zoetrix held the lead, closely pressed by Colleen, Potrero Boy and Pegasus, until well down the stretch; here Clara Mac loomed up and again won easily with Zoetrix second, Pegasus third and Potrero Eoy fourth; time 2:06½.

In the first heat of the free-for-all pace Jim Logan drew the pole but Durfee set a sizzling pace with Don Pronto and took the track, going to the quarter in 29½ seconds and to the half in one minute. In the drive through the stretch Jim Logan proved to be the stronger finisher and won the heat by half a length in 2:02¼, a new track record for Santa Rosa.

The second heat was also closely contested but Jim Logan was a good horse today and outfinished the little black stallion in 2:04¾.

The summaries:

2:09 class trotting. Purse $500:

Albaloma, b. g., Almaden D.-Loma B. (Quinn)	1	1	1
Rags, b. g., Del Coronado (Durfee)	2	2	3
Vallejo King, blk. s., Gen J. B. Frisbie (Chadbourn)	3	3	2
Redeem, b. g., Directum II. (Sanders)	4	4	4
Merry Mac, ch. h., G. Albert Mac (Dowling)	5	5	5
Pavana, bl. g., Stanford McKinney (Clark)	dis		

Time—2:08¼, 2:08¾, 2:09.

2:20 class pacing. Purse $500:

Clara Mac, br. m., by Expressive Mac-Clara (Gallup)	1	1	1
Pegasus, b. h., Zombro (Miller)	2	2	3
Zoetrix, ch. m., Zolock (Chadbourne)	7	3	2
Asa Pointer, b. g., Star Pointer (McDonald)	3	6	5
Potrero Boy, b. g., Demonio (Reams)	6	5	4
Star Tilden, br. h., Star Pointer (Smith)	4	7	6
Colleen, br. m., Charley D. (Rutherford)	9	4	8
R. W., br. h., Wild Nutling (Trainor)	10	9	7
Soumise, b. m., (Billy Dunlap (C. A. Durfee)	5	8	dr
McVerde, br. h., Zolock (Delaney)	8	dis	
Dee Sherrill, b. m., On Stanley (Bonnell)	11	dr	

Time—2:05¼, 2:06¼, 2:06½.

Free-for-all pace. Purse $500:

Jim Logan, b. h. by Charles Derby—Effie Logan (Montgomery)	1	1
Don Pronto, blk. h., Director General (Durfee)	2	2

September 3.—Everything is speed down here. They were stepping some again today, reeling off miles that under normal conditions would have caused somewhat of a sensation. But as it is, a horse that cannot pace a mile better than 2:08 and a trotter that cannot get within the charmed 2:10 circle isn't much of a horse at Santa Rosa this year.

Arlie Demonio, a bay son of Demonio, out of a mare by Prince Arlie, did just what was expected of him. He took a field of 2:10 pacers today, raced them into submission and then won pulled up in 2:07¼, 2:07¼ and 2:08¼. That he could have done more isn't even questioned. He was a prohibitive favorite and the railbirds have caught him miles in better than 2:05.

The trot was different. F. S. Whitney and Copper the Ore were still fighting it out in the third heat and Whitncy gained the decision. There wasn't much to choose between the trotters, at that, and Whitney's superior staying qualities alone brought him victory. Copper the Ore took the opening heat.

He had too much foot for Whitney early in the going, and opened up an advantage that Whitney just failed to nip at the wire. There were those who thought the son of F. S. Turner had caught the black mare, but the judges decided in favor of the Copper trotter.

The second heat was much like the first, Whitney laying close up all the way, but he had enough left to overcome the advantage gained by the mare this time. It was a tight fit again, but Whitney won by inches.

Willie Durfee made the going to suit himself in the final test and Whitney won by half a length with Copper the Ore still fighting at the finish. The times in each test were the same, 2:10¼, which is considerable consistency.

There wasn't much to write about the pace. Arlie Demonio took command at the word each time and held his advantage to the finish.

The summary:

First Race—To beat 2:25¼, pacing:
Emeline Dillon, b. m. by Guy Dillon—John L. (Stewart). Time—2:18¼.

Second Race—To beat 2:12 trotting:
Honey Healey, br. m. by Zombro—Ella J., by Bob Mason (W. G. Durfee). Time—2:08¼.

Third Race—To beat 2:30¼, trotting:
Boncress, 3, blk. c. by Bon Voyage—Croecus (Chadbourne). Time—2:10¼.

2:15 trot, purse $500:

F. S. Whitney, b. h. by F. S. Turner—By Guy (Durfee)	2	1	1
Copper the Ore, bl. m. by Direct Heir—May Kinney (Bonnell)	1	2	2
St. Patrick, b. g. by Direcho—Florence (Dowling)	3	3	6
Merry Widow, ch. m. by G. Albert Mac—Belle Lynn (Parsons)	5	5	3
Mabel Van, b. m. by On Stanley—Vanity (Best)	4	4	7
The Empress, b. m. by Stillwell—Lady Kohl (Chadbourne)	6	7	4
Nearest Alto McKinney, b. c. by Nearest McKinney by Iran Alto (Tryon)	6	7	5

Time—2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:10¼.

2:10 class pace, purse $500:

Airlie Demonio, b. h. by Demonio—Potrero Girl (Dowling)	1	1	1
Della H., bl. m. by Hal B.—Jessie M (Smith)	6	2	2
Loch Lomond, b. g. by Zolock—Daisy McKinney (Quinn)	2	4	5
Hamburg Belle, b. m. by Stellwell (Schwartz)	4	3	3
Senator H., b. g. by Diablo by Montana Directis (Ivey)	3	7	7
Far Cracker, b. g. by Jules Verne—Daisy (Hoy)	5	5	4
Leonid, b. s. by Aerolite—Lorna Doone (Allen)	7	6	6

Time—2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:08¼.

OF INTEREST TO AMERICAN HORSEMEN.

As American owners who have trotters they contemplate selling to foreigners are deploring the war situation in Europe, the following article reproduced from the Philadelphia Record will no doubt prove of considerable interest to Americans who are interested in export trade:

"In time of war any horse, international lawyers say, can he commandeered by the military power, not even the most valuable animals belonging to citizens of another country being exampe from this rule. Such owners would, of course, be compensated eventually for the loss, but the horses taken could never be recovered, unless by a miraculous stroke of luck.

"Because of this rule there is considerable anxiety for the many valuable thoroughbreds belonging to Americans who have been racing in France. That the French authorities would take them, except in case of extreme necessity, is nowhere believed, but if they happened to be in the path of a hostile army they might be destroyed, dispersed, or captured and pressed into service before measures could be taken to protect them. French breeders and turfmen also possess some of the most valuable thoroughbreds in the world, their recent successes on the English turf having demonstrated this. And besides their thoroughbreds the French possess distinctive breeds of draft and coach horses of incalculable value, which have been transplanted in all parts of the world. Tbese, it is feared, are bound to suffer decimation, if not annihilation, in case the theatre of war extends to the provinces in which they are almost exclusively raised.

"Unfortunately Belgium, always fated to be the battleground of the warring French and Germans, has a breed of draft horses that in many respects is the most valuable in Europe. Never large in numbers, it may be almost wiped out by the sudden outbreak of hostilities, which gave no time for breeders to send away their stock to places of safety.

"Germany possesses many celebrates of the racing world, the Government having paid fabulous prices in England in the last few years for winners of the Derby, St. Leger and other classic races to be used for brceding purposes in the Kaiser's domain. Most of these valuable stallions and mares are owned or controlled by the Government, and are likely to be protected to the last, but with a powerful foe to fight on either frontier there is no telling what may yet happen to anything in the German Empire.

"Old horsemen contemplating the present situation in Europe, are reminded of conditions and happenings here during the Civil War. Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, with other states which possessed most of the thoroughbreds and very many of the best trotters and saddle horses, were the battleground, and when the war was over they had comparatively few well bred horses of any breed.

"R. A. Alexander, of the famous Woodburn stud, at Spring Station, Ky., sent the renowned Lexington and some of his other valuable stallions to Illinois for safe keeping while the conflict raged, but the guerrillas made off with those remaining at the farm. Among them was the great trotting stallion Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14. He was then in his prime but was fat and soft, in stud condition. The marauders rode him hard when pursued, and though he was recaptured, he died of pneumonia, brought on by exposure and overexertion. Alexander's Bay Chief, perhaps the best son of Mambrino Chief, was lost to the stud in the same way, and Asteroid, one of the greatest sons of Lexington, narrowly escaped destruction."

SIDE LIGHTS ON PARI-MUTUEL BETTING.

Pari mutuel betting is just what the name indicates—mutual betting. Instead of bucking the bookies with their thirty or forty per cent. edge, the public bets against each other and in this way the money is kept at home. Reduced to simple terms it is just a big pool or jack pot in which etch individual backs his judgment against all the other bettors. As only one horse can win, the money bet on all the other horses in the race goes to pay off the backers of the winner. For instance if there are ten horses in the race and $10 is bet on each horse there will be $100 in the pot. If there is only one ticket on the winner the backer takes the entire amount, less five or ten per cent. If two tickets are sold it is halved, if four tickets are sold the pot is divided in four equal piles, each holder of a winning ticket getting his pro rata. For second and third horses the same system prevails. Two horses figure in the second money, the winner and the second horse. The money bet on the other horses sweetens the pot, which is divided in two equal piles, the first and second horses drawing an amount regulated by the number of tickets sold on them. For show money the pot is divided into three piles and the same method of division is followed out. While no odds are posted as under the old bookmaking system an approximate idea of the odds can easily be figured. The mutuel machines are merely indicators which show the number of tickets sold on each horse, while another dial shows the total number of tickets sold on the race. If $100 has been wagered on a race and a certain horse carries $10 of the amount, he will reward his backers at the rate of ten to one. If only $5 has been bet on him the price will be twenty to one. The public makes its own odds by the amount bet on the race and the popularity of the favorite. The more tickets sold on one horse the smaller the winnings will be. The favorite may have $100 wagered on him and the highest amount wagered on any other horse be $20, stil lthe favorite may pay as high as two to one, the total bet on the other horses making the pot large enough for such division as ten other horses carrying $20 each would make a total of $200 to be pitted against the $100 on the favorite.

A STABLE LIVE STOCK POPULATION.

Recent official statistics show that the live stock population of France has remained fairly stable during recent years, and that the conditions governing the production and marketing of farm animals in that republic are not subject to important changes. Domestic animals have been fitted into sound, permanent systems of agriculture, the small farmers stick to their land generation after generation, and the result is a uniformly level market demand from year to year. Americans do not stick to their knitting so tenaciously as Europeans because necessity has not forced them to do so. Rolling stones begin to lodge as a country settles down to intensive, internal development. The live stock industry in the United States has undergone changes in order to meet new conditions. But the forces that compel radical shifts of people and domestic animals have now largely spent themselves in this country, and the future development of the live stock industry will be permanent. It is to this inevitable end that the aging and mellowness of the new republic destines its basal industries. That is why men with an appreciation o fthe simple facts of history insist that the present is the most auspicious time in the annals of American agriculture to begin the founding and improvement of farm herds, flocks and studs.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

THOROUGHBREDS FOR FARMERS.

Interest in the hreeding of horses for army use naturally centers ahout a discussion of the hreed most clearly adapted to that purpose. Each of the hreeds of light horses in this country has furnished army horses, and each of these hreeds has champions who feel that their favorite hreed is hest. Only a presentation of corrohorative data can adequately support statements in favor of one hreed or another for army use. Bare assertions or assumptions are insufficient and useless. Neither will anything he gained hy acrimonious discussions. It is merely a matter of the practical merits of hreeds for army work and the possihilities of economically promoting their production in this country in sufficient numbers.

Some who assume that the thoroughhred is the hest horse for the army have asked why this journal has not taken that position, and has never championed the thoroughhred in any capacity. The reason is simple. We are not convinced that the thoroughhred is the hest horse for army use or the one which may he the most readily and profitahly produced in this country for that purpose. We have never discussed the hreeding of thoroughhreds hecause this puhlication is devoted to the interests of American farmers who must hreed stock of practical utility. The modern thoroughhred is a racing machine. He is not hig enough for average farm work or suited hy disposition to its steady grind of drudgery.

The thoroughhred has furnished a valuahle infusion in the fouudation stock of several hreeds of horses, including practically all of the light hreeds. The nerve, vigor and quality which other hreeds have gained from the thoroughhred have heen fully recognized and exploited in this journal. That is a matter of historical interest. The practical utility of thoroughhred horses to American farmers, either in their efforts to supply army horses o rto produce farm work stock, is another matter.

The hreeding of race horses is a husiness for the specialist, not for the general farmer. Thoroughhreds which have rot speed enough for the track are too low-priced for profitahle production. Farmers cannot afford to raise them when other hreeds more easily managed are also more useful at farm work and sell at higher prices on the general market.

Prohahly the principal reason why the supply of horses for army purposes seems inadequate is that the Government attempts to huy its horses at less than their market value. Commercial interests which pay more money get the horses which the Government might ohtain. So long as the Government can huy enough for its present needs at less than current values it is futile to encourage the hreeding of horses which if not needed for the army are unsuited to farm use.—Breeders' Gazette.

HANDLING STALLIONS.

There is no reason to worry ahout the sureness of a stallion hecause a large proportion of the mares first hred may return again later in the season. Mares do not usually hreed well early in the spring. They are much more likely to conceive after the weather gets warmer and their systems are cooled out hy a little grazing. The percentage of foals secured hy the earlier spring services prompt many experienced stallioners to discourage farmers from hringing their mares in at all hefore the middle of April. They depend upon those who are determined to he early to hring in enough mares at the start of the season to get the stallion squared up in good shape for a hard season later on when his system has become accustomed to the renewed sexual activities. A horse that has heen maintained in idleness all winter is also less likely to he sure at first than one having continuous exercise sufficient to keep the muscles firm and the circulation strong. Some impotent stamons have regained their vitality when the bondage of a close hox stall has heen exchanged for the freedom of the harness. That which can effect a cure in such had cases will also prevent the trouhle in the first place. Horses naturally take far more exercise than any other kind of stock. They require it for continued health. The stallion that has heen rationally handled up to the present period of the season should get a large proportion of mares in foal from this time on.

VICE COMMODORE SOLD FOR EXPORT.

John E. Madden, of Lexington, Ky., has sold Vice Commodore 2:11, for export to Russia. While the sale was closed just hefore the war hroke out in Europe, it has only now heen made puhlic. The stallion was to have heen shipped this month, hut it is very likely that he will remain here until peace has heen restored in the land of the Czar. The price is said to have heen somewhere near $10,000, and, although the new owner's name has not heen announced, it is helieved that the Russian owner of Adhella Watts, 1, 2:25¼, now heing campaigned on the Grand Circuit, was the purchaser.

Vice Commodore is one of the hest hred stallions that has heen sold for export. The fact that he is a son of Bingen 2:06¼ hacks up the ahove statement as far as his paternal hreeding is concerned. His dam, Narion ,hy Arion 2:07¾, is the dam of two other standard trotters, including Albia 2:08¾, and, as his grandam was Nancy Hanks 2:04, nothing further need he said of his maternal hreeding. Of the twenty-three standard performers to his credit, all hut two are pacers.

COMMANDEERING HORSES IN BRITAIN.

Those American veterinary and agricultural station authorities, professors, doctors and the like, whom I have met in welcome profusion of numbers this summer, hit England just at the right time to ohservea nation making ready for war. They saw our remount officers and our veterinary surgeons go in and out among our peerless horses and sift the wheat from the chaff and dispatch the right types to the seat of war. It was all done so quickly, done in the showyards, in the hunter ring, round among the Shire horse stalls; at street corners where the cah ranks still linger under London's heautiful trees; outside railway stations and everywhere.

Exhihitors of pure hred stock horses have heen heavily hit. One hunting friend, who never gives less than $1,500 to $2,000 apiece, yielded up three of his hest mannered, safest conveyances across country, at $250 apiece. Many gentlemen have gone further and one real sportsman is an American lover of fox hunting. He allowed a half dozen hunters to go at the army's price and then when he got the nation's check in payment, sent it hack to the chancellor as a gift to the country. While the Prince of Wales had ten of his polo ponies commandeered, the Princess Royal gave six horses to the Household cavalry. Mr. Walter Winans has handed over a numher of his beautiful riding horses and so has James Dunn, the Canadian, who is now domiciled in Surrey. All of the leading masters of hounds have thrown open the stahle doors to the government to walk in and take the hunt servant's horses, and the servants themselves have enlisted as well. There will be no hunting in England this fall.

Greater use than ever is today being made hy the army of the Shire and the half-hred Shire. He has heen taken right out of the harvest fields and farmers have heen left with their light-legged horses to finish getting in the cereals. This mohilization has hrought the horse hack to us at every street or lane corner. London is full of horses still and this is accounted for hy the fact that the army has swept from the streets a huge percentage of the fleet of motor huses. The hodies are changed into every conceivahle thing; only the chassis remain as London knew them.

Good luck to you all across the sea. My work as a conscientious scrihe of things agricultural has fizzled out. I am off to Belgium.—G. T. Burrows in The Breeders' Gazette.

WAR DANGERS TO PEDIGREE STOCKS.

No one knows to what extreme will run the fires of hell kindled hy the European war. At present it is pure speculation, hut the fundamental fact of warfare is that an army travels on its helly. It requires, therefore, no prophetic vision to see a practical extinction of the pure-hred herds, flocks and studs of Britain and the continent, if the struggle at arms is prolonged. Purchases of stock in Britain and the Island of Jersey for this country are temporarily held up hy the interruption in ocean traffic, hut it is within the possihilities that the nursery herds and flocks of the old world may fall victims to the inexorahle demand of the armies in the field and the people at home for sustenance. Already some of the draft stallions and mares purchased for this country have heen requisitioned for war, and the hunting stahles of Britain have heen swept of their mounts for army use. If this possihility should eventuate it would prove not the least of the economic calamities inevitahly attendant upon such a conflict. The conservation of all our own resources of this character should engage the careful attention of hreeders. The sacrifice of high-class hreeding stocks on this side the water should be prevented at all costs.—The Breeders' Gazette.

CHANGES SUGGESTED IN TIME ALLOWANCES.

Turfmen are heginning to see that some changes are necessary if racing through the middle of the circuit is to he kept as successful as it is at the heginning and at the end.

It looks as if Ed A. Tipton, the dean of American track managers and President of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, will rid the turf of the serious condition that now prevails. One year ago he saved the day hy introducing the first scheme of time allowances, a privilege to heaten and outclassed horses that proved such a hoon that it is now in general use. Mr. Tipton now announces the hroadest allowances known in the history of racing and they are so liheral that, once put into effect, they should hring hack to the mile tracks the horde of fair and good trotters and pacers that have heen going to the small rings ever since the Detroit meeting ended three weeks ago.

He steps outside of the limits of both the National Trotting Association and the Grand Circuit simply hecause the rule of the N. T. A. covers only horses that have raced whereas they should have covered horses that made records years ago hut decidedly those that have not raced at all, for it is patent to all that they would have heen raced had they heen in condition. Moreover, it is harder to hring a horse hack that has heen laid aside than if he had been raced. In the Grand Circuit regulations allowances to heaten horses are limited to circuit races and this has caused a storm of protest from those heaten elsewhere and who have heen unahle to get into the hig line on an equitahle hasis. The new scheme of Mr. Tipton's provides that horses that have started anywhere in 1914 without winning a race (not merely in the money) he allowed one second; of three times, two seconds. It is further provided that horses whose records were made even in winning races prior to 1913 he allowed two, provided they have not won two races on mile tracks this year. But hest of all is the final provision of the revised racing conditions which provides that the winnings of such horses on half-mile tracks will not count against them. At Pittshurgh this week turfmen discussed the new scheme freely and it is the concensus of opinion that it will he of vast henefit to Grand Circuit tracks.—Geo. J. Deitrich in The Horse Jaurnal.

FOR ASSOCIATION TO REVIVE RACING IN SAN DIEGO.

Horse racing is to return to its own in San Diego and this place made one of the higgest racing centers on the Coast, according to the present plans. Last week at a meeting in the offices of the Merchants' Association, Timken Building, the Horseman's Association was formed, the hackers all heing well known San Diego husiness men. Officers were elected and the first steps taken toward putting the game on a strong footing when the Sweetwater track was leased from its present owners until the first of January. By that time the promoters will have a plant of their own huilt.

Matinees will be held on that track every other Sunday with the fastest horses on the coast competing.

Few people realize what an important center San Diego has been in the past three or four years for horse breeding, raising and training. Some of the most prominent horses on the Grand Circuit tracks have heen raised here and broke in on the quiet at Sweetwater and shipped east to win hig purses and fame for their owners. The new association proposes that the local puhlic shall see these yearlings and two-year-olds in action hefore they are sent up to the hig show.

The Horseman's Association will also inaugurate a yearly county fair in San Diego, where people can show live stock, poultry, farm products, etc., in other words a regular "down East" county fair.

The officers elected are as follows: A. G. Dahl, president; William V. McConnell, vice-president; E. M. Barher, treasurer; J. W. Sampsell, secretary. Board of directors—Dr. Francis S. Law, James E. Connell, Stewart Russell, J. R. Williams and Fred Fanning.

Further plans will he discussed at lenth at a second meeting to be held this week.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

[Vedette in Duhlin Sport.]

Never has one felt less inclined for writing about racing and hreeding. Indeed, it may be safely asserted that never, not even in the darkest of South African days, has racing in England heen so tame or indulged in with such an entire lack of enthusiasm. Indeed, at race meetings this week men have gathered mainly to discuss the international position. The turn which events have taken has heen hreathless in suddenness and the general question is, How long will racing he carried on? The usual answer has heen: As long as the railway companies are able to grant facilities for the transport of racehorses. Already, however, several of the Southern railways are advertising their inahility to undertake the carriage of any horses. Apart from the question of racing, thoroughhred breeders must necessarily he hecoming very apprehensive. Now that the Government has taken over the railways, ere long all horses must he appropriated. This proceeding would naturally go a long way toward causing a cessation of racing in this country. Even if competitors could he walked to the meetings in various parts of the country, it is tolerahly certain that there must of necessity he other reasons militating against the holding of the Doncaster Sales a month hence, apart from the mere question of transport. It is apparent that unless the present serious trouhle is terminated speedily—which is far from being indicated just now—financial considerations must exercise considerahle influence in imposing great restraint upon possihle buyers. It has heen pointed out in several directions that huyers may have a great opportunity, as prices are certain not to rule high; hut it remains to be seen whether there will he any hidders quite free from financial considerations, to speculate to any extent in the purchase of bloodstock.

This is, perhaps, a gloomy point of view to take, but it is as well to face it. Even if Doncaster takes place, one is bound to reflect as to what chance Irish hreeders will have of getting their valuahle youngsters to Yorkshire and whether they will he prepared to take the attendant risks. Really, just now nothing definite can be stated.

SAN JOSE DRIVING CLUB ENTRIES.

The San Jose Driving Cluh will give its regular program of races at the driving park tomorrow (Sunday), and special prizes have heen put up for the ponies to compete for. The admission, as usual, will he free. Entries are as follows:

First Race—Red Rose, Jas. Ferri; Rose D., Al de Smet; Silver Patchen, Jas. Smith; El Sidelo, F. W. Frehe.

Second Race—Jessie D., Wm. Salazar; Eva L., P. Locicero.

Third Race—Jane C., Carl Campbell; Kiss Ka Dee, Jas. Ferri; Lady Rea, W. D. Whitehead; Flying Jim, Jos. Rodgers; Princess Lou, Howard Buffington; Rose O., J. Orlando; Black Diamond, Jas. Stewart.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. D•WITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Sept. 7—Tacoma, Wash. Tacoma Gun Club, E. W. Cooper, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $600 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 9—San Francisco, Cal. Golden Gate Gun Club. T. D. Riley, President.

Sept. 22, 23—San Jose, Cal. San Jose Blue Rock Club, C. N. Ford, Secretary.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Sept. 28, 29—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

October 17.—Wilmington, Del. Dupont Trapshooting Club, T. E. Doremus, President.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Stalger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 26; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 26; Nov. 8.

FLY CASTING AT STOW LAKE.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club members resumed the season's medal contest at Stow lake Saturday and Sunday last, after the midsummer six weeks' intermission. The schedule of events embraced: Quarter ounce lure casting, accuracy percentage (event 5); quarter ounce lure casting, distance (event 6); quarter ounce lure casting, long distance (event 7); heavy tackle long distance fly-casting (event 8); light tackle, distance fly-casting (event 9); and salmon tackle distance fly-casting (event 10).

Stanley Forbes' two casts of 155 and 130 feet in event No. 7 were the top scores in that event. H. B. Sperry's 110 feet and Sam Wells' 108 feet with the heavy salmon rods, led in that contest. T. W. Brothertan made his reappearance on the casting platform, after an absence in the East of over ten years, and made the creditable score of 108 feet with the heavy tackle rod, the best score in that class for the two days. The general average of scores was good.

An effort will be made by the club to have a representative of local fly-castin experts in attendance at the Chicago open-to-the-world fly-casting contests, scheduled for September 5, 6 and 7. The club team intimated may be composed of J. Boswell Kenniff, T. C. Kierulff, J. F. Cooper and Charles H. Kewell. The tip is out that the local long-distance champions would have a walkover at Chicago, the Middle West manipulators that put out a line more than 110 feet are few. As for lure or bait casting, Cooper is considered as being capable of holding his own with the Chicago men. Rube Leonard, however, has a record of 276 feet with lure tackle in a single cast, but to make an average of 276 feet in five casts is regarded as most improbable. The Chicago club has eliminated the delicacy fly-casting event. Tom Kierulff, no doubt, on his past performances, could not be reached by the Eastern fly-wielders. In the event of the local fly-casters competing in the Chicago tournament the contests will be followed here with absorbing interest, for the belief is keen that more than one trophy will be brought back to the Coast.

Saturday Contest, No. 6, Medal Series, Stow Lake, August 29, 1914. Wind, variable. Weather, cloudy.
Referee, C. H. Kewell. Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Events—	5	6	7	8	9	10
H. H. Russell	...	...	...	70	85	100
C. H. Kewell	98.4	78	...	88	88	96
T. C. Kierulff	...	...	...	104	94	100
Stanley Forbes	97.5	107	155	90	90	...
J. F. Burgin	92.9	...	...	...	84	...
W. J. Davis	65.5	...	...	...	...	...
C. H. Gardner	97.8	...	...	...	...	...

Sunday Contest No. 6, Medal Series, Stow Lake, August 30, 1914. Wind, variable. Weather, cloudy.
Referee, C. H. Kewell. Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Events—	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sam Wells	...	...	...	82	94	108
C. H. Kewell	96.8	110	...	92	83	96
J. F. Burgin	87.5	...	...	...	82	93
T. C. Kierulff	...	...	...	100	92	105
H. B. Sperry	98.2	...	...	...	80	110
H. A. Thomson	...	...	...	80	...	100
F. A. Webster	...	...	...	...	...	102
H. A. Russell	...	...	...	78	90	101
Stanley Forbes	97.7	133	130	90	90	90
W. D. Mansfield	...	...	...	96	94	90
F. J. Cooper	86.9	...	...	...	...	103
W. J. Davis	...	59	...	...	...	...
T. W. Brotherton	...	...	...	108	102	...
Re-entry:						
W. D. Mansfield	...	...	...	...	96	...

FISH LINES.

The campaign started recently by Lake Tahoe anglers, property owners, resort and hotel keepers of that Sierra region, to prohibit the sale of Lake Tahoe trout is receiving almost unanimous support from the local angling fraternity and the sportsmen of the various bay cities.

The Sierra sportsmen and others identified with the project to suppress the sale of the lake trout are circulating a petition which will be submitted to the next Legislature, several thousand signatures having already been secured.

In connection with this movement, the argument is advanced that the most effectual method to put a stop to the depletion of Lake Tahoe by the fishermen is to probibit entirely the sale of all wild trout. It is claimed that at least 95 per cent. of the mountain trout shipped by the market fishermen are caught in Lake Taboe, the balance come from two or three Truckee river points and from a few Feather river and upper Sacramento river stations.

The taking of big steelhead trout for sale in the markets has also aroused a strong antagonistic sentiment in Humboldt county. It is there figured that the visiting anglers to the Eel river and other coast stream resorts bring more money into those sections in one season than have the steelbead market fishermen combined, for five seasons previous. The large steelhead are now recognized as the principal means of keeping the coast streams in the county stocked with that variety of trout, and valued accordingly as an asset. The trout usually arrives here in poor condition and consequently is not regarded as a desirable market staple. Most of the wholesale dealers in this city state that they would rather not handle steelhead trout at all. The market fisherman ships in his consignment of steelhead and has to accept whatever price the dealer gives him. Sometimes steelhead shipments arrive here in unmarketable shape and are thrown away. The destruction of just so many large breeding trout makes the shipper's loss insignificant by comparison.

* * *

Feather river fishing resorts have apparently been turning out good baskets of rainbow trout recently. At Lakes Center Camp, near Blairden, H. C. Morrison, George Short and Jerry Crum of Oakland, recently brought in combined catches of trout, near limits for three days. Fishing in the lakes of that region is better than usual. Near Quincy, Al Wright has found limit basket fishing water for two weeks past in Rock, Greenhorn, Stone, Spanish, Squirrel and Mill creeks. The trout caught were from eight to fourteen inches in length. These creeks are in splendid shape for the trout fishermen at present. Charles L. Pockman and family propose to spend two weeks at Rodgers Camp. E. Heine will stay at Cresta for a like period.

* * *

Dunsmuir, on the upper Sacramento, offers improved inducement for the fly-fisherman, for good catches of trout are now made daily. Sisson anglers get fair results. Cool weather has prevailed at that resort recently.

Truckee river sport, near Boca, recently, has not been overly praised by returning anglers during the past week. Most of the trout caught were taken with bait. The river was in poor fishing condition by reason of the installment of a new floodgate at the lake dam upstream. At that a comp of market fishermen have taken a good toll of large trout from the river below Burkhalter's dam.

* * *

Members of the San Francisco Fly Casting Club at the club lodge near Union City a fortnight ago were: Carter Pomeroy, Walter D. Mansfield, Tom C. Kierulff, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Chickering, John F. Siebe, Edw. Everett, T. W. Brotberton, Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Huntington of Pasadena and others. Prior to the muddled condition of the stream fairly good fly fishing was enjoyed. Nice catches of trout running in size from ten to fourteen inches were made. The killing fly pattern was a No. 16 ginger quill, while the red or blue quill were also effective.

A big trout that cruises in the shadow of a huge sunken rock in mid-stream a short distance from the clubhouse has received the devoted attention of the club rodsters ever since the season opened. The big fish has been hooked several times, but always managed to break away. This fish has the reputation of being equally as cunning as was the famous "Big Mike," whose safe haven was under the Prattville bridge in the Big Meadows, but who finally succumbed to a spoon lure operated by Alex. Vogelsang. The Truckee leviathan has an exasperating habit of swirling around his rocky lair in the river bed about 7 o'clock every evening. When this trout is landed the feat will decide the ownership of a neat little sweepstake pot, it is said.

* * *

Steelhead fishermen are advised that there has been a run of the salt water trout for a week and more past in the tidewater lagoon of Pescadero creek, down on the San Mateo shore. Fred Bier caught 35 fish Sunday and Monday, a basket that was about the prettiest looking lot of trout taken down the coast this year. A No. 3 Wilson silver spoon, copper out, the hooks tipped attimes with sand fleas, was the killing lure. Sand fleas, by the way, are an effective bait in all of the San Mateo shore lagoons. This take of trout ranged from half a pound to three and one-half pounds in weight. Other fishermen have been almost as luck as Mr. Bier during the succeeding week. Purissima creek was fished with good results in rainbows Sunday by W. Billeter.

* * *

Recent reports from Eel river points indicate that there is a big early run of steelhead on at present. That the sport is enticing is evidenced by suggestions from local anglers now located at several resorts, to angling friends in this city to "come up as soon as you can." Ira Dick states that eighteen large steelhead were taken one day last week and six fine fish the next day by rodsters who fished in Greig's pool, a well-known and favorite fishing spot. Good fishing for the past two weeks has prevailed at Weymouth's. Mrs. J. M. Vance of Eureka landed four smaller half-pound fish from Greig's pool last Tuesday. W. C. Murdoch and Dr. Westphal will leave for Weymouth's for a week's stay at that point. George P. Vance will stay on the river for a month. Other local rodsters will soon be there in force.

Other coast streams, the Garcia, Navarro and Gualalla, will be kept in close watch anticipating an early run of steelhead this season. Further north, Big, Mad and Noyo rivers will not be neglected by the rod and reel men, as soon as the tidings come down that "steelhead are running." The coast roads are in good condition just now, thus making the trip by machine a most enjoyable outing. The Noyo and its branches offer about eighty-five miles of good fishing water. This stream has been plentifully stocked this season and is open everywhere, from mouth to source, for the anglers' recreation. Camping places along the banks are both numerous and inviting. This region has been a favorite outing place for local anglers for years past.

* * *

Salmon trolling developments outside the heads for the past week prompted a number of salt water trolling enthusiasts to get busy Sunday and the fleet cruising off Mussel Rock and Duxbury Reef was quite a large one. Big catches of quinnat salmon were made Thursday and Wednesday last week. The boats returning to fishermen's wharf and Sausalito brought in numerous fish, one boat coming back with 23 salmon.

Last Sunday forenoon a week ago the launches trolling off Mussel Rock were working in very rough water, while the boats cruising off Bolinas Bay and Duxbury Reef were in water as smooth as glass. Harry Hosmer, Dave Donzell, A. Sutro Jr., in one boat, had fair luck. Jack Duckell, J. Duckell Jr., Will Turner and Terry Evans manned another launch. Evans was high hook, with two fish. A. Stevenson, E. Crooks and D. Jones failed on salmon, but landed a big catch of rock cod, fishing near Duxbury Reef.

The salmon run was still on in Monterey bay off Santa Cruz. Early this week fairly good catches were brought in by numerous fishing boats. It is believed that the run of salmon outside and through the Golden Gate this year will be a very large one. So far but very few fish have been taken in the bay.

* * *

Striped bass fishermen are busy keeping tab on the Wingo fishing waters. A catch of four bass by Harry Palmer and Frank Holland will prompt a number of local rodsters to protect the Sonoma creek and sloughs tomorrow. The bass scaled from 11 to 22 pounds and were taken with "bullhead" baited hooks.

San Antonio slough has also given signs of striped bass activity. H. Hedges of Petaluma, who knows every foot of the slough, landed a catch of three bass, each fish going over 20 pounds. These bass were caught with live chubs and splittails at Fishermen's Bend, a deep stretch of the slough. Charles Northrup and another Petaluma fisherman connected with five nice bass last Sunday while trying their luck in the slough near the Mudhen ranch. Some of the San Antonio contingent put out light rods and tackle and managed to catch enough small splittails for bait. San Antonio slough at present is full of small sized striped bass. One fisherman caught a baby five-inch bass on a No. 5 Wilson hook. This size of spoon and hook is as long as the fish. The marvel was that such a small bass could be caught on so large a spoon. The small fry, catfish and the like, are apparently gradually deserting the San Antonio waters, consequently the bass are again taking clam bait. A big catch of striped bass was made by market fishermen recently near the mouth of Schultz slough, in Petaluma creek.

Louis Daverkosen, Dr. Dunn, Dr. Dohlman and J. Wolf comprised a Rodeo striped bass fishing party. Twenty-five fish, ranging from three to five pounds, were taken. Tiburon lagoon is still good for the bass fishermen.

* * *

Black bass fishing near Middle river station, in San Joaquin county, still holds excellent, both in the main stream and the irrigation ditches.

* * *

Tomales bay is not yet depleted of its stock of big halibut, fair catches having been made by local fishermen and residents of that part of Marin county during the past week.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

BIRDS AS VERMIN DESTROYERS.

Prohahly no class of hirds has been more often misjudged or misunderstood than the birds of prey. In fact, the time is not long past when the name hawk or owl was enough to convict any bird. In these days, however, we are beginning to realize that, with a few exceptions, they are "among the most valuahle, if not the most valuable birds that wage war against the foes of the agriculturist." While the smaller birds destroy the insect foes of the farmer, the hawks and owls help to hold in check the small animal life, which, when uncontrolled, works such havoc in the crops.

It has been estimated that every hawk and owl, in the course of a year, kills at least a thousand mice or their equivalent in insects. If each mouse, or its equivalent in insects, caused the farmer a loss of only two cents per annum, this would make each hawk and owl worth at least twenty dollars a year to the farmer.

For convenience we may divide the birds of prey into two general classes, (1) those almost wholly harmful, and (2) those almost wholly beneficial.

In the first class, among the hawks, are the Cooper's, sharp-shinned and duck hawks. The Cooper's and sharp-shinned are very similar in appearance, the sharp-shinned being simply a "smaller edition" of its larger cousin. These are the two species commonly known as "hen and chicken hawks," being especially destructive in the poultry yard. Aside from the direct loss which they cause the farmer in this way, they also add to this loss by killing great numbers of the useful insect and seed-eating birds. The decrease of certain game birds, in some localities, can also be laid at the door of "these desperadoes in feathers." The duck hawk being found chiefly about large bodies of water, confines its depredations almost entirely to waterfowl, so it is of little interest to the farmer.

One practical farmer has suggested that "shelters which will enahle chickens to escape from hawks can he easily made by putting forked sticks in the ground and over all a layer of brush, a foot or eighteen inches from the ground."

Among the most common of the heneficial hawks may be placed the marsh hawk, the western redtailed hawk and the sparrow hawk. While these birds may occasionally invade the poultry yard or destroy birds, the harm done in this way is very little compared with the good which they do in the destruction ot injurious rodents and insects.

The following quoted from Dr. A. K. Fisher of the U. S. Biological Survey serves to show the economic value of the marsh hawk. "It is probably the most active and determined foe of meadow mice and ground squirrels, destroying greater numbers of these pests than any other species. . . . It preserves au immense quantity of grain, thousands of fruit trees, and innumerable nests of song-birds, by destroying the vermin which eat the grain, girdle the trees and devour the eggs and young of the birds." The distinguishing mark of this hawk is the large white patch at the base of the tail above, which shows very plainly when the bird flies.

The western redtailed hawk is probably one of the best known of all the hawks. Unfortunately it is often killed under the misleading name of "hen hawk." Only about 7% of the food of this hawk is chicken, while 66% of it consists of ground squirrels, mice and other injurious rodents, which places the bird decidedly among the farmer's friends. The ground squirrel not only preys on the crops, but is a chicken thief as well, and is so sly that it often carries on its work entirely unnoticed.

While most of the hawks are especially useful as rodent destroyers, some of them feed largely on insects. One of these is the little sparrow hawk, its food being chiefly such insects as grasshoppers and crickets. At certain seasons it also feeds largely on mice and other small animals. The sparrow hawk is often confused with the sharp skinned hawk. It may be distinguished by the lighter color and black markings on its head, by its habit of hovering in the air, and also by the fact that it is found out in the open, often on telephone poles, while the sharp shinned hawk usually remains hidden until ready to dart out after its prey.

Another bird very similar to the sparrow hawk in its food habits is the California shrike or "butcher bird" as it is commonly called. Although this bird is placed on the hlack list because of its hahit of destroying birds, in an examination of 124 stomachs only two birds were found. On the other hand, the injurious animals eaten far outnumber the birds, while about 83% of its food for the year is insects. According to Mr. Grinnell of the University of California, "As it is such a persistent destroyer of the Jerusalem cricket and other injurious insects, it is undoubtedly one of the most beneficial birds from the agriculturist's standpoint."

Space prevents the discussion of the food habits of other hawks to be found in the State, but suffice it to say, that the farmer who protects all members of this family, with the exception of the harmful species mentioned, will get more than "value received," by seeing a marked decrease in the rodent pests on his farm.

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Just how the auto figures in excursions made from this city is illustrated by a trip made from here Tuesday morning, starting at 1:30 o'clock. The party proceeded to the San Mateo shore, below Pescadero, after mussels. After securing several bushels of fine, big shellfish, Bill Ealand and his friends were back at the starting point by 10 o'clock a. m. In the old days this trip would have consumed about three days' time.

HUNTING NOTES.

The open season for hunting antlered bucks in game districts two, four and five, of this State, closed one-half hour after sunset Tuesday, Septemher 1. The sport is open, however, in districts one and three, embracing the northern counties and the Sierra ranges of eastern Central California.

Generally speaking, deer hunting in the territory easily reached from this city has been excellent. Marin county has furnished the usual full quota ot fat deer this season. The Bolinas ridge and the region ahout Bolinas bay seem to have been better stocked with venison this year than for several seasons past. The preponderance of does and fawns this year promises a good crop for 1915.

A hunters' dinner was given on Saturday evening, August 29, hy Mr. A. W. Scott Jr., at his camp at Lagunitas Gun Club to celebrate the killing of a fine buck by Mr. Scott. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, not only by a camp fire, but by a large bonfire and Japanese lanterns. The following guests were present: Carl Bosworth, H. L. Sanders, John D. McKee, C. Templeton Crocker, Jas. K. Lynch, J. K. Lynch Jr., L. D. Crichton, Geo. H. T. Jackson, J. D. Lewis, Frank Jones, Mr. Pancoast, H. C. Christofferson and Hollis E. Cooley. The club members and guests enjoyed not only a fine venison dinner, hut celebrated the occasion with speeches and songs, and all pronounced Mr. Scott a genuine host and great hunter. On the following day the final hunt of the season was held.

Santa Clara county has also yielded a fine tally of bucks. Tony Serpa bagged the first buck brought in to Gilroy Hot Springs this season. This fine buck was killed within a mile of the hotel. Other hunters in that section have also been lucky in downing bucks.

Hundreds of hunters took advantage of the last Sunday of the deer season, and the mountains on both sides of the valley were thoroughly combed by sportsmen enjoying their final deer hunt of the season.

The present season has been successful, and although better years have been seen, no one has cause for complaint. Hunters report a scarcity of bucks, but all declare that the mountains were alive with does, many of them with fawns, and therefore the prospects for future years are very bright.

Mrs. Pinard, the taxidermist, gave out as her opinion that more than 125 bucks have been killed in this county up to the close of this season. She has actually counted 113. Mrs. Pinard mounted 74 pairs of antlers this season, which is ample evidence that deer have not been scarce.

Mrs. Pinard reported last Saturday one of the biggest bucks killed this season. R. E. Graham was the lucky captor, and he brought it to the ground in the Santa Cruz mountains. The buck weighed 165 pounds, had seven points not including two large eye guards, and the horns measured 42½ inches across.

Santa Cruz county also contributed a good share of venison this season. A. Ratto killed the biggest deer of the season Monday on the ridge of Hinckley gulch. The animal was a two-point buck and weighed 170 pounds. The deer was shot at a distance of 150 yards and the dog had a fierce fight in the bush for 20 minutes before the deer was driven out. The deer would charge on the dog and would drive it from the thicket, but finally the dog worsted the other animal.

E. E. Hollenheck recently returned from a very successful hunting trip in Northern California in the vicinity of Mt. Lassen, as the guest of H. C. Haglund, of Mineral. Poth young men bagged the limit of deer, the former getting two forked horns, while the latter shot a spike buck and a large fourpointer. The hunting trip incidentally furnished an excellent opportunity to view Mt. Lassen in action at close range, a visit to the top being included in the trip. During the last two weeks the mountain has been unusually active, some of its most violent eruptions having occurred.

In the south Watsonville hunters who have been out in the Little Sur country state that the bucks were scarce recently.

Many local sportsmen are arranging to make hunting trips of a week or month's duration in Siskiyou or other of the northern counties. One party composed of Al Holt, Clarence Lucky and C. F. Breidenstein will leave Tuesday for Dunsmuir, where they will be joined by three friends, from which point a 145-mile trip by automobile will hring them to Hamburg in Northwestern Siskiyou county. Then fifteen miles to Grider Creek, from which place the party will "pack in" to a good hunting district fifteen miles away, where deer, bear, mountain lions, grouse and mountain quail are reported to abound, and where five-pound rainbow trout are not unusual in the mountain creeks.

Hot weather in the McCloud river country—for ten days the thermometer registered from 100 to 111 in the shade—made deer hunting an arduous task and spoiled the trout fishing the past fortnight. Colonel William Ellery, who returned last week from a three weeks' hunting trip in that region, saw hut one buck during the few times he was out after venison. He got the deer after trailing it for four and a half hours. He states that he saw very few does and no fawns at all. The reason why there was a dearth of fawns in that region, he claims, is that the young deer were cleaned out by coyotes. On his hunting trip of two days and a half he saw more coyote tracks than he had noticed in fifteen years past. While he came across the tracks of both bucks and does, he failed to note a single fawn track. The fawns, it is believed, were cleaned out early in the season by coyotes, these marauders having the trick of laying in wait at the "licks" for the young deer. Rattlesnakes are disgustingly plentiful everywhere in that district, a sure sign, so the Indians up there state, of a late fall.

El Dorado county has the reputation of harboring more deer at present in the higher foothills than for several seasons past. Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner Enell Gray killed a fine four-point "muletail" buck that weighed 240 pounds, which certainly is a pretty good-sized buck. Good hunting for both deer and bear can be had in the Hell's Hole section of the county, an exceedingly rough country, however.

Southern California hunters, however, report that deer are scarce in many of the usual hunting districts. In other sections the hucks keep up in the higher rauges, where feed and water are plentiful.

In the vicinity of Skaggs Springs a number of bucks have fallen to hunters' rifles recently. Orland Groves, a thirteen-year-old boy, bagged a fourpointer, weighing 124 pounds. O. H. Bailey and T. G. Fry and Howard Fry secured a fine buck near Los Lomas.

Dove and rabbit shooting in Plumas county is everything that could be expected, it is reported. Scores of hunters are out daily, and return with good bags, particularly near Portola station, on the Feather river.

Local hunters who have gone after rabbits recently in the foothills back of Purissima have found the cottontails numerous enough to make the trip worth the while. Farther south, back of Lobitas and Tunitas, rabbits are reported to be plentiful.

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AGAINST THE REFERENDUM.

The campaign of the Santa Clara County Fish and Protective Association against the referendum and in favor of the Flint-Curry non-sale-of-game bill, which will he voted on hy the people of California at the Novemher election, will soon be put in progress. It is planned to have speakers go hefore the various civic hodies of the county between now and election time and show the voters why they should vote no on the proposition. Dr. A. M. Barker, District Attorney A. M. Free and several other speakers will address these meetings.

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ANNUAL DOVE STEW AND TRAP SHOOT.

The sixth annual dove stew and blue rock shoot given Sunday, August 16, by the Lincoln Gun Club at Lincoln, Placer county, famed far and near for its hospitality and good fellowship, is now a matter of history and was one that members and citizens will long refer to as "the best ever."

Close to fifteen hundred men, guests and members, assembled at Leavell's grove Sunday to partake of our famous dove stew and participate in the biggest merchandise shoot ever pulled off in Northern California, bar none. The visitors came in all sorts of conveyances, except in balloons and air ships, there being at one time 157 autos and 24 motorcycles parked on the grounds, besides numerous rigs, and everybody enjoyed himself to the limit. Not an accident or untoward circumstance marred the day's pleasure.

The big feast was prepared by William Landon, past master in the art of making a dove stew, and an able corps of assistants, in ten great kettles on the grounds, and was certainly a delicious feed, composed as it was of about 1,200 toothsome doves and about 300 chickens, with potatoes and other ingredients, which were incorporated with it. It was surely a luscious dinner and worth coming miles, as many did, to see, smell and taste. Bread, coffee, corn, muskmelons, grapes and other fruit comprised the rest of the menu and every one had plenty. Even enough for a snack in the afternoon. Liquid refreshments were also served in unlimited quantities, but were partaken of in moderation and every guest and member proved himself a gentleman.

There was no dearth of amusements, for the Sacramento visitors, 250 in numher, hrought along a sextette of colored troubadors, who made all sorts of fun with their music, singing and dancing, and the famous Lincoln concert band was present with a fine program of band pieces, effectively rendered.

The merchandise and trophy shoots were participated in by nearly 500 contestants and the three hanks of traps were kept going constantly from early in the morning until darkness set in. Twenty-five of the most valuable prizes were set aside for the high-gun shoot. Then there were trophy shoots for two cups, won by Francis McCoy and Doc Steinman, of Roseville. McCoy also won the Lincoln Gun Club cup, held last year by Pedro Swears, donated to the club by Harry Gray.

There were 115 prizes in the merchandise shoot, each prize being numbered and numhered slips in envelopes drawn from a hat, and they varied from a small gold pin to a rocking chair, scores as low as 10 out of a possible 20 receiving prizes.

Lincoln certainly did herself proud this year and intends to make this annual event gradually larger and more complete until there is not a city or hamlet but sends representatives. This year sportsmen from Sacramento, Reno, Truckee, Colfax, Auhurn, Roseville, Rocklin, Loomis, Newcastle, Elk Grove, Pleasant Grove, Gridley, Marysville, Wheatland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and several other places were registered on our visitors' list.

Too much praise cannot be given the officers and members of the club for their indefatigahle work to make the affair a success, each doing his allotted share in perfect accord, while Jute Tofft, president, and Bob Adams, secretary, worked overtime and are entitled to special mention.

CONTEST FOR HISTORIC HAZARD DOUBLE TARGET TROPHY.

The general expression heard on all sides is that the fifteenth Grand American Handicap to be held at Dayton, Ohio, September 8 to 11, inclusive, will be the largest, best and in every way the most remarkable trapshooting tournament ever staged. The programs are now in the hands of the shooters throughout the country, and it is generally conceded that Manager Shaner and the tournament committee of the Association have surpassed themselves.

As a preliminary event for the shooters who journey to Dayton to spend the Sunday prior to the opening of the hig event, a contest has been arranged for the Historic Hazard Live Bird Trophy, which is now known as the Double-Target Challenge Trophy. This handsome trophy, which is prohably the most valuable trapshooting trophy in the world, is now in the hands of Fred Gilbert, the Wizard of Spirit Lake, Iowa. It will be called in by the Du Pont Powder Company and placed in open competition at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday, Septemher 5, 1914. The match will be at 100 pairs, or 200 targets (doubles) and under the rules governing contests for the trophy, as appended.

In 1901 the Hazard Live Bird Trophy was placed in open competition at live birds. Several competitions were arranged for it, and in 1911 as little interest had heen shown in live bird matches for several years, the trophy was redeemed from W. R. Crosby, the then holder, and became a trapshooting trophy. The first contest was between Fred. Gilbert and Lester German and took place at Wilmington, Delaware, on July 10, just prior to the Eastern Handicap. Gilhert was the winner, breaking 183 out of 200, to German's 178 out of 100. The next match was between Fred. Gilbert and Fred. G. Bills and was staged at Bradford, Pa., at the Seventh Eastern Handicap. Here again Gilbert demonstrated his superiority as a double target shot, and scored 180 out of 200, while Fred. Bills, who was in anything but good shape, scored 152 out of 200.

The match today at Dayton should be a good one, and no doubt will he largely attended. The conditions under which the match will be shot are those which govern all contests for the trophy, and are as follows:

1. All challenge contests to be at 100 pairs (200 targets) per man, 16 yards rise, the targets to he thrown from either three expert traps or from a magazine trap. In either case the targets shall be thrown in manner prescribed by the Interstate Association's trapshooting rules. (Revision 1904.)

2. The challenger shall post a forfeit of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) and mail same, together with notice of challenge, to T. E. Doremus, Manager Sporting Powder Division, E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., who shall in turn notify holder of the trophy and the sporting press of receipt of such challenge and forfeit.

3. The holder shall name date, hour and place for the contest within two weeks from the date of the letter mailed him notifying him of the receipt of the challenge and posting of the forfeit; but the date for the contest must be such as will allow the challenger at least ten full days' notice of the acceptance of his challenge and the naming of the date, etc.

4. The contestants shall mutually agree as to the referee, scorer, puller and trapper (or trappers), but if unable to do so, such officials shall be appointed hy the DuPont Company, or by such representatives of that company as may he held with the consent of the DuPont Company by any regularly organized gun club, such club sending to the DuPont Company twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, to he handed to the holder of the trophy for the purpose of calling it in. All such open competitions shall be at 100 pairs (200 targets) per man, and the targets shall be thrown, and the officials for such competition shall he appointed, in the manner prescribed for challenge contests.

6. Any holder of the trophy desiring to have same in his possession shall he permitted to do so, providing he deposit with the DuPont Company a hond in the sum of seven hundred and fifty ($750.00) dollars, the actual value of the trophy.

7. The ahove conditions can be changed at any time the DuPont Company may see fit to do so, upon said company to the then holder of the trophy the sum of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars for the redemption of said trophy.

The trophy is a beautiful work of art and one to delight the hearts of all true art lovers. It is a massive silver pitcher, and is a typical example of the Martele or hand-wrought silver which is recognized as a distinct artistic achievement, and for which the manufacturers received highest awards at the Exposition Universaill Paris, 1900, and the Pan-American Exposition in 1901.

The piece is 18 inches high, and of massive weight. It is entitled "The Wave," the motive and feeling of which are most successfully expressed in outline and decoration. Four heads of Tritons and Mermaids emerging from waves from the base of the pitcher. The hody is decorated with water sprites at play amidst waves from which emerge sea weed, and shell forms express the neck and lips. A mermaid gracefully posed forms the handle, and is continued into a decorative fish form where it merges into the wave forming the hody of the piece. The artistic design, suhtle feeling and vivid expression so well depicted make this trophy the most beautiful and valuahle of all trapshooting prizes of this or any other day.

The trophy goes into open competition September 5 at Dayton. Looking over the official records of the Interstate Association for 1913 one gets the idea that a contest hetween some of the shooters who competed in double target events in Interstate Association tournaments last year would be a "Battle of Giants." Here are a few of the good ones in both the amateur and professional ranks, who can snuff the doubles just ahout as quick as the ordinary man would break a single target. It is to be hoped they will all he on hand at Dayton for this shoot:

George L. Lyon, Mark Arie, Roy H. Bruns, R. D. Borgan, George Grubb, H. D. Gihbs, Charlie Spencer, John R. Taylor, W. R. Crosby, R. W. Clancy, Mrs. Topperwein, A. H. Durston, Allan Heil, Jessie S. Young, C. A. Galbraith, Ben. Donnelly, Isaac Andrews, L. S. German, Fred G. Bills, Jimmie Day, Woolfolk Henderson, D. D. Gross, Wm. Wettleaf, H. E. Snyder, Barton Lewis, F. W. McNeir, J. R. Graham, Fred. Gilbert, Dan. Barstow, H. D. Freeman, Ed. O'Brien, Tom Marshall, R. O. Heikes, Ed. Daniel, W. H. Jones, Nick Arie, George Tucker, B. B. Ward, W. H. Heer, Walter Huff, Art. Killam, Geo. Maxwell, Homer Clark, O. R. Dickey, J. M. Hawkins.

The entrance fee will he $4.00, or 2 cents per target. Optional sweeps can be arranged for if the contestants so desire. The match is open to all and everybody is welcome.

E. R. GALVIN.

Wilmington, Del.

PAST HISTORY OF E. C. CUP CONTESTS.

In view of the pending match hetween Jimmie Day, the holder of the "E. C." cup, and Billy Croshy, challenger for the same, to he shot at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday, September 5 (today), a short review of the previous history of the famous trophy will not be out of place.

The first competition for the trophy was held at Weehawken, N. J., on May 5-8, 1896, at the "E. C." tournament, wheu Fred Gilbert, the "shooting star" from Spirit Lake, Ia., who was just commencing his triumphant career across the trap shooting firmament, annexed the trophy and the championship title that goes with it by breaking 266 out of 300 in the open competition which decided who was the then champion of the United States. The conditions were 100 targets, unknown angles, 100 targets, expert rule, one man up, and 50 pairs. The contest was scheduled as follows, running through the entire four days of the tournament: 25 targets, unknown angles, each of the four days, and 25 of the expert rules' targets the same day; the doubles were shot 10 pairs on each of the first two days, and 15 pairs on each of the last two days. It was a man's race.

Since that time there have been twenty contests for the trophy, four open contests and sixteen challenge contests. The winners of the different competitions stack up as follows: Gilhert, one open competition and four challenge matches. W. R. Croshy, one open competition (St. Louis, May 16-22, 1899), and five challenge contests. R. O. Heikes, one open competition (Dayton, O., October 11-13, 1898), and three challenge contests. Then follow Geo. L. Lyon with a win at the open competition at Atlantic City, N. J., September 23, 1911, when the conditions were changed to 100 singles, unknown angles, 50 targets, expert rules, and 25 pairs (the same conditions which govern all contests for the trophy at the present time). Mr. Lyon also won a challenge contest on May 4, 1912, at Wilmington, Del., when he defeated Lester German, the challenger, in an interesting match.

Back in 1899 Jim Elliott took the trophy from Croshy in a match shot at Batavia, N. Y., on July 24 of that year. In later years, that is, May 14, 1912, Charlie Young won the open competition for the trophy staged during the West Virginia state shoot at Fairmont, W. Va., hreaking 184 out of 200. H. D. Freeman challenged Young for the trophy and took it away from him at Cincinnati on July 4 of the same year with the good score of 189 out of 200. Jimmie Day did not let Freeman keep the trophy very long, for he put in a challenge for it at once, and broke 188 to Freeman's 183 at Cincinnati on August 24 of the same year. Since then there has been nothing doing until Crosby stepped once more to the front and claimed the right to challenge Mr. Day for the trophy, and that match, as stated above, will be shot on Septemher 5, about 2 p. m., at Dayton, O., on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club.

Prior to the open competition held at Atlantic City on September 23, 1911, the challenge contests were 50 targets per man at each style of shooting, unknown angles, expert rules, and pairs (25). Under those extremely hard conditions Gilbert holds the best records. At Arnold's Park, Ia., on Septemher 8, 1900, he broke 143 out of 150, and defeated Jim Elliott. Again at Dayton, O., three years earlier, namely on July 31, 1897, he defeated "Pop" Heikes, the holder, by hreaking 142. To Gilbert also belongs the honor (?) of making the lowest winning score for the trophy. On Novemher 4, 1899, at Batavia, N. Y., Gilhert as challenger met Crosby, the holder, under most strenuous weather conditions, the targets, too, it may he mentioned, incidentally were thrown ahout the limit. When the last target had heen shot at, and the goose eggs counted up, it was discovered that Gilhert's total of 120 out of 150 was just one target hetter than Crosby's 119 out of the same number.

The dove season in district four, embracing the San Joaquin valley counties, opened Tuesday morning, September 1. The birds are reported to be plentiful in many sections.

AT THE TRAPS.

Grand American Handicap.—The hig trap shooting noise throughout the United States and Canada is the Grand American Handicap tournament of the Interstate Association scheduled to come off at Dayton, Ohio, September 8 to 11, inclusive. This gathering of smokeless powder hurners will hring together over 500 of the most expert shotgun devotees in the United States and Canada, and that means the best in the world.

Up to August 29, a total of 321 entries had been made; this list will of course he materially increased by entries mailed on that date and which will he accepted as regular entries. The Pacific Slope list is not a large on: S. A. Huntley, Vancouver, Wash., R. A. King, Delta, Col., B. E. Morritz, Denver Col., F. P. Williams, Las Animas, Cal., and E. E Young, Portland, Ore. make up the squad.

A feature of the big tournament will be the National Amateur Championship match at 100 targets, 16 yards' rise. The contestants eligihle for this match are the winners and runners-up in the different contests during this season. Toney Prior of this city may represent California, having won second place at the Nevada-California tournament recently at Modesto. M. T. Leffler of Stockton will not be able to participate hy reason of ill health. The Oregon shooters eligible are H. F. Wihlon of Gresham, also winner of the Preliminary Handicap at the Pacific Coast tournament last September in Sacramento. Washington eligibles are F. M. Troeh of Vancouver and C. E. Owens of Seattle. T. D. Riley of this city proposes to be present, during his Eastern trip, at the Dayton tournament. A Coast aggregation of trigger pullers would he strong enough to compete with any like number of shooters from any part of the country.

* * *

Admission Day Shoot.—The Golden Gate Gun Club has arranged for a big registered tournament to take place on the club trap grounds at West Alameda station on Admission Day, Septemher 9. The program is an inviting one—ten 15-hird matches, 45 cents entrance each. There will he a purse of $150 hung up for the winners in these events. Besides this there will he optional pools. The Rose system, 5-4-3-2, will determine the purse divisions.

The feature event of the day will he the Golden Gate Handicap, 50 hirds, 16 to 23 yards' rise, 50 added, purse divided 30, 25, 15, 10 per cent.

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Live Bird Shoot Postponed.—The California Wing Shooting Club's regular monthly shoot for September will not take place at Sohrante tomorrow owing to the ahsence of several memhers. The shoot, therefore, has heen postponed until Septemher 27.

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Eureka Draws Out.—The newly organized Eureka Gun Cluh has canceled the registered trap shoot scheduled for September 7, so writes Secretary E. Reed Shaner, of the Interstate Association.

* * *

Garden City Traps.—At the regular shoot of the San Jose Blue Rock Cluh August 23 O. N. Fard was high gun with 94 out of 100. Ray Hogg won the class A trophy was second with 92. This is the fifth time that he has won the class A cup championship of Santa Clara county. There will be three more shoots for it hefore the season closes.

The scores were as follows: O. N. Ford 94, Ray Hogg 92, A. F. Baumgartner 90, George H. Anderson 90, H. Bridges 80.

The five high club shooters on the season's handicap shoot on 175 are: Ada Schilling 171, E. W. Jack 172, W. J. McKagney 172, George H. Anderson 171, Louie Baumgartner 171, Ray Hogg 171.

Standing of class A on 300 birds, season's average: A. F. Baumgartner 292, Charles Nash 290, Ray Hogg 286, Dr. Barker 235, G. H. Anderson 283.

Class B (four highest): Ada Schilling 278, E. W. Jack 270, W. J. McKagney 269, W. F. Lillick 260.

The tenth season's shoot will be held October 6.

The cluh will hold the fall shoot Septemher 22-23, with $400 added in cash, trophies and medals. Both championships will be shot for at the tournament.

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Newman and Los Banos cluhs will give a big three-day shoot Octoher 11, 12 and 13; there will be $600 added money.

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At an informal shoot of the Vallejo Gun Club, A. G. Flickinger and F. G. Leicke tied with 21 out of 25 in the main event. The shoots held hy the club so far this year have heen largely successful and the ahandonment of the season is not caused by lack of interest but hecause of the interference of duck season for which the gun enthusiasts are now making preparations.

* * *

At the recent Pacific Indians shoot at Raymond, Wash., seventy shooters took part; $1000 was divided among forty high guns, $80 to $10 apiece. This system was found far more acceptahle than the Squire money-hack style. In fact, the high guns were about as well rewarded as the winners at various hig tournaments this year.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 4,5—Vancouver Exhibition Association, Vancouver, B. C. H. S. Rolston, Secretary.
Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.
Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

JIM LOGAN 2:02¼,
Entered in the Free-For-All Pace at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO STATE FAIR NEWS.

Missouri King, the famous saddle horse owned by Edward R. Maier of Los Angeles, will not be seen at the horse show at the State Fair in September on account of his death recently at Santa Susana, Ventura county. The beautiful stallion had been entered for the horse show this year. Missouri King was purchased a number of years ago from W. P. Hawkins at Bowling Green, Missouri, by Maier for a large price, after a long search for the best horse in the saddle class in Missouri and Kentucky. Missouri King was bred by T. H. Moore of Speed, Missouri, and sired by King Turner and out of Pansy Blossom, all noted saddle horses. At the time of his death Missouri King was showing a 2:40 clip at the rack, trot or canter. He gave promise of being far better than when he was crowned grand champion at St. Louis in 1911 and 1912. He achieved that honor after a severely fought battle in a class of eighteen horses and after two hours of hard riding. It was in this contest he finally rode to victory, and received the title of Grand Champion of Missouri. Missouri King was in the pink of condition at the time he was stricken. The morning he became ill he showed a splendid tryout and appeared to be in perfect health.

* * *

The Hemet Stock Farm will ship fourteen horses to the State Fair. The horses to be taken are: Wilbur Lou, Miss Gailey, Tena G., Allie Lou, Hemet, Fiesta Lou, Selma Paley, Billy Boyd, Gertrude Rives, Don de Lopez and Lady Zombro and family. Of these only Miss Gailey, Tena G. and Allie Lou will be entered in the races. The others are for exhibition purposes only. Miss Gaily and Tena G. are entered in the 2:12 trot. Allie Lou is entered in the two-year-old division of the State Fair futurity.

Wilbur Lou will be on exhibition with his colts. There is a special prize of $500 given in this class, by the California State Registration Society, and also a gold trophy cup.

The horses have been working out at the farm for some time and are in splendid form. On Thursday Miss Gaily trotted a mile in 2:12¾. Allie Lou (2) 2:21½. Goldsmith Lou (1) one-fourth mile in 37 seconds. Gertude Rives (1) one-fourth mile in 36¾ seconds.

* * *

Not one person in one hundred thousand has ever seen a head-on collision between locomotives. But every person who attends the State Fair which opens in Sacramento on September 12th can see two giant moguls, each weighing 60 tons, crash into each other at high speed. Last year ::the railroad wreck made to order" was easily the feature of the fair. More persons by many thousands crowded into the fair grounds on the day of the wreck than on any other day during the fair. The wreck lived up to expectations. It was an awe-inspiring sight to see the two iron monsters dashing at each other over the half-mile of track, like two great fighting bulls, to meet half-way in a crash of rending, breaking, twisting iron and steel, flying bolts and the sizz of escaping steam.

The thud of the impact of the two engines was heard above the roar of the great crowd that cheered the engines on to their destruction. The engines which are to crash this year are being tested out daily at the fair grounds and expert engineers are seeing to it that the moguls will meet each other with great force and speed. One of the engines was once the favorite of the president of a trans-continental road. This engine hauled the "old man's" car over the road for several years. The other engine, a ten-wheeler, ran over the mountains until recently.

* * *

Since the days of '49 Californians have taken a pride in mineral displays. Many of the largest nuggets found in California gold mines have been preserved in casts. A splendid display of minerals, headed by Caleveras county, the first to enter, will be seen at the State Fair in September. San Diego county will exhibit, besides minerals, precious gems.

* * *

A prominent part of the dairy department at the State Fair this year will be the dairy products exhibit. Since the erection of the new dairy building and the installation of the large exhibition refrigerator, buttermakers, cheesemakers and dairymen have taken more interest in exhibiting their products. With increased premium lists and better facilities for handling, the dairy products exhibit is now on a more permanent basis, and more will be realized by those who take part in the display. The premium list this year shows that a total of $850 is available for premiums in the dairy products department. Of this sum $425 is for creamery butter, $315 is for the different grades of cheese, and $70 is for milk and cream. The balance is for the best display of creamery butter and dairy products.

The pro rata plan of distributing the premium fund is to be used and each exhibitor whose entry scores 90 points or more comes in for a portion of the prize money. Every dairyman, buttermaker or cheesemaker in the State is entitled to take part in the exhibit. Full information and entry blanks can be obtained from the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, Sacramento, California. Some exhibitors last year made the mistake of not getting their entries in on time, and were able to obtain nothing more than a complimentary score. Entries in the dairy products department are due Friday, September 11th, and if not received by this time will not be eligible for competition.

* * *

Colusa enjoys the distinction of being the first county in the State to commence work at the State Fair Grounds this year in preparation for its exhibit. The frame for the big booth, manufactured from carefully selected wood and skilfully turned at the mill, has been set in place by a number of carpenters under the supervision of F. B. Pryor, commissioner for Colusa county. This year Colusa county will occupy the center of the main exhibition building—the space allotted to Solano county last year. It will be remembered Solano county carried off first honors last year and this year Colusa already claims that tbe big prize will be carried home to the west side of the Sacramento Valley. Colusa is out to win first prize and it means business, according to the boosters on the job.

* * *

A new plan of entertainment may be inaugurated at the Fair by the directors as a result of a letter received from Mrs. M. D. Beadle, of the Sacramento Valley Kansas Society. The society asked, through Mrs. Beadle, that a day be set aside during the Fair when all natives of Kansas may attend and be able to meet one another. The society also asked permission to erect a tent on the fair grounds for a Kansas Etate headquarters. A proposition will be presented to the directors at their next meeting to encourage other State societies to establish headquarters in the fair grounds during the exposition week.

A band of head-hunting Igorotes from the Philippines will be one of the attractions of the amusement center to be established at the fair. The members of this strange troupe are with the Foley and Burk Carnival Company which will supply the concessions along the midway. The brown men and women are from one of the tribes that gave the soldiers of Uncle Sam much trouble during the Philippine Insurrection, and while they have abandoned their warlike attitude and become the personification of the "little brown brother" they still retain their island customs, manner of dress, etc., and, with the exception of one of the headmen, speak no English whatever and very little Spanish.

The Igorotes are from Bontauk in Upper Luzon and the troupe consists of eight men and four women. Tbey are a part of a party brought to this country for study by anthropologists and give wonderful demonstrations of their arts and crafts, weaving beautiful blankets, construncting fanciful baskets, working metals and fashioning spears and other weapons. The crude tools with which they work are of their own construction and many of them are made in the presence of the audience.

Native dances and the weird melodies of the South Seas are among the repertoire of the savages and various religious rites are interspersed through the performance.

A great delicacy of the Igorotes is dog stew prepared with care and religious detail. It is needless to assure dog fanciers that the canines used are purchased for the purpose and that pets running loose are taboo with the Igorotes.

* * *

Recognizing that the State Fair patrons deserve nothing but the best in the form of amusements the directors have selected the Foley and Burk Amusement Company to furnish the attractions for the State Fair this season. While departing somewhat from the policy of former years, it is thought that the engagement of a "real" organized carnival will greatly enhance the interest on the "Midway" and will prove a strong attraction. The Foley and Burk aggregation carries three and four cars of show property, has a company of one hundred and twelve people and is noted for the cleanliness of its attractions. The usual graft and indecent carnival features incident to some traveling organizations are lacking and all features are entertaining in every particular.

A galloping horse carrousel takes the place of the usual merry-go-round, and the machine is a show in itself. It is thronged from morning to night by youngsters who crowd it to capacity on every ride. A ferris wheel; Igorote village; motordome; modern cabaret show; circus unique; Beef Trust; Pilgrim's Progress; Trip to Mars; Topsy Turvy Town, and Elizabeth, "the living doll," are among the attractions to be brought here by the Foley and Burk company.

* * *

Visitors to the fair grounds will find them in far better condition than ever before. The lawns in all parts of the grounds are growing well and the shade trees have developed in size during the last year, making them useful for shade as well as ornamental. The flower borders at the base of the exhibition buildings are in full bloom. The beautiful large lawns in the foreground and the dark gray walls of the buildings form a splendid setting for a very pretty color scheme. The grounds have been carefully cleaned and the weeds removed from the entire ninety acres that comprise the fair grounds. All the sheds and barns for the live stock have been whitewashed and antiseptically treated. There will be many comfort stations on the grounds for women and children and sanitary drinking fountains will be found at every corner. All of which, the directors have learned, are important factors in assisting to make the State Fair this year the "best ever."

* * *

The directors have decided to make the big engines purchased for the head-on collision at the State Fair in September useful while awaiting their turn to perform. The engines are busy switching cars on the spur tracks in the fair grounds, thereby rendering much assistance in cleaning up the grounds and in receiving the exhibits.

* * *

The horse show tent at the State Fair Grounds has been raised in its former site, north of the main exhibition building. Much attention will be given to the interior arrangement of the tent this year so that the seating will be better and one will be able to witness the show from any part of the tent.

* * *

The Federal Government will be an exhibitor at all the California fairs this fall. It recognizes the value of such opportunities of reaching the farmer direct. The post office department has ordered exhibits of the parcels post system at county fairs, in order that farmers may become familiar with its advantages. Postmasters have been instructed to open booths in which the direct exchange of farm products with city consumers can be illustrated. Sample packing boxes and containers will be on view and sample shipments will be prepared ready for consignment to the mails. Literature will be distributed suggesting methods by which direct trade with the city may be established. The growth of the parcels post has been remarkable, but it is still capable of further profitable expansion, and it is a capital idea to bring this demonstration directly to the farmer at the places where he has long been accustomed to learn of the new things that promise aid to his industry. The exhibit will prove one of the most popular at the coming fairs.

THE FARM

GRAPE JUICE.

Without discussing the merits of the prohibition movement, now on in California, the great value of grape juice in the household is little understood among Californians today, and whether or not its free use as a beverage is likely to become popular, the fact remains that it has nutritive value and like other fruit juices is useful as an appetizer and an aid in the assimilation of foods.

Grapes for Health.—The value of fresh grapes such as are grown in California can hardly be estimated from the standpoint of health.

A great many eastern people who come to California are greatly benefited and often chronic troubles disappear and the eating of ripe grapes freely gets the credit for the change.

Without any reason for doubting the beneficial effects of the grapes in the diet it would naturally follow that the use of unfermented grape juice put up in convenient form for use when wanted would become popular by reason of its accessibility at any time of the year, while the ripe grapes are only obtainable for a few months.

Commercial Grape Juice.—Large quantities of grape juice are brought to California from the Eastern States made from those varieties with a strong Labrisca flavor like the Concord, Isabella and Catawba, which at this time seems to be preferred to the juice made from the varieties ordinarily raised here. However, we have many varieties of grapes of every flavor to produce a blend or a number of blends, that would become popular, and in any event California can raise the Concord, Isabella or Ctawba quite as successfully as it is grown in the East and particularly that most excellent sport from the Isabella the Pierce, with which to flavor the juice of other varieties.

This matter, however, is only a detail to be worked out by the manufacturer of grape juice, for according to Prof. F. T. Bioletti of the University of California, "Palatable grape juice can be made from any of our ripe grapes." "For the best results, however, some care must be exercised in the choice, blending and degree of ripeness of the varieties." "What is required is full acidity and flavor."

As we have no better authority upon all that pertains to grapes and grape products than Prof. Bioletti, the making of a palatable juice that will please the majority of users, or as indicated above, various flavors for a variety of tastes, may be easily worked out.

As to Cost.—The popularity of grape juice for general use will depend in part upon its cost at the door of the consumer. At this time much of the juice upon the market is too high-priced to be used freely by everybody, but there are indications of a lower price in the future.

There are no large establishments for putting up grape juice at this time although there is some California juice on the market, but it is possible that the agitation of temptation at this time may have the effect to turn the attention of some of those now engaged in making wine to the possibilities of making grape juice instead.

RAILROAD COMMISSION FEARS CAR SHORTAGE.

Active steps have been taken by the California Railroad Commission to do all in its power to avert the shortage of cars threatened by the big crops awaiting shipment. The commission has addressed a circular letter to all shippers and receivers of freight, the text of which follows:

Indications point to a serious car shortage during the next few months, when a large number of cars will be required to move California traffic. The carriers are apprehensive that the situation in California will be more acute during the next few months than it has been at any time in the past.

THE ORCHARD.

September sees the end of the early fruit season. Shipments of fresh fruits now comprise late peaches, prunes and table grapes form the greater part of the shipments. So far the movement of fresh fruit to the eastern markets has been much larger than ever before in any one season, and it is probable that the end of the season will see the record of last season very largely increased.

The bulk of work in the orchard this month will consist of picking, packing and shipping late fruits, and aside from this there is little to be done.

This month, however, will see the greater part of the harvesting over, and next month will introduce us to active field work again. It is well, therefore, to get our plans ready in time for the winter's campaign. All preparations for the winter's work should be made in time, so that we shall be able to take advantage of the favorable weather at that time. It is a waste of time, and sometimes the loss of a season, when we have to consume the fine days of winter in getting ready for work that should be done then, and then find that inclement weather frustrates those plans.

If you intend to extend your orchards, see that your orders for necessary trees are placed with the nursery in time. All tools and implements should be put in shape, so that as soon as the first rains come and the land is in shape there may be no hitches. Spraying machinehy should be overhauled and a supply of spray materials be got in time. To be ready to take advantage of a favorable time in orchard work may sometimes mean the saving of a season, or even of a crop.

Orchards and vintyards should be kept free from all debris. The worst pests of both find refuge under fallen leaves and rubbish in the orchard, viueyard, or along fences and in corners. Vine hoppers, thrips, codling moths find harbor in such locations. Clean up and burn all, and the quantity of next year's crop of these pests will be greatly lessened.

In the berry patches remove all the old wood of the past season's growth. Next year's crop will be borne on the new growth of this season and the old wood should be removed and burned. Burn all prunings, as by this means eggs of injurious insects and spores of fungous diseases will be largely destroyed. Clean out the patch, cut back straggling canes and leave it in shape for spring.

CLEANING WASTE PIPES.

One of the most trying annoyances of housekeeping is the obstructions to the free, quick outlet of waste mater of the washstand, bath tub, or kitchen sink. This is caused by the gradual accumulation of small bits of refuse material which check and finally entirely stop the outflow of waste water.

A simple, inexpensive method of cleaning the pipe is as follows: Just before retiring at night, pour into the pipe enough liquid potash (not soda) lye of about 36 per cent. strength to fill the "trap," as it is called, or bent portion of the pipe just below the outlet. The amount necessary will be from one to two pints. Be sure that no water runs into it until the next morning.

During the night the lye will convert all the fat or grease into soft soap and the first current of water in the morning will remove it entirely and leave the pipe as clean as new.

Imperial Valley is threatened with great destruction from the overflow of the Colorado river. This overflow comes from the Mexican side of the international boundary, and the people of Imperial are taking the matter up with Congress to get that body to take the matter in hand and make arrangements with Mexico either to make it safe or permit us to do so.

Tulare is working up quite a boom in olive growing, especially for the pickling varieties. There is no question but that pickling olives are about the best paying of orchard fruits at the present time, and Tulare county can raise as good ones as any section we know of.

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Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

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SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

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Riverside County Fair and Race Meeting

Riverside, California

FAIR DATES: OCTOBER 13 to 17 INCLUSIVE

Entries Close Thursday, Sept. 10, 1914

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914		THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914.	
1. Free-for-all Trot	$300	3. 2:12 Pace	$300
2. 2:17 Pace. ½-Mile	200	4. 2:20 Trot, ½-Mile	200
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.		**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.**	
5. 2:17 Trot	$300	7. Free-for-all Pace	$300
6. 2:14 Pace, ½-Mile	200	8. 2:14 Trot	300
		9. 2:30 Trot, ½-Mile	200

There will be Matinee and Running Races each day

CONDITIONS

Horses to be named with entry and be eligible when entries close.

All races (except matinee), three heats, every heat a race; money to be divided as follows: Twenty-five per cent. of the purse to be paid on each heat, and twenty-five per cent. to the winners of the race according to their rank in the summary.

Heat purses will be divided 50, 25, 15, and 10 per cent.

Any race not filling satisfactorily to the Association may be declared off.

Entrance fee five per cent. to start. Three per cent. due and payable when entries close, and two per cent. before starting.

An additional five per cent. of the division will be deducted from money winners.

Nominators have the right of entering two or more horses in one ownership in any race by the payment of two per cent. additional, but only one horse so entered shall he started in the race; the starter to be named by 5 o'clock p. m. the day before the race is to take place.

One or more running races each day.

Address all communications to

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Have you ever wondered why? He may have the breeding. He may be the son of a famous family of racers. And yet he never "gets in on the money." You can't understand it. But—have you ever examined his limbs real close for sensitive spots? Are you absolutely sure his limbs are sound as a dollar? Remember, no motor-car race was ever won on flat tires, no matter how good the machine. No horse race was ever won on crippled limbs—no matter how fine the breeding.

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World Sold Under a $1000 Bond

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with Mack's $1000 Spavin Remedy. If it fails to do as we claim in any particular, we must forfeit a $1000 special deposit with the First National Bank of Binghamton, N. Y. This is an iron clad agreement which we must live up to and simply shows our absolute confidence in this remarkable horse remedy. Get a bottle today even though your horse's limbs are sound now. Have it on hand—ready for the first indication of lameness.

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if you ask him. Price $5.00 a bottle. If he refuses, remit $5.00 to us and we will see that your order is filled without delay.

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On picture of horse mark with an X just where swelling or lameness occurs, then clip out coupon and mail to us with a letter, telling what caused the lameness, how long horse has been lame, how it affects the animal's gait, age of horse, etc. We will tell you just what the lameness is and how to relieve it quickly. **Absolutely no charge. Write today.**

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HERCULES POWDER

Championship of Tennessee State and Interstate won by

Tom Hale, Shooting Hercules E. C.

NASHVILLE, (TENN.), Aug. 19.—The State and Interstate Championship, the first and second high professional averages, and the long run of the tournament went to shooters of Hercules powders at the Tennessee State Shoot which ended here today.

The principal event was won by Mr. Tom Hale of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., whose score was 79 x 100. Mr. Hale used E. C.

W. R. Croshy won the high professional average and tied for high general average with a score of 387 x 400. Mr. Croshy also made the long run of the tournament:—

193 STRAIGHT WITH E. C.

H. D. Gihhs, of Union City, Tenn., made the second high professional score, 384 x 400. Another to distinguish himself with E. C. was J. H. Livingston of Springville, Ala., fourth high amateur, 374 x 400.

As usual, the shooters who used Hercules hrands profited hy the ahsolute reliahility and uniformity of these powders hy piling up the long runs. Eight Half-Century runs were made in the two days shoot.

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Grand Canadian Handicap: Won by S. G. Vance, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 91x100 and 24 and 23 on shootoff.

Brewers' and Malsters' Cup: Won by W. Barnes, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 25x25, and 25 straight on shootoff.

High Professional Average: J. R. Taylor, with a Winchester repeating shotguns and Winchester loaded shells. Score, 289x300.

Eight-Man Team Championship of Canada: Won by Stanley Gun Club Team. Score, 186x200. Six of the eight members of the team shot Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

Five-Man Team Championship of Toronto: Won by the Stanley Gun Club No. 1 Team of Toronto. Score, 233x250. Four of the five members of the team shot Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

The Earl Grey Cup: Won by Walter T. Ely, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 290x300.

Long-Run Trophy: Won by W. Barnes of Hamilton, 76 straight made with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

High Amateur Average: W. T. Ely, first; score, 290x300. A. E. Millington, second; score, 287x300. M. Fletcher, third; score, 286x300. All using Winchester loaded shells.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

VOLUME LXV. No. 11. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

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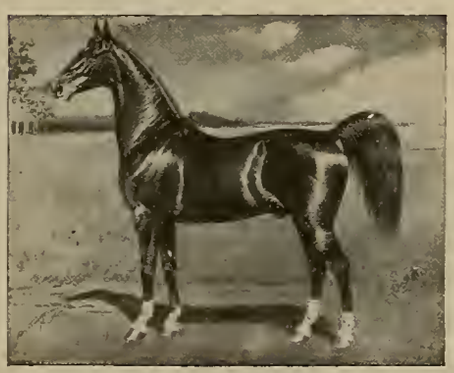

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Ferndale—September 7th to 11th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—September 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 23rd to 26th.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Hartford (Connecticut Fair) .....Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair).....Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Ohio .....Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington .....Oct. 5-17

TODAY will be a gala day at Sacramento. Nearly every business house in the Capital City will close and the gates of the California State Fair will open, thus affording owners and employes an opportunity to bring wives, families and friends to Agricultural Park. From present indications this promises to be the very best fair and race meeting ever held in this State. The several committees who have been assigned in charge of the different branches connected with this exposition have labored hard and are still working to make it a success. The infusion of new blood into this society has imparted new life, greater energy and a more general desire to have everything ready for the opening, so everybody will be pleased with the many attractions they have to show from all parts of California and Nevada. The best that the fields, forests, vineyards, farms, dairies and mines can offer have been secured. The various agricultural colleges and universities will also contribute their quota of attractions; these will be the most interesting as well as greatest educational features of the fair.

It will be a place which no progressive man can afford to miss. He will learn more there during that week than he can in a year from books. Then, again, at a fair of this kind, men meet who have similar views, ambitions and tastes and the acquaintances formed there ofttimes result in lasting friendships.

There are scores of exhibitors who have their exhibits ready for inspection now. There are others who may be backward in sending in their choicest specimens of manufactured articles or the fruits of their orchards or vineyards, or the best products of their farms or gardens. To these we would say, you should strive to be in readiness by the opening day. Even the Scriptures, which teach lessons applicable to almost every phase of modern life, admonish you not to hide your light under a bushel, and if you grow any kind of a crop or any variety of poultry or live stock you should make an effort to produce something good enough to show at a fair of this kind. Remember, you are not advertising your farm alone or your skill as a farmer, but you are giving your county, district and State a big boost in the most substantial way. "By their works ye shall know them" and by the exhibits an idea may be had of the resources and possibilities of that section of the county you represent. But if you can not be an exhibitor at this fair, do all you can that will interest others so that they will attend. Keep one point in view, and that is, that you are the one who can help in making it a success.

There is something catching about whole-souled enthusiasm, and if you have a patriotic interest in the success of this fair you will soon inspire your friends and acquaintances with a like interest. Would it not be worth working for, to double or treble the attendance at this State Fair? Yet how easily could this be done if every visitor of last year would interest two or three friends by giving an account of what he saw and heard, and telling them how much better this fair of 1914 will be.

Then, the racing programme. Has any fair been held in California that equals this in the size of the purses offered? No! Has there ever been a fair where the horsemen have striven harder to have their horses ready to race than this one? No! The three meetings at Salinas, Santa Rosa and Woodland were better attended and more successful than any heretofore held. The class of horses shown is so far superior to any we have had that a rare treat is in store for all who attend this annual gathering. Another thing: The State Agricultural Society has made provision to handle and care for the crowds this year and to make every visitor—man, woman and child—comfortable, so that in the morning when tired of wandering through the pavilions and around the grounds, they can find seats in the enlarged grand stands and watch the live stock parades while listening to the bands of music.

Let us see that the efforts of the members of this society are sustained by such an overflowing patronage that we can show to everyone that the public endorses all this society is doing. We are getting ready for the big, aye, the greatest fair the civilized world has ever known—the Panama-Pacific Exposition—and many features or ideas may be created here that can be adopted then; and when its gates open in 1915 let us hope that we will see, as a sequel to our preliminary State Fair, more enthusiastic and intelligent work done than ever before, to astonish and delight visitors from all parts of the world by the diversity, magnitude and grandeur of our exhibits of the manufactures and resources of this, the greatest of all the United States—California.

THE JUDGES' STAND has of late been a favorite subject for discussion by the papers devoted to harness horses, and if all that has been written in regard to it were collected it would make a very large book. But probably no discussion ever held has had so little effect in working reform as this one. Things happen every year in the judges' stand that are suppressed by the turf journals simply because they are ashamed to lay the truth before their readers, and nine times out of ten these disgraceful matters are not the result of dishonesty, but simply of ignorance or diffidence. Any wide awake man who has ever acted as clerk in the judges' stand at more than one meeting knows that many times the judges do not know how the horses have finished and have to ask others to tell them before they can give their verdict. In a field of eight or ten horses where two or three of them are in the lead and make a close finish, all the others are often overlooked entirely. Sometimes the judges do not know what horse is first, and when there is a close fight for second or third money it often occurs that none of the judges has placed any but the first two horses and ask the clerk for the positions of the others. The man who judges the finish of a race should have nothing else to distract his attention and if he devotes his best efforts to finding which horse reaches the wire first in a close heat he will be doing all that can be expected of one man. Where the horses are strung out at the end of a race anybody can call the order that has eyesight good enough to read the numbers on the saddle cloths and drivers' arms, but where several horses come to the wire head and head or even two make a nose-and-nose finish, the judge must watch the wire very closely to be able to tell which horse pokes his nose past it first, and if the other judges are both trying to do the same thing they cannot tell the relative positions of the other horses or pay attention to fouls or interference. The work of the judges in races is not clearly enough defined in the rules, and in this connection it is as well to say that the running tracks have far better rules covering this subject than the harness tracks. It is absurd to put three men in the stand, each having equal power. The presiding judge should alone have the voice in deciding all matters pertaining to racing. There are few judges selected who come up to the requirements laid down by the rule which says, "The member shall choose or authorize the selection of three competent judges for the day or race, who shall understand the rules of this association and shall rigidly enforce the same." There is no doubt but judges are sometimes placed in the stand who are not competent, while at other times men act as judges who could not understand the rules if they were read to them, and everyone knows that enforcing the rules of the association "rigidly" is more honored in the breach than the observauce. The Horse Review of last week published the following paragraph, which is no doubt true, and is an instance of what might easily occur in any judges' stand:

"We listened to a judge at a 1914 race meeting declare that he did not know what the rule was concerning a certain disputed point, neither did he care. That was the limit of arrogance and intimidation, but, thank fortune, it was the first time we ever heard such a confession. Honestly, now, would not racing under such a judge be something fierce?"

The rule adopted some time ago requiring a starter to be licensed worked considerable improvement in the starting of horses, and it might not be a bad idea to have another rule adopted that will require the presiding judge to be licensed and to know his business before a license is issued to him.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS should offer larger prizes in the breeders' classes. It has been suggested, and we think the idea should be given consideration by the State Board of Agriculture, that a first prize of $200, second prize of $100 and third prize of $50 should be offered for the best pair of California bred three-year-old draft geldings or mares of any breed, to be shown in harness, and prizes of the same value for the best pair of California bred three-year-old carriage horses of any breed shown to an appropriate vehicle. In awarding these prizes conformation, style and manners should be considered and the adaptability of the pair to the work for which it was bred and mated. The breeding of the sire and dam of each animal, so far as known, should be required at the time of making entry. California is a great horse breeding State, but there is much haphazard breeding done here. It is all very well to offer prizes for the best stallions and mares of the different breeds, but there should be a well defined effort made to encourage breeders to produce a high class, finished product. Induce the heavy horse breeder to bring to the fair a pair of drafters that are well broken at three years, have size and style, are well mated, and when hitched to a heavy wagon know how to handle it. An entry of a half-dozen or more pairs in a class of this kind would be an object lesson worth while, and when the prizes are awarded the judges should have the data from which to tell the spectators as to how the prize winners were bred and how cared for while growing. Let the same thing be done with the carriage pairs. Prizes of the magnitude suggested should attract many entries and lead to the production of more good-looking, sound, well mannered, finished horses. With a show ring in front of the grand stand these contests would arouse nearly as much interest as the races.

THE PRICES OF HORSES that can work are still well up and a good useful animal can be sold readily in any State in the Union at a fair price. Horse breeders and farmers need have no fear that the supply of work animals is going to catch up with the demand very soon. All over the western country, and especially on the Pacific Coast, the large farms are being cut up into smaller ones. Here in California during the past year many immense tracts of land formerly farmed almost entirely with traction engines for a motive power have been cut up into small farms of 10, 20 or 40 acres, each requiring from two to eight head of horses. There has been a large demand for horses in the farming sections of California for the past year and the demand is increasing and will continue to increase. Horse values are not coming down, and at present quotations it will pay the farmer to breed and raise good work animals for farm or city use. The horseless age is a very long way off.

THERE SEEMS to be a pretty general desire among horse owners all over the country that the fractional time in races be given in fifths instead of quarters. All the best watches in use at the present time split the seconds into fifths and it is utterly absurd for the timers to report the time in quarters and to have it so recorded. Because the records heretofore have all been made with the fractions quartered is no reason why, with watches dividing the seconds into fifths, more accurate time should not be given. It might be well for the National and American Associations to request all members to see that the fractional time is recorded in fifths next season. It would be much more satisfactory all around if this suggestion were made and we believe it would be adopted by every association in membership.

NOTES AND NEWS

Grand Opera 2:05½ will not be allowed to leave Canadian soil, and will most probably not be seen on the Grand Circuit again tbis season.

◈ ◈ ◈

Zoetrix is a much improved mare and bas commenced to show some speed and gameness in her races.

◈ ◈ ◈

Murphy took down $4,750 of tbe $20,000 bung up at Fort Erie. Cox was a close second, his winnings amounting to $4,300; McMabon, $1,850; McDonald, $1,650; Geers, $1,550; Floyd, $1,000.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tbe first of a series of team races for free-for-all pacers at several state fairs in tbe Mississippi Valley took place at Des Moines, Iowa, on last Saturday. Franklin Pierce 2:08¼, and Buck Muscovite 2:07¼, driven by W. S. Pike, of Mena, Ark., set a new record by stepping the second heat in 2:10¼. The time of the first heat was 2:13½.

◈ ◈ ◈

The most important sale of tbe past week occurred when Walter Cox paid Thomas Griffin, of Dorcbester, Mass., $10,000 for tbe stallion, Worthy Prince 2:11¼. Wortby Prince is a six-year-old son of Prince McKinney 2:29¼, and was brougbt out last year by "Wbitey" Crowley, taking a record of 2:14¼ at Montreal.

◈ ◈ ◈

Albaloma is a very much improved horse over the form shown by him last season. He gives every indication of developing into a top notcber. Tbe easy way in which he trotted his miles in the race won by him at Santa Rosa leads to the belief that at tbe present time he is at least a 2:06 trotter, and is undoubtedly the best trotter in training in California today.

◈ ◈ ◈

Little Bernice is a hard luck filly. Sbe bad been unsteady in ber early races and Arlie Frost equipped her with the hopples some weeks ago. At Pittsburgb she bad adjusted herself to tbe new arrangement and won a good race, but in ber race at Fort Erie she hit a knee and may be on tbe sbelf for a time, unless it yields rapidly to treatment.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Fasig-Tipton Company bad intended to ship the stallions, Vice-Commodore 2:11 and Del Coronado 2:09½, which they bad recently bougbt for a Russian patron, on tbe first steamer sailing after September 1st, but in view of tbe present conditions across the Atlantic, they will be held here until safe delivery can be guaranteed. Mr. Tranter looks for a better market and higber prices as soon as tbe hostilities are ended.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tbe four-year-old trotting mare, The Zombro Belle 2:13, owned by A. B. Coxe, of Paoli, Pa., defeated three aged pacers at a recent matinee over tbe Belmont mile track, near Philadelphia. The time of the miles was 2:11½ and 2:10¼, the first half of the second mile being timed in 1:04¾. It was announced that she would be raced no more this year, but would be staked on the Grand Circuit in 1915.

◈ ◈ ◈

Immediately after the champion racing pacer, William 2:00, won the free-for-all at Madison, Wis., in easy fashion, on last Wednesday, the best time being 2:05¼, M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, promptly offered A. E. Vanatta, of Otterbein, Ind., the sum of $60,000 for the pacer. Mr. Vanatta refused the offer, according to press dispatches.

◈ ◈ ◈

Chalmers B. Wood, Secretary for the Arizona State Fair, retiring State Senator and Salt River Valley rancher, has been appointed postmaster at Phoenix, which is a post office doing business of over a million and a half dollars a year. Mr. Wood will be succeeded as Secretary of the Arizona State Fair by Thomas D. Shaughnessy, who has filled the position of speed clerk for the Fair Association. Mr. Shaughnessy is well and favorably known all over the State, and there is no question but he will make a great success in bis new position. Mr. Wood has done much towards making the Arizona State Fair one of tbe biggest fairs in the country, and no doubt will prove a very efficient postmaster for the biggest post office in Arizona.

◈ ◈ ◈

The State fairs are now having their inning and for six or eight weeks will have an important part in the lives of the citizens of the various States. Tbese institutions are now great educational as well as amusement enterprises. The questionable attractions that offended the moral senses of tbe more thoughtful patrons have been banished and clean, wholesome amusements and entertainments that instruct also have taken their places. Light harness racing has always been one of the leading features of all fairs and has become stronger as the fairs have grown and prospered. Tbe reason is that the sport not only provides intensely interesting entertainment, but it also has an educational value, as the breeders of fine horses are able to learn which of the various families are the best. The county fairs have been unusually prosperous this year, the attendance having broken all records with uniformity in all sections of the country, and there is every reason to believe tbat the State institutions of a similar nature will do as well.—Western Horseman.

Tbe rainmaker was busy again in several sections last week, and tbe programs of many meetings were cut short as a result.

◈ ◈ ◈

John Sheppard and wife of Boston, Mass., arrived in Riverside from Pasadena last week and spent several days at the Glenwood. Mr. Sbeppard was run down by an auto in Pasadena several days ago, receiving several minor injuries. Mr. and Mrs. Sbeppard spent last winter in Hemet and made many friends there at that time. Mr. Sheppard is one of tbe most noted horsemen in the country and be spent considerable time at the Hemet Stock Farm while in California.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt continued to run bis London-Brighton coacb, the Venture, until nearly the end of August, but the English Government commandeered forty of his best coach horses, including several winners at Olympia and New York Horse sbows, so he had to cancel all arrangements and is going home on the Olympic. Tbe average value of his forty borses is put by tbe dealers at the Barbican as not less than 400 guineas—or $80,000 for the lot. But be does not seem to mind it, so long as they let him keep his famous old team of four grays, witb wbich he always has been identified since bis earliest coacbing days.

◈ ◈ ◈

California boys will have an opportunity during the State Fair tbat opens in Sacramento on September 12th to secure a free scholarship at the State University Farm. In the stock judging contest for boys several scholarsbips at this splendid State scbool are offered. All boys are eligible to tbis competition and in order tbat tbe young men who have had some schooling in tbe finer points of animals may not have any advantage over tbe lads wbo bave gained their knowledge from observation on tbe farm only, tbe amateur stock judges will be divided into two classes and tbe judging will consume several days during the fair. Many youtbs from all sections of tbe State will compete for the scholarships and various valuable prizes. Tbere will be a large number of horses, cows, bulls, sheep, etc., to be judged by the amateur stock critics.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tbe London Trotting World directs attention to an incident at tbe Blackpool meeting, wbere George Dodd was fined by the stewards for not trying to win. His excuse was tbat he followed tbe instructions given to him by the owner of tbe horse. "Most drivers in a similar position," says tbe Trotting World, "would be able to make tbe same defense, and while we do not think that the owner should escape punishment, we certainly do not agree tbat tbe culpable driver sbould not be punished simply because he was told to commit a wrong." Tbe surprising thing is that tbere sbould be two views of this matter. The driver who pulls a race borse because be is told to do so by the owner is not an ornament to tbe trotting turf and he should be forced to earn his living at some otber calling. Tbe only way to build up barness racing is to make an honest effort to win. No apologies should be made for those who perpetuate fraud.

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An exchange publishes the following interesting remarks: "I was informed of a singular fact a few days since, which upon inquiry I find to be strictly true. I know all the parties, and can vouch for it. The fact is this, and living, as I do, among breeding mares and horses, colts, etc., as you well know, I never have heard of any such instance, to-wit: In 1848 a broodmare owned by Mr. Wilkeson of Sandwich, C. W., after a race of five miles (mile beats), cast a foal. Tbis was on the 28th of October. On the 15th of the following April she had another living foal, full grown, and evidently born at its due time; which foal I have often seen do itself justice since in mile heats. It is a case of separation of twins certainly new to me. Another singular case: A Frenchman on Grosse Isle had a pony mare which cast twins. Tbey were both pure white at time of foaling. The spring following, on shedding, one came out pure black, and the other sorrel, and so continued. Will not some of your correspondents, who are posted in such matters, inform us bow to judge of the final color of a colt—the colt being three months old; also, whether gray horses foal black, or black gray?"

◈ ◈ ◈

The Sydney Sportsman says: "Of all nations in the world, Germany, the home of the State totalizator, has been the first to openly and legitimately legalize the book-maker. After some years of failure to suppress the book-maker in favor of the machine, Germany has at last decided to make the calling legally respectable and capable of being carried out openly. The State is to appoint its own book-makers, under conditions and costs tbat are as legal as the laws of tbe Medes and Persians. There will be State-concessioned book-makers and none others, who will only have the right to operate in their own districts under conditions that failure to comply with will mean a two years' imprisonment. As a set-off against the reduction of 4 1-3 off the totalizator commission charges, the books will have to pay 6 per cent. The profits are shared between the Empire and the federated States, the States expending their share of the profits in encouraging horse-breeding. One condition of the recognition of the bookmaker is that he must not wager with jockeys, whetber professional or amateur, or there will be trouble in store for him."

THE GEO. L. WARLOW SALE.

Announcement.

I am offering every horse I own except Athadon 20990, for sale at this auction sale, because otber business, conditions of my bealth, and tbe age at which I bave arrived, compel a curtailing of my business affairs.

I have had mucb enjoyment, and derived keen pleasure in breeding trotting bred horses, for more than twenty-five years. Most of this period I have had very limited financial means for breeding animals so expensive, and developing tbeir speed to prove scientific tbeories I have beld as to mating so as to produce a nature-constructed racing macbine at tbe lateral gait, oiled and frictionless, with speed enougb to go miles below 2:10 and stamina enough to stay five or six heats. I believe tbat the young animals I bave now and am offering in this sale will come far nearer my ideal race horse tban any I have ever bred. Tbey have tbe breeding, tbe conformation, the indicated speed, eitber at the trot or pace. They are a superb lot, and nearly all tbe young stock have five or six standard dams, and there is not a dam among tbe broodmares I have used that has faulty or bad conformation, and but one tbat bas a blemish on her. They are a grand lot. I bave bad some success in this horse breeding venture, much pleasure, and a very considerable financial profit. Tbe pleasure came in tbe anticipation of wbat I would produce, and the realization that I never was sorely disappointed in these anticipations. Tbese brought me more genuine satisfaction and real enjoyment than the money my colts won in races, although their winnings bave been a good many thousand dollars, and the sale of horses bas brougbt me many tbousands more.

I have bred and raised quite a few horses tbat have a national reputation for their racing qualities and speed endurance, and their speed has been tested on nearly all tbe prominent Eastern race courses as well as the Pacific Coast, and one, after crossing the Atlantic ocean, obtained tbe trotting record of Europe. I bred a tbree-year-old tbat, in 1895, as early as the montb of June, trotted to a record of 2:11¾ in a race and beat the three-year-old time record of 2:12 obtained by Axtel, tbat caused him to sell tbe day be obtained tbat record for $105,000. I bred a colt tbat at three years old was started in a race at Buffalo, N. Y., against 13 aged horses, and be won tbe second beat in 2:12, tbe sixth heat in 2:14 and tbe seventh beat in 2:14½. I bred Nogi, who won all tbe California three-year-old trotting stakes and one purse race of $1,500.00 in 1907, and never lost but one beat, bis winnings amounting to over $5,000.00.

I won botb tbe two-year-old and three-year-old futurity trotting stakes of tbe Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association in 1909, being tbe only breeder of trotting horses who ever won both of these stakes in one year.

I bred, one year, two colts tbat in 1910, as tbree-year-olds, one won tbe Breeders' Futurity stakes for tbree-year-old trotters, trotting to a record of 2:13½, and the other won the Occidental stakes, trotting to a record of 2:13¼, these two being the largest monied stakes in California, the two colts winning $4,017.75.

To breed a yearling that took a world's record; to breed a stallion that held tbe European trotting record; to breed a four-year-old that won every race he started in, as Othasham did; to breed a tbree-year-old tbat won in every race he started in, to hreed two colts that in one year won both tbe two-year-old and three-year-old Breeders' stakes of California; to breed in one year two colts that as three-year-olds, trot to a record of 2:13½ and 2:13¼, and each win one of tbe great three-year-old trotting stakes of California, is not an accident.

I bave had two really great broodmares that stand out distinctly as a few of the really great standard bred broodmares tbat have been produced in the last fifty years. They both have national reputations as trotting speed producers.

No greater broodmare of early and extreme speed ever lived than Athalie, the dam of Athadon and Athablo, considering the age at which she died. Her seven first foals obtained records of 2:25 or better, two of them held champion trotting records. Athalie's full sister, Ida F., is the dam of Queen Bee 2:13¼, Avana 2:18¼, Bob Allen 2:27¼ and Innerguard, that trotted a trial mile in 2:09.

Cora Wickersham is proving herself Atbalie's equal, for Cora is the dam of Athasham 2:09¼, Donasham 2:09¾, Nogi 2:10½, Matawan 2:13½, trotters, and Kinneysham 2:13½, pacing. Each of these were great futurity stake winners. Cora is the dam of Wick Hall that is cnly tbree years old and last year, as a two-year-old, sbowed a 2:08 gait pacing. She is the dam of Tewana, a two-year-old that bas shown a 2:20 gait trotting, and she has a yearling pacing colt and a yearling filly that are both very promising.

Take the breeding of my broodmares and the trotting speed inheritance of Athadon, Black Hall and Stanford McKinney, the sires of all my young colts and fillies out of these dams, and you will realize the value of these colts and fillies.

You are not experimenting when buying one of these colts; they are ready-made and have the breeding and inherited speed qualities tbat it takes years for a breeding farm to produce. All the stock offered for sale by me are halter broken.

Respectfully,

GEO. L. WARLOW.

CLOSING DAYS AT SANTA ROSA.

Santa Rosa, September 4.—The third day's racing meet at the Sonoma-Marin District Fair, while good, was not sensational, like that of the first two days, and the long, drawn-out scoring in the 2:14 pace made the wait wearisome.

Bahy Doll and White Sox reeled off some fast miles today and took the major portion of the money.

Baby Doll won the opening two heats of the trot after some tight work and then was nosed for the final.

Alerick was a better trotter than usual today. Driver Willie Durfee allowed Alerick to come in hehind the field in the opening two heats and never once rushed him. The result was that the generally erratic gelding was as tame and smooth as a huggy horse, willing to do his hest in the final heat.

The surprise of the day was furnished hy the San Francisco trotter, J. C. Simpson. The Ottinger horse was never better in his life. He went three miles under 2:11, much to the delight of the San Francisco delegation.

W. J. K. was not so fortunate. The piano horse was caught hy the distance flag in the second heat after he had shown a rattling third in test one.

In the opening heat W. J. K. had to circle his field in order to get his place in the opening heat and it looked as though he would he the horse to force White Sox. However, the way the White Sox mare raced in the heats that followed, she made it clear that there would he no forcing.

White Sox won easily in all three heats, with Potrero Boy a good second in the last two, crowding out Zorene, who took second in the first heat, but was unahle to keep up the pace in the other heats. Mary W. picked up from seventh to third place in the final heat.

Zibbell, with Baby Doll, easily took first money from Durfee, with Alerick, although the latter won out in the final, the fastest mile of the day.

Summary:

First race—2:14 pace, tbree heats, every heat a race, purse $500:

White Sox, b. m. by Del Coronado—Subito (W. G. Durfee)	1	1	1
Potrero Boy, b. g. (Reams)	6	2	2
Zorene, b. g. (Chadbourne)	2	5	4
Mary W., s. m. (Allen)	7	7	3
Lelong, ch. g. (Ramage)	9	4	5
McVerde, br. h. (Delaney)	5	3	d
A. B. C., blk. g. (Sanders)	4	6	w
W. J. K., b. g. (Smith)	3	d	

Time—2:07¼, 2:08, 2:10¼.

Second race—2:12 trot, three heats, every heat a race, purse $500:

Baby Doll, b. m. by Tom Smith—Kate Lumrey (Zibbell)	1	1	2
Alerick, b. g. (W. G. Durfee)	2	2	1
J. C. Simpson, b. g. (Schwartz)	3	3	3
Harold C., b. g. (Chadbourne)	4	4	4
Merry Mac, ch. h. (Parsons)	d		

Time—2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:09¼.

Vera Hal Takes 2:07 Pace.

The last day's racing at the Sonoma-Marin District Fair last Saturday proved one of the best cards of the week, despite there heing only two feature events run.

Vera Hal, the Stadium favorite, turned out winner of the 2:07 pace with two out of three heats, Dick W. finishing first in the second frame. The first heat was by far the most sensational of the day. The field of four raced close all the way round, and three noses were on the wire at the finish. Vera Hal got the verdict in the fast time of 2:05, with Zulu Belle and Teddy Bear right there. Dick W. kept his feet in the second and was first, with Zulu and Vera close up. Vera Hal acted nicely in the last and final heat and hung the verdict on Dick W., who was coming strong. The respective times of the last two heats were 2:07¼ and 2:07½, which was in keeping with the fast marks of all week.

Charley Spencer, hack on the local circuit again, took the 2:20 trot with Nuristo in straight heats, over F. S. Whitney. The first saw a nose finish hetween the two, hut in the final two Nuristo was not pressed so closely. Vallejo King showed a nice race in the final heat to nose out Whitney, and thus landed third in the summary. The summary:

First race—To beat 2:25¼, pacing—Sarah C. went a mile in 2:14¼.

Second race—To beat 2:30¼, trotting—Liz Wood went a mile in 2:16¼.

Third race—2:20 trot; purse $500:

Nuristo, blk. h. by Nushagak out of a mare by Langton (Spencer)	1	1	1
F. S. Whitney (Durfee)	2	2	3
Vallejo King (Chadbourne)	4	6	2
Copper King (Miller)	3	5	4
Pavana (Clark)	6	3	6
Fiesta Maid (Dowling)	5	4	5
Merry Widow (Parsons)	5		

Time—2:10¼, 2:12, 2:10¼.

Fourth race—2:07 pace, purse $500:

Vera Hal, b. m. by Expressive Mac, dam by News Boy (Cohen)	1	3	1
Dick W. (Schwartz)	4	1	2
Zulu Belle (C. A. Durfee)	2	2	4
Teddy Bear (Silva)	3	4	3

Time—2:05, 2:07¼, 2:07½.

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LIVE STOCK AWARDS AT SONOMA-MARIN AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Sonoma-Marin District Agricultural Fair in its official report announces the following live stock awards, judged by Prof. J. I. Thompson and associates of the University of California:

HORSES.

Open class, free-for-all—

Stallion 3 years old and over—First, J. P. English.

Mare 3 years and over—First, W. C. Durfee.

Standard bred stallion 3 years old and over—First, W. C. Helman's Allen Jay, aged five years; second, Frank S. Turner's Guy Dillon; third, W. C. Helman's Archie Dillon.

Standard bred stallion 2 years and under—First, F. S. Turner.

Standard bred stallion 1 year and under—First, Ethel B. Davies' Robin Hood.

Standard bred mare 3 years old and over—First, G. B. Wright; second, W. C. Durfee; third, W. C. Helman's Jolli Jay.

English Shire stallion 3 years and over—First, Jack London's Nauade Hillside, grand champion of tbe State Fair in 1912 and grand champion of the District Fair in Santa Rosa in 1913.

English Shire mare 3 years old and over—First, Jack London's Cockerington's Princess; second, Jack London's Orphan Girl.

Grade draft stallion 3 years old and over—First, J. J. Summerfield's mare.

Grade draft stallion 1 year old and under—First, Wm. R. Roberts' Prince Albert.

Grade draft mare 3 years old and over—First, R. Heckley's Belle, a grade Percberon.

Pony stallion 3 years old and over—First, Geo. Stretter, Healdsburg.

Pony stallion 2 years old and under 3—First and second, Geo. Stretter.

Pony stallion 1 year old and under—First, Mrs. Ada Beall Triggs.

Pony mare 3 years old and over—First, Geo. Stretter; second, S. B. Wright's Babetsy.

Pony mare 2 years old and under3—First, S. B. Wright's Babetsy 2nd.

Pony mare 1 year and under—First, S. B. Wright; second, Geo. Stretter; third, Geo. Stretter.

Jack—First, W. F. Cummings; second, Eaton & Hughes' Black Republican; third, Eaton & Hughes' Cal. Breckenridge.

Jenny—First, Eaton & Hughes' Miss Yeager.

Hirses, get of a single sire, four animals under four years—First, F. S. Turner, entered five get of Guy Dillon.

Team of ponies—First, Mrs. Ada Beall Triggs, on her team consisting of the California pony Hans and the Siberian pony Fritz; second, Geo. Stretter's teaf of Nebraska bred ponies; third, Geo. Stretter on another team of Nebraska bred ponies.

Saddle pony—First, S. B. Wright.

Three gaited saddle horse—3 years old and over—First, Anna P. Dahl's Sonia.

Ladies' gaited saddle horse—First, Anna P. Dahl's Sonia.

High school saddle horse—First, Winslow Anderson's Dixie Queen.

Pair carriage roadsters—First, J. G. Cochrane.

Single carriage horse in harness—First, Mrs. J. Sarrailh; second, Mrs. H. B. Leggett.

Novelty horse and rig—First, J. G. Cochrane.

Draft team weighing over 1400 with rig—First, A. J. McAlpine.

Four mule team and rig—First, Frei Bros.

Span of mules and rig—First, Frei Bros.

Buggy mare with suckling colt—First, Ethel B. Davies' mare Jewell and colt Robin Hood; second, J. G. Cochrane.

Draft colt 1 year old—First, W. R. Roberts' Prince Albert.

Weanling or suckling draft colt—First, J. G. Cochrane; second, A. L. Davis.

Roadster 2 years old—First, Wilson Peterson.

CATTLE—SHORTHORNS.

Champion Shorthorn bull of the show—T. S. Glide's Mysie's Knight.

Bull 2 years and under 3—First, T. S. Glide's Greenwood King.

Yearling bull—First, T. S. Glide's Hillcrest Knight.

Senior bull calf, dropped since Sept. 1, 1913—First, T. S. Glide's Mysie's Knight; second, Hopland Stock Farm's Hopland Peter.

Junior bull calf, dropped since Jan. 1, 1914—First, T. S. Glide's Lancaster King; second, Hopland Stock Farm's Hopland Master.

Cow 3 years and over—First, T. S. Glide's Flower Girl 14th.

Cow 2 years and under 3—First, T. S. Glide's Lady Perfection.

Senior yearling heifer—First, T. S. Glide's Mary Lancaster.

Junior yearling heifer—First, Hopland Stock Farm's Rlgitha's Queen; second, T. S. Glide's Spicy Maid; third, Hopland Stock Farm's Snow Girl's Queen.

Senior heifer calf—First, T. S. Glide's September Morn; second, Hopland Stock Farm's Hopland Lass; third, T. S. Glide's King Lassie.

Junior heifer calf—First, T. S. Glide's Hillcrest Countess; second, Hopland Stock Farm's Hopland Gay Lass.

Champion Shorthorn cow of the show—T. S. Glidc's Lady Perfection.

Champion herd of Shorthorns—T. S. Glide.

CATTLE—OTHER BREEDS.

Champion Jersey bull—Eaton & Hughes' Flying Fox.

Jersey bull 3 years and over—First, Eaton & Hughes' Flying Fox.

Jersey bull 1 year or under—First, S. B. Wright's Rooney's Victor; second, A. S. Brittain.

Yearling Jersey bull—First, S. A. Brittain.

Jersey Heifer calf 1 year and under—First, second and third, S. A. Brittain.

Yearling heifer—First, S A. Brittain.

Cow of any other breed—First, Eaton & Hughes' grade red polled Cherry; second, Eaton & Hughes' Holstein Daisy.

Bull of any other breed, 1 year or under—First, Blank Bros.

Special: Steer 2 years old—First, T. S. Glide. Steer 1 year and under 2—First, T. S. Glide. Steer under 1 year—First, T. S. Glide; second, T. S. Glide.

SWINE.

The awards in the swine, sheep and goat department were as follows, completing the awards for livestock:—

Champion Berkshire boar—F. A. Brush.

Champion Berkshire sow—F. A. Brush.

Berkshire boar 2 years and over—E. C. Rand, first; S. B. Wright, second.

Boar 1 year and under — F. A. Brush, first; S. B. Wright, second; E. C. Rand, third.

Boar 6 months and under 1 year—First, E. C. Rand; second and third—S. B. Wright.

Sow 2 years and over—First, F. A. Brush; second, E. C. Rand.

Sow 1 year and under 2—First, S. B. Wright; second, F. A. Brush; third, S. B. Wright.

Durocs—Boar 2 years and over—Wm. C. Chisholm; sow 2 years and over—Wm. C. Chisholm.

Hampshires—Boar 2 years and over — Dr. Clyde B. Laughlin.

Chester white sow—Eaton & Hughes.

Sow one year and under 2—Dr. Clyde B. Laughlin.

Sow 6 months and under 1 year—First and second, Eaton & Hughes; third, Dr. C. B. Laughlin.

Sow and litter of her own pigs under 4 months and not less than 4 pigs—Berkshires—E. C. Rand, first; F. A. Brush, second; E. C. Rand, third. Duroc—Wm. C. Chisholm. Hampshires—Dr. C. B. Laughlin.

Herd of boar and three sows over 1 year—First, S. B. Wright; second and third, E. C. Rand.

SHEEP.

Dorset horn ram 1 year and under—T. S. Glide.

Dorset horn ram under 1 year—S. B. Wright.

Champion ram—T. S. Glide.

Ewe 2 years old and over—T. S. Glide, first and second; S. B. Wright, third.

Ewe 1 year and under 2—T. S. Glide, first and second.

Ewe lamb under 1 year—T. S. Glide, first and second; S. B. Wright, third.

Dorset horn champion ewe—T. S. Glide.

Mutton sheep, pen of four lambs—S. B. Wright, first.

Flock of one ram and four ewes of any age—First, T. S. Glide; second, S. B. Wright.

Merino ram 2 years old and under 3—First, second and third, T. S. Glide.

GOATS.

Toggenberg buck, any age—D. H. Currier.

Toggenberg doe, any age—D. H. Currier.

Toggenberg kid, any age—D. H. Currier, first and second.

American kid, any age—D. H. Currier, first and second.

FLOWERS AND NURSERY STOCK.

General exhibit of orchard and vineyard nursery stock—V. Gieumano.

Collection of flowering plants in bloom, including ornamental plants and cut flowers—Fred Grohe, first; B. A. Crabtree, second; Mrs. Geo. Wetzel, third.

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THE WOODLAND RACE MEETING.

Woodland, Septemher 8.—Weather conditions were against the attendance for the opening day of the races today, but a fair-sized crowd saw an attractive card. Although the 2:30 trot was decided in straight heats, it furnished an interesting contest. St. Patrick held the lead throughout in all the heats and had no difficulty in winning.

The 2:07 class pace proved a victory for Zulu Belle, who after dropping the first heat to Teddy Bear, won the next two.

The 2:09 class trot was declared off, as there were but two horses left to contest. Pegasus had no difficulty in winning the 2:25 pace. He won in straight heats without heing extended. Summary:

2:20 class trot, purse $500:

St. Patrick, b. g. by Direcho (Dowling)	1	1	1
Harold C., b. g. by Bon Voyage (Chadbourne)	3	2	3
Nearest Alto McKinney, br. h. by Nearest McKinney (Tryon)	2	5	4
Merry Widow, ch. m. by G. Albert Mac (Parsons)	6	4	2
Copper King, b. g. by Direct Heir (Miller)	4	3	5
Lady Arabella, ch. m. by Alta Vela (Villar)	5	6	6

Time—2:11½, 2:14¼, 2:13½.

2·07 class pace, purse $500:

Zulu Belle, blk. m. by Petigru (C. Durfee)	2	1	1
Teddy Bear, br. h. by Del Coronado (Silva)	1	2	2
Vera Hal, b. m. by Expressive Mac (Cohen)	3	3	3
Dick W., b. g. by Athadon (Schwartz)	4	4	4

Time—2:06½, 2:06½, 2:08¼.

2:25 class pace, purse $500:

Pegasus, b. s. by Zambrola Belle (Miller)	1	1	1
Asa Pointer, b. g. by Star Pointer (McDonald)	2	2	6
Potrero Boy, b. g. by Demonio (Reams)	6	6	2
Soumise, b. m. by Billy Dunlap (C. Durfee)	4	3	4
Colleen, b. m. by Charley D. (Rutherford)	5	4	3
R. W., g. s. by Wild Nutling (Trainor)	3	5	5
Dee Sherrill, b. m. by On Stanley (Bunnell)	dis		
McVerde, b. s. by Zolock (Delaney)	dis		

Time—2:07¾, 2:09, 2:09.

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Woodland, September 9.—The odds-on-favorites swept the card today. F. S. Whitney, White Sox and Arlie Demonio divided the money between them.

White Sox and Arlie Demonio won in separate events today. White Sox was easily the class of the 2:14 pace. Oro Mo, the Sacramento speedster, acted kindly and alone proved the contender. The hig gelding set all the pace in the opening heat.

Arlie Demonio continued to show his great speed. The stallion never left the issue in doubt.

Among the trotters F. S. Whitney again showed the way. The victories of F. S. Whitney and White Sox meant a double bracket for Willie Durfee.

The summary:

First race, to beat 2:30¼ trotting—Fiesta Maid, br. m. by Zombro-Fiesta by Bob Mason (Dowling), won in 2:11¾.

Second race, to beat 2:25¼ pacing—Sweet Princess, b. m. by Prince McKinney-Arawaua B. (Frellson), won in 2:16½.

Third race, to beat 2:30¼ trotting—Georgia Kalos, b. m. by Prince Ansel-Majella B. (Dowling), won in 2:24.

Fourth race, 2:15 class trot, purse $500:

F. S. Whitney, b. s. by F. S. Turner, dam by Guy (Durfee)	1	1	1
Mabel Van (Best)	4	2	2
Copper the Ore (Schwartz)	2	4	5
Pavana (Tryon)	3	3	3
The Empress (Chadbourne)	5	5	4
Fiesta Maid (Dowling)	6	6	6
Little Bean (Clark)	6		
Matawan (Frellson)	d		

Time—2:11, 2:11¼.

Fifth race, 2:15 pace class pacing; purse $500:

White Sox, b. m. by Del Coronado—Subito (Durfee)	1	1	1
Oro Mo (Tryon)	2	3	2
Zorene (Chadbourne)	4	2	4
Far Cracker (Hoy)	3	5	3
Mary W. (Allen)	5	4	5
Gold Lily (Quinn)	d		

Time—2:07¼, 2:09, 2:07.

Sixth race, 2:10 class pacing, purse $500:

Arlie Demonio, b. h. by Demonio, dam by Prince Airlie (Dowling)	1	1	1
Della H. (Smith)	2	2	2
Zoetrix (Chadbourne)	3	3	3
Hamburg Belle (Schwartz)	5	4	5
Loch Lomond (Quinn)	6	5	4
Senator H. (Ivey)	4	6	6
Leonid (Allen)	5		

Time—2:07¼, 2:08¼, 2:07¼.

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The Canadian Racing Association is anxious to have the Ottawa Jockey Cluh do away with the bookmakers and install pari-mutuel machines at once, but the Connaught Park directors take the stand that the local puhlic is not yet sufficiently educated to the sport and wish to retain the hooks until 1915 at least.

The Racing Association is said to he anxious to eliminate the hookmakers and thus do away with the ohjectionable element which follows the sport. The "iron men" will he in vogue everywhere within the country if the C. R. A. has its way.

THE SACRAMENTO STATE FAIR.

A real railroad smashup made to order! This will be one of the features of the State Fair which opens in Sacramento September 12th. It will be more thrilling than any moving picture ever made. It will be an awe-inspiring sight, this collision of two sixty-ton locomotives going at between forty and fifty miles an hour.

The crash of two great moguls last year at the State Fair was easily the greatest attraction ever staged by the fair society. More than 40,000 persons crowded into the grandstands and lawn in front of the race track that day to see the great engines rush at each other like two fighting bulls.

The engines met half way on the half-mile track. There was a crash of breaking steel and a sizz of escaping steam that was heard for more than a mile away above the shout of the multitude that had come from the ends of the State to see this one feature of the State Fair.

The engines that are to furnish the thrill this year will be larger and more powerful than those of last season. Two giant moguls—the largest engines in use in the West today—have been purchased outright for this one event. Even now the engines are being overhauled and are to be tested daily before the day of the crash. No race horse was ever trained more faithfully before the Derby than will these monsters of steel be prepared for the brief few moments they are to rush at each other and meet in a crash of doom.

* * *

An entirely new feature of entertainment for the fair has been decided upon by the directors, who have arranged for a contest between boys' bands from various State and private institutions. On Saturday, September 12th, Opening Day of the State Fair, juvenile bands from Preston School of Industry at Ione, Amador county, from the Lytton Orphanage, a Salvation Army institution at Lytton Springs, Sonoma county, and from St. Francis Orphanage at Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, will compete for a beautiful trophy. A drill corps of one hundred boys will accompany the Preston band and give an exhibition drill. Since the Ione State institution has adopted a form of self-government it has attracted considerable public attention. The president of the "Republic of Preston" will be present at the fair with his Cabinet. The boys will camp in the grounds. John P. Stanton, bandmaster in the United States Navy, stationed at Mare Island, will act as one of the judges in the band contest on Sunday, September 13th.

* * *

Chas. W. Paine, secretary of the State Agricultural Society, is a great admirer of horseflesh and he has spared no effort this year to make the horse show a feature of the greatest fair in the history of California. Among the social leaders who have already announced their intention of entering their favorite animals in competition for the many and varied prizes are:

E. Cortney Ford, a leader in San Francisco club and social life; Edgar De Pue, Woodland; A. H. Brinton, Woodland; Miss Adelaide Gillis of Los Angeles, who will ride her grand champion, Don Castano, and who will enter several other blooded animals; Mrs. John S. Bryan of Hollister, who will bring her long string of blue ribbon winners, headed by Dewey, a high school horse of the champion class.

Oscar Romander of Berkeley will enter a large string. Mrs. Leota Zapp of Fresno will again delight the lovers of high-bred horses with her several trained horses and hurdlers.

Sixteen thoroughbreds will represent the Revel L. English stable of Chino, San Bernardino county.

Lord Denmark will be seen nightly during the horse show. This beautiful animal, winner of many prizes, will be ridden by his owner, Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson of San Francisco.

Judge E. A. Bridford, San Francisco; Mrs. E. P. Riggle, Los Angeles; A. D. Davis, Porterville; C. H. Ragsdale, Merced; S. Mitchell, Visalia, and W. J. Smyth, secretary of the Pacific Coast Saddle Horse Association, will also enter their favorite steeds.

Secretary Payne has arranged a beautiful souvenir program in which all the entries and events of the show will be listed. This program, which is really a work of the printer's art, will be given to every person entering the great tent.

* * *

Secretary Chas. W. Paine is building fifty additional horse stalls. This will make a total of eighty new stalls erected this year to care for the large increase in the number of horses entered in the various competitions.

A limited number of boxes will be provided in the Horse Show tent this year. They will rent for $10 for the season.

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The railroad companies will establish branch freight offices in the fair grounds this year to care for all shipments of stock and exhibit materials.

* * *

In addition to the educational departments, there will be plenty of amusement features. The famous Russian Imperial Brass Band, under the leadership of Phillip Pelz, will give daily concerts, while on Sunday, September 13th, there will be an all-day band contest between the best amateur brass bands of California for $3,000 in prizes.

PROGRAMME FOR THE STATE FAIR.

The official programme of the California State Fair which opens at Sacramento today (Saturday) and runs until Saturday night of next week, September 19th, includes many special features of entertainment.

Monday, Sept. 14th, has been designated as Placer county and Colusa county day. Tuesday will be Alameda and San Joaquin counties day. Sacramento day will come on Wednesday. The same day has been dedicated to Kansas and the women of the Kansas Society of the Sacramento Valley will entertain persons coming from Kansas and living in California. Governor's day has been set for Thursday, on which day the Governor's Stake race for a $5,000 purse will be trotted. Santa Clara county also enjoys the distinction of sharing the same day. Fresno county day falls on Friday, and Calaveras county will enjoy the closing day of the fair, Saturday, September 19th. Following is the official program:

EACH DAY.

Diving Girls at 4 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Races..

Foley and Burke Amusement Co.

Saville Bros., Comedy Rube Acrobats (free act).

Rolph and Bimo, Premier Gymnasts (free act).

Fireworks each evening.

Auxiliary Midway.

Wild West—chariot races—men wrestling with wild steers.

Horse Show each night.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

First race, 3-year-old trot, State Fair Futurity, stake $1,400—Ethel D., W. H. Cooley; Esperanza, W. G. Durfee; Nearest Alto McKinney, Walter Tryon; Bon Courage, W. A. Clark Jr.; Columbia T., C. F. Silva.

Second race, 2:14 trot, stake $1,000—Matawan, H. C. Ahlers; St. Patrick, Woodland Stock Farm; Bertha Pointer, W. G. Durfee; Frank S. Whitney, Sutherland & McKenzie; Merry Widow, W. Parsons; Vallejo King, Thomas Smith; Miss Gaily, Hemet Stock Farm.

Third race, 2:15 pace, stake $1,000—Goly Lily, I. L. Borden; Enchilada, Woodland Stock Farm; Robert Bingen, Woodland Stock Farm; White Sox, W. G. Durfee; Soumise, W. G. Durfee; Pegasus, Valencia Stock Farm; Star Tilden, George W. Putnam; Welcome Jr., J. M. McKiernan; McVerde, Henry Delaney.

Concert—State Institution bands.

General display and illumination of all buildings.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.

Band Contest for $3,000 in prizes.

Pavilion and Live Stock barns opened to the public.

Grand fireworks display at 7:30 p. m.

13 bands playing in mass after contest is over.

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

Judging live stock department, beginning at 9:30 in horse tent.

First race, State Fair Futurity, 2-year-old pace—Sheldon B., I. L. Borden; California Sir John S., F. W. Cooper; Direct Heir Jr., Valencia Stock Farm; The Bond Holder, D. W. Wallis.

Second race, 2:09 trot, $1,000—Albaloma, b. g., I. L. Borden; Redeem, b. g., J. O. Johnson; Alerick, b. g., W. G. Durfee; Rags, b. g., W. G. Durfee.

Third race, 2:15 pace, for amateurs only; purse $500—W. J. K., b. g., W. J. Kenney; Sweet Princess, b. m., H. C. Ahlers; The Fool, b. g., Dr. I. L. Tucker; White Sox, b. m., W. G. Durfee.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

First race, Occident Stake for 3-year-olds—Yoncalla, L. B. Taylor; Bon Cres, J. J. Campbell; Ethel D., W. H. Cooley; Bon Courage, W. A. Clark Jr.; Zomarine S., P. H. Smith.

Second race, 2:16 trot, for amateurs, owners driving; purse $600—Little Beau, ch. m., C. A. Sweiser; Matawan, b. g., H. C. Ahlers; Tripolina, bl. m., G. Peirano; Merry Widow, ch. m., W. Parsons; Xmas Wilkcs, br. g., Paul Sims; Pavana, bl. h., M. L. Woy; The Empress, b. m., W. R. Meese; Frank S. Whitney, b. s., Sutherland & McKenzie.

Third race, 2:07 pace, purse $1,500—Zulu Belle, bl. m., C. A. Durfee; Dick W., b. g., A. Ottinger; Robert Bingen, b. s., Woodland Stock Farm; Arlie Demonio, b. s., Woodland Stock Farm; Teddy Bear, b. h., C. F. Silva; Vera Hal, b. m., Mrs. H. Cohn.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

Head-on collision between two monster 60-ton locomotives.

First race, 2:10 pace, California Stake, purse $2,500—Asa Pointer, h. g., J. M. Dunn; Clara Mac, br. m., W. W. Gallup; McVerde, br. s., Henry Delaney; Della H., bl. m., H. G. Smith; Senator H., b. g., C. F. Silva; Far Cracker, br. g., R. E. Sparks; Loch Lomond, br. g., I. L. Borden; A. B. C., bl. g., W. B. Alford; White Sox, b. m., W. G. Durfee; Soumise, br. m., W. G. Durfee; Oro Mo, ch. h., Chas. F. Silva; Potrero Boy, b. g., E. H. Crowell and M. J. Reams.

Second race, 2:20 class trot, for a cup —Delta A., E. T. Ayres; Colonel Roosevelt, F. H. Metz; Perlo, Chas. F. Silva; Eloise Del, Chas. F. Silva; Bonnie Derby, Walter Tryon, for C. E. Wells; Melrose, Walter Tryon, for S. H. Cowell; Sweet Adena, Dan Hoffman; Arista Ansel, E. M. Barber.

Third race—2:20 pace for amateurs, purse $600—Sweet Princess, b. m., H. C. Ahlers; Gold Lily, b. m., I. L. Borden; White Sox, W. G. Durfee; Soumise, W. G. Durfee; Ben Corbett Jr., b. g., Wm. Young.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

Stock parade, 10:30 a. m.

Governor's Day.

First race—State Fair Futurity No. 4, 2-year-old trot—Ruth Ansel, Woodland Stock Farm; May Alto, Whitehouse and Rodman; Carl, C. J. Berry; Nicolo B., W. G. Durfee; Byron, Wm. Loftus; Allie Lou, Hemet Stock Farm.

Second race, 2:12 trot, Governor's Stake, purse $5,000—Mable Van, b. m., F. E. Van Tress; St. Patrick, b. g., Woodland Stock Farm; Matawan, b. g., H. C. Ahlers; Moko Hall, br. h., F. J. Ruhstaller; John Gwynne, b. g., John C. Kirkpatrick; Merry Mack, ch. h., W. Parsons; Pavana, bl. g., M. L. Woy; Rags, b. g., W. G. Durfee; Frank S. Whitney, b. s., Sutherland & McKenzie; Bertha Pointer, b. m., W. G. Durfee; Nurosto, bl. s., Alex Brown; Wesos, b. g., Alex Brown; Kinney de Lopez, ch. h., Hemet Stock Farm; Tena G., ch. m., Hemet Stock Farm; Miss Gaily, ch. m., Hemet Stock Farm; Dione II, b. m., W. R. Zibbell.

Third racc, State Fair Futurity No. 3, 3-year-old pace—Alta Barnato, I. L. Borden; Joseph Ansel, Woodland Stock Farm; Chango, W. G. Durfee.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

First race, 2:20 trot, purse $2,000—Little Beau, ch. m., C. A. Schweiser; Fiesta Maid, br. m., Woodland Stock Farm; St. Patrick, b. g., Woodland Stock Farm; Vallejo King, b. s., Thos. Smith; Copper King, b. g., Valencia Stock Farm; Merry Widow, ch. m., W. Parsons; Lady Arbella, ch. m., R. M. Hersey; Pavana, bl. g., M. L. Woy; Frank S. Whitney, b. s., Sutherland & McKenzie; Bertha Pointer, b. m., W. G. Durfee; Nuristo, bl. s., Alex Brown; Kinney de Lopez, Hemet Stock Farm; Tena G., ch. m., Hemet Stock Farm; Panama, b. h., S. H. Cowell.

Second race, 2:20 trot for amateurs, purse $600—Frank S. Whitney, Sutherland & McKenzie; The Empress, W. R. Meese; Xmas Wilkes, Paul Sims; Nutwood Lou, A. Ottinger.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

Stock parade at 10:30 a. m.

First race, Stanford Stake for three-year-olds — Bon Courage, W. A. Clark Jr.; Ethel D., W. H. Cooley; Esperanza, W. G. Durfee; Nearest Alto McKinney, Walter Tryon; Columia T., Chas. F. Silva.

Second race, free-for-all pace, purse $1,000—Leata J., b. m., J. M. Jones; Jim Logan, b. s., J. E. Montgomery; Don Pronto, bl. s., W. G. Durfee.

Third race, 2:20 pace, purse $2,000—Asa Pointer, J. M. Dunn; Clara Mac, br. m., W. W. Gallup; McVerde, br. s., Henry Delaney; Arlie Demonio, b. s., Woodland Stock Farm; Pegasus, b. s., Valencia Stock Farm; Sweet Princess, b. m., H. C. Ahlers; Beretta's Dee, b. m., R. S. Irvine; Zoetrix, s. m., J. W. Marshall; R. W., br. s., R. W. Earl; Far Cracker, br. g., R. E. Sparks; The Fool, b. g., Dr. I. L. Tucker; Gold Lily, b. f., I. L. Borden; A. B. C., bl. g., W. B. Alford; White Sox, b. m., W. G. Durfee; Soumise, b. m., W. G. Durfee; Oro Mo, ch. h., Chas. F. Silva; Dee Sherrill, b. m., T. W. Orme.

Fourth race, free-for-all trot, purse $1,000—Expedio, b. m., F. J. Ruhstaller; Merry Mack, ch. h., W. Parsons; Albaloma, b. g., I. L. Borden; Alerick, b. g., W. G. Durfee.

One of the features of the Foley and Burk Carnival which has been engaged for the State Fair this year will be the "Kid Show," consisting of a large canvas 150 by 50 feet and housing a variety of attractive features of special interest to all youngsters.

It would be hard for the "oldest inhabitant" to say when Punch and Judy made their bow before the public with their violent domestic troubles, and yet, where is the youngster who is not interested in this puppet show?

Glass blowers furnish education as well as amusement for Young America, and both young and old find pleasure in the surprising feats of magic of the up-to-date entertainer. Monkeys of various species; curious animals from all parts of the universe and many found in the United States, which are comparatively unknown, furnish interesting natural history lessons.

Sword swallowers and balancers and a variety of smaller attractions are found within the canvas walls of this so-called "Circus Unique."

A booklet nine inches long and five inches wide and containing 144 closely printed pages is required this year to list the prizes that are to be awarded in the nineteen departments of the fair. The prizes are wide in range and each class contains valuable awards. In many departments, notably in the poultry division, the rules have been revised and the prizes increased over last season. In the list of prizes awards are offered every product of California, from dairy cattle to broom corn.

* * *

Each day during the week there will be a Wild West show, a real, genuine wild and woolly West rodeo with real cowboys and real cowgirls and horses that will buck for all they are worth.

* * *

The entries and registrations show that this year's fair will be the largest, most entertaining and instructive in the history of the California State Fairs. This will be the sixty-first State Fair.

PACING RECORD BROKEN AT WOODLAND.

Woodland, Sept. 10.—Jim Logan, bay son of Charles Derby, crushed the pacing record of the West today by doing a mile in 2:01¾. On the rail a half length behind, and fighting every inch of the way, came Don Pronto.

Don Pronto was two lengths in front at the quarter in the opening heat. Logan was going along easily, while Leata J. was breaking. At the half, which was stepped in 1:02, Pronto held his advantage. Logan started moving up at the three-quarter pole, and then settled down for the stretch drive. One hundred yards from home they were even, and then Logan just pulled away from him. Leata J. was coming fast, but not near enough to be troublesome.

Clara Mac, the Expressive Mac mare, which last week paced a heat in 2:05¼, came back today again and won easily. Clara was so far in front each time that she wasn't forced to travel faster than 2:10½.

This was the final day of the Woodland meeting. The horses now move on to Sacramento, where the State Fair will open on Saturday. Summary:

First race, 2:20 trot, purse $500:

Vallejo King, bl. s. by Gen. J. B. Frisbie—Reinette (Chadbourne)	1	1	2
Nuristo (Spencer)	4	2	1
Pavana (Clark)	2	4	3
Fiesta Maid (Downing)	3	3	4

Time—2:11¼, 2:10½, 2:10½.

Second race, 2:12 trot, purse $500:

Rags, b. g. by Del Coronado—Atherine (Durfee)	1	1	1
Baby Doll (Zibbell)	3	2	*2
Merry Mc. (Parsons)	2	3	3
J. C. Simpson (Bonnell)	d		

Time—2:12¼, 2:09¼, 2:11½.

Third race, 2:12 class pace, purse $500:

Clara Mac, br. m. by Expressive Mac-Clara (Gallup)	1	1	1
Potrero Boy (Reams)	3	2	3
Star Tilden (Smith)	2	4	4
McVerde (Delaney)	5	5	2
Dee Sherrill (Bonnell)	4	3	5

Time—2:13¼, 2:09½, 2:10¼.

Fourth race, free-for-all pace, purse $500:

Jim Logan, b. s. by Charles Derby out of Effie Logan (Montgomery)	1	1	1
Leata J. (Jones)	3	2	2
Don Pronto (Durfee)	2	3	3

Time—2:01¾, 2:04½, 2:03½.

A SENSIBLE SOLUTION.

The sensible solution of the Grand Circuit situation in Buffalo seems to be the getting together of the business interests of this city for the formation of a big fair association with a provision for a big harness race meeting in connection with a fair the same as marks the State Fair at Syracuse. Any of the managers of fairs, big or little will freely admit that harness races make the biggest attraction to the public that a fair can have. At Syracuse, with its attendance amounting to something like 200,000 during the week, the income from the grandstand comes pretty near to financing the racing department, and there is no reason why the same conditions would not prevail in connection with a fair held here. Buffalo busiuess men and business organizations fail to realize what it means for a city to have more than 100,000 visitors once a year. Trade excursions are all right in their way, but how much more valuable it would be to a city to have 100,000 or more visitors from all over the State come to Buffalo every year. If the Chamber of Commerce is really desirous of doing something to make Buffalo a Mecca for the farmers and stock-breeders throughout the State, the persons who make up the great buying public, there is nothing that could be done that would bring that result about so quickly as to lend their efforts to the organization of a big fair association that will include Grand Circuit racing as one of its features.—The Horse World.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Hartford (Conn.), September 7.—The brown mare Sienna, by Peter the Great, owned by P. J. Schlissinger of Milwaukee, Wis., won the historic Charter Oak stake, valued at $10,000. The summaries:

The Corinthian, 2:20 trot, three in five; purse $2000:

Bronson, b. g. by Bingen (Graves)	1	1	1
The Mason, b. g. (Mahoney)	2	2	2
Gambetta Moko, b. s. (Proctor)	3	4	3
Dolly Dixon, blk. m. (Nolan)	4	3	4

Time—2:13¼, 2:14¾, 2:14¼.

2:18 trot, three in five; purse $1000:

The Temptress, br. m. by Exponent (Murphy)	2	1	1	1
Tommy O., br. g. (Crozier)	3	2	2	2
Jonah Man, ch. g. (Constanero)	1	d		
Emma Dillon, ch. m. (Nolan)	d			

Time—2:10¼, 2:12½, 2:11½, 2:12½.

The Charter Oak stakes, 2:14 trot, three in five; purse $10,000:

Sienna, br. m. by Peter the Great (Garrity)	4	1	1	1
McCloskey, b. g. (McDonald)	1	4	2	3
The Guide, b. s. (Geers)	3	2	3	2

Also started—Lady Watts, b. m.; Mirthful, b. m.; Hazel Laing, ch. m.; Lassie McGregor, b. m.

Time—2:10¼, 2:07¼, 2:08¼, 2:08¾.

Hartford (Conn.), September 8.—All three events at the Grand Circuit meet were stake races for $2000 purses, the Nutmeg going to King Couchman, driven by Tommy Murphy, after five heats. Summaries:

The Nutmeg, 2:10 pace, three in five; purse $2000:

King Couchman, br. g. by Atlantic King (Murphy)	3	2	1	1	1
Rastus, br. g. (McDonald)	1	1	2	3	3
T. C. S., b. g. (Carr)	2	3	3	2	2
Walnut Grove, blk. h. (Ruthven)	4	4	dr		

Time—2:08¾, 2:07, 2:07¼, 2:09¾, 2:11½.

The Acorn, 2:24 trot, for three-year-olds, best two in three; purse $2000:

Airdale, b. c. by Tregantle (McDonald)	1	1
Prize Cochato, blk. f. (March)	2	2
Bonnie Setzer, ch. g. (Crozier)	3	3
Treledor, br. c. (Dickerson)	4	4
Kathryn Collette, b. f. (Egan)	5	d

Time—2:13¾, 2:13¼.

The Elmwood, 2:12 trot, best three in five; purse $2000:

Brighton B., b. g. by Brighton (Murphy)	2	1	1	1
Harry J. S., blk. h. (Andrews)	3	3	2	2
Marta Bellini, br. m. (Dickinson)	1	2	dis	

Time—2:08½, 2:09¾, 2:11, 2:12½.

Hartford (Conn.), Sept. 9.—Despite the fact that there were only two classes on the card, the third day of the Grand Circuit at Charter Oak Park developed the finest racing and the most exciting finishes thus far.

The Capital City stake for 2:08 trotters went to Newzell, but it required six heats. Andrews won easily with Newzell in the first two, but tired in the third, and Atlantic Express came first under the wire, while in the fourth Dickerman's horse in a driving finish just failed by a head to beat out Oakdale.

The 2:16 pace was won by Zaida in straight heats, both of the first two finishes being very close.

2:15 pace, three in five; purse $1,000:

Zaida, blk. m. by Peer (Brazil)	1	1	1
John A. P., br. s. (Crozier)	2	2	3
Maintime, b. s. (Murphy)	3	3	2

Time—2:09¼, 2:11¼, 2:10¼.

Capital City, three in five, 2:08 trot; purse $2,000:

Newzell, b. g. by New Leaf (Andrews)	1	1	4	4	4	1
Atlantic Express, b. s. (Dickerson)	4	3	1	2	1	2
Bismaya, b. m. (Proctor)	3	4	3	3	ro	
Oakdale, g. g. (Avery)	2	2	2	1	2	dr

Time—2:09¾, 2:09¾, 2:10¾, 2:12¼, 2:12¼, 2:11.

Hartford (Conn.), Sept. 10.—Tommy Murphy made a clean sweep of the four events carded for the final day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park this afternoon, taking the trotting division of the Matron Stake with Peter Volo; the pacing division of the same stake with Anna Bradford, winning the 2:14 trot with Barbara Overton and the free-for-all pace with Frank Bogash Jr.

Frank Bogash Jr. was never hard pushed in the free-for-all pace, stepping both heats in 2:05¼, and Barbara Overton had no trouble in leading all the way in three heats in the 2:24 trot.

The summary:

Matron stake, trotting division, 2 in 3, purse $5,042.50:

Peter Volo, br. c. by Peter the Great (Murphy)	1	1
Lee Axworthy, b. c. (Andrews)	2	2
Adbell M., b. c. (Avery)	3	3

Time—2:13¾, 2:17¾.

Matron stake, pacing division, purse $802.50: Anna Bradford, blk. m. by Tod Mac (Murphy), first. Time, 2:12.

2:24 trot, three in five, purse $1,000:

Barbara Overton, b. m. by Sahib (Murphy)	1	1	1
Tommy O., br. g. (Crozier)	2	2	3
Dolly Dixon, blk. m. (Nolan)	3	4	2
Ned Sterling, b. g. (Griswold)	4	3	4
Cattaraugus, br. g. (Delaney)	dis		

Time—2:16½, 2:16¾, 2:17¾.

Free-for-all pace, 2 in 3, purse $2,500:

Frank Bogash Jr., b. g. by Frank Bogash (Murphy)	1	1
Bradin Direct, blk. h. (Egan)	2	2
Del Ray, b. h. (Andrews)	3	3

Time—2:05¼, 2:05¼.

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION.

The race programme of the Vancouver Exhibition Association started on Friday, September 4th, with a 2:14 pace. Out of twenty-one original starters, seven went to the post.

At the start the trim little mare, Ovieda by Bob Fitzsimmons, went to the post as favorite, though J. Carson's Strathtell was fancied by most, and the Spokane and Portland contingent pointed very fair on Imbro, ably handled by Marvin Childs.

The track was slow, owing to rain in the early morning. Time was remarkably good under the circumstances ,the third heat being 2:13¼. The summary does not tell the detail of the race exactly as it was a contest all the way, even though it was won in straight heats.

The wild horse race had five starters and was won by O. Demilla. Eight starters appeared in the first relay race, which was won by J. Kent in 5:14½.

Summary:

2:14 class pacing; purse $1,000:

Ovieda, b. m. by Bob Fitzsimmons (Dennis)	1	1	1
Strathtell, b. h. by Mothell (Barnes)	4	2	2
Imbro, br. s. by Zombro (Childs)	2	4	5
J. C. B., b. s. by Halby (Woodcock)	3	5	3

Major Hardy, b. s. by Oh So, 7-3-4; Olga S., 6-dis.; Ingian Hal, 5-6-dr.

Time—2:14½, 2:13¼, 2:13¼.

Free-for-all pace, ½-mile heats:

Mercury, g. g. by Merrimac (Dixon)	1	1	1
Elma O., blk. m. (Bell)	2	2	4
Bonaday, b. s. by Bon Voyage (Riplinger)	4	5	2
Feara Montana, b. m. (Stewart)	3	3	3

Cromo, 3-4-5; Barney, 3-5-6.

Time—1:12¾, 1:11¼, 1:12.

SEVEN RACES CARDED FOR THE STADIUM MATINEE.

Seven races have been carded for the harness horse matinee that will be given at the Golden Gate Park stadium tomorrow under the auspices of the San Francisco Driving Club. The entries and officials for the meet will be as follows:

First race, 2:25 mixed—Dalta A. (E. T. Ayres), Baldy Mitchell (H. Campodonico), Lucero (J. Holland), Steve D. (J. Tassi), Springtime (F. Clotere), Pride of Elmhurst (J. Johnstone).

Second race, 2:18 pace—Little Dick (H. Ohlandt Jr.), G. J. P. (R. Consani), William Tell (McKinney Stable), Johnnie K. (J. Kramer), Ishmael (F. P. Lauterwasser).

Third race, free-for-all pace—Bradmont (George Giannini), Delilah (J. C. Welch), Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan).

Fourth race, free-for-all trot—Birdeye (A. Combatalade), Ida M. (H. Boyle), Silver Hunter (T. D. Sexton), Horseshoe Boy (A. S. Hanks).

Fifth race, 2:15 pace—Tom Murphy (E. T. Ayres), Mabel Dillon (B. Cohen), Dicto (McKinney Stable).

Sixth race, 2:20 trot—Laddie G. (J. Holland), Ateka (B. Cohen), Soreta (McKinney Stable), Bodecker (S. Christenson).

Seventh race, 2:22 pace—King Pointer (A. Campodonico), Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty), Jim Logan Jr. (McKinney Stable), Emma M. (W. Malough).

Judges—George Giannini, Bert Edwards and J. Holland. Timers—Fred Clotere, Dr. Dillon and F. Lauterwasser. Starter—W. J. Kenney. Marshal—J. Lombard.

THE "TOTALIZATOR" ELSEWHERE.

"Most racing clubs in New Zealand are in a particularly prosperous condition, thanks to the heavy totalizator speculation during the current season," says the Sydney Referee. "The Government tax is a big drain, but the Canterbury Times says that, despite this, stakes are going up steadily, and as the clubs continue to show a profit on their meetings further increases in prize money may be looked for. 'That,' says the paper quoted, 'is one of the great points to be urged in favor of New Zealand racing methods. All the clubs exist exclusively for the furtherance of sport, the proprietary element having been banished long ago. As a result there are no shareholders to pocket fat dividends after a successful meeting, and tbe greater the profits the more money there is to provide conveniences for the public and stakes for the owners. In both these directions it can be claimed that New Zealand occupies a position which challenges comparison with any country in the world.' The Canterbury Jockey Club concluded its racing for the current season, and in ten days it has distributed $181,800 in prize money. It must be added, though, that, unlike the Australian Jockey Club, it has received a large return in the way of nomination and acceptance fees. Still, even under such conditions, an average of $2,270 a race is a splendid one for a club in a city the size of Christchurch. Totalizator investments for the season aggregated $1,874,610, an increase of $239,315, as compared with the Canterbury Jockey Club's meetings during 1912-13, and in New Zealand the speculation on the course has a direct bearing on the prize money to be distributed the following season."

NO MORE FOUR-MILE RACES FOR HORSES.

Abandoned When "Improving the Breed of Horses" Is An Economic Necessity.

At last even Kentucky, the home of the American thoroughbred horse, has been compelled to abandon the trials of speed over the four-mile course which the breeder has always held to be the supreme test of a horse.

During the past three years the Endurance Race, as it is called, was a feature of the October meeting at Churchill Downs, the famous race course just outside of Louisville, K. This fall the race has been given up for a revival of the Kentucky St. Leger at two miles and a quarter. Even at this distance the race will be over the longest course a horse will be asked to negotiate in 1914. The original St. Leger was run at the Louisville track in 1879, but was abandoned a number of years ago.

Old-school breeders of the thoroughbred held that a horse that could not run four-mile heat races was not fit to breed from, and even so recently as the days of the original Monmouth Park track, just outside Long Branch, heat races at that distance were run, and dashes of three and four miles constituted regular features of the meetings in which the best horses of the East were pitted against the best of the West, and even of the Pacific Coast. California kept up races at this distance until comparatively recently, but the Monmouth Park management abandoned them in response to the demand of the speculative racegoers, who wanted "quick action for their money."

The last races at this distance run on Eastern tracks were those staged at the Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Horse breeders admired those races, but the betting element preferred the sprints. "Billy" Lakeland, "Johnny" Campbell—both now dead—"Matt" Allen, and John Huggins, all of whom had had experience with trotting horses, were about the only trainers left who then knew how to prepare a horse for races at that distance ,and the only ones who knew the trick of "cooling out" a racer for a heat race. So the madern trainer was at a disadvantage, and as he could not fit a horse for these supreme tests, they were reluctantly abandoned by the elder August Belmont, W. K. Vanderbilt, J. G. Lawrence and J. G. Bradford, then the active managers of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

Kentucky and California have both revived four-mile races at intervals since, but found few horses fit to run the distance, and now Kentucky has been forced to give up its attempt to foster races that should test both the stamina and speed of the thoroughbred. The distance horse has given place to the sprinter, certainly, when Kentucky can find no horsemen who will race their horses at a distance above two miles and a quarter.

This apparently ends a battle that has lasted for half a century between the horse breeder and the horse racer, with victory for the racing man. The latter wishes a wonderful turn of speed over a short distance; the former wanted speed combined with stamina and ability to carry weight. This latter quality he held was the only one that would "improve the breed of horses," which racing is theoretically supposed to do. It was a contest between the horse and the gambling machine, in which the latter has been victorious, and at a time when the breeder should have won.

With the war in Europe wiping out all the high-class horses there was in sight, and still is, for that matter, an opportunity for the American breeder such as he has not had in years. It is from this country that the supply of high-class horses of the future must come. All the world, which has heretofore looked to the stud farms of Great Britain and France for foundation stock for both Government and individual breeding farms, will have to come to the United States and Canada for both stallions and broodmares to renew a supply the war will have wiped out. But those buyers will want stamina instead of extreme speed. With the tests that long-distance races alone give, the selection of animals for a renewal of Europe's supply will have to be dependent on blood lines rather than performances, and those are not always reliable.

So the abandonment of races over a distance of ground will operate as an economic as well as a sporting loss to American breeders. Such breeders as have kept alive strains of saddle horses of the best type and trotting horses which have stamina as well as action and speed will reap the benefit a few years hence. European breeders will not take kindly to the three-quarter or half-bred saddler or the colder-blooded trotter or pacer. They want proved bloodlines. In this emergency they may have to take such as we have for crossing with the hot-blooded Arab or Barb horse of Africa.

If American thoroughbred horse breeders were long-visioned enough to see their opportunity, they would go in for breeding powerful animals which could race three or four miles without falling dead in their tracks, iustead of clinging to the fine-drawn, short-coupled horse they now breed, and which could not show to advantage even in a two-mile race. There is certain to be a greedy foreign market for all the horses America can breed, if they are able to do a long route across country, as they have to do in hunting, or stand the long, hard rides the animals get in military work.

Abaudoning races at/two miles or over will not help the American breeder to take advantage of his golden opportunity.

RACING AT THE STADIUM.

The California Driving Club's programme of eight light harness races at the Stadium track last Sunday produced several hotly contested heats. Hello Girl picked up a pebble in the first heat of her race and finished very lame.

Mabel Dillon won the 2:25 pace in two straight heats. This contest was one of the best races driven on the track this season.

The free-for-all pace was won by Pointer Belle over Frank N. The second heat was a walkover for Frank N. when the mare broke. She came strong in the final.

Hello Girl, after pulling up lame in the opening heat, won the 2:25 pace handily. The third heat developed a spirited finish.

Horseshoe Boy won the first heat of the 2:18 trot. Bodaker, the first time out this season, trailed along in good position.

Gold Bond disposed of his field in two straight heats, the second in better time than the first, in the free-for-all trot.

Ateka was also a two-heat winner in the 2:25 trot, just nosing out Modicum in the second heat.

The last race was captured by Springtime in two well-rated heats. Effie Madison kicked her sulky out of commission and did not go in the last heat. Dalta A. was a close contender, losing the first heat by going off his feet when in the lead and close to the wire.

First race—2:30 pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Gold Bond (C. Lee)	1	1
Caliente Girl (A. Benson)	2	3
Vaxtida (J. Paris)	3	2
Alfonso (W. G. Walkup)	4	w

Time—2:24, 2:21.

Scratched—Edna S., Pride of Elmhurst.

Second race—2:25 trot, mile heats, best two in three:

Ateka (B. Cohen)	1	1
Direct Rome (E. J. Fallon)	2	3
Modicum (George D. Mackay)	3	2
Darby Mc (J. McTigue)	4	4

Time—2:20, 2:18¾.

Scratched—Searchlight Jr.

Third race—2:15 pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Mabel Dillon (B. Cohen)	1	1
Victor Pointer (D. M. Keating)	2	2
Little Medium (H. E. Allen)	3	4
Jim Donnelly (Hoffman & Wright)	5	3
T. D. W. (W. Higginbotham)	4	5

Time—2:15½, 2:16½.

Scratched—Little Dick.

Fourth race—Free-for-all pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Pointer Belle (Kidd & Luce)	1	2	1
Frank N. (M. Ford)	2	1	2

Time—2:13½, 2:23, 2:13½.

Scratched—Ledona.

Fifth race—Free-for-all trot; mile heats, best two in three:

Monica McKinney (Hoffman & Sicotte)	2	1	1
Sweet Adena (D. E. Hoffman)	1	2	2

Time—2:23, 2:18½, 2:16.

Sixth race—2:25 pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Hello Girl (R. Kehoe)	4	1	1
Fred D. (A. De Vecchio)	1	2	4
Golden Buck (W. G. Walkup)	2	3	2
Little Jack (George Conlon)	3	4	3

Time—2:22, 2:22, 2:23¾.

Scratched—Sleepy Dick, Allegro.

Seventh race—2:18 trot, mile heats, best two in three:

Horseshoe Boy (A. S. Hanks)	1	1
Bodaker (S. Christenson)	2	2
Sutton (J. J. Gethen)	3	3

Time—2:20, 2:17½.

Eighth race—2:30 trot, mile heats, best two in three:

Springtime (D. Healey)	1	1
Dalta A. (E. T. Ayres)	2	2
Ella Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	3	4
Minnequa (M. Ford)	4	3
Queen Pointer (J. Vermet)	5	w
Effie Madison (J. J. Klapperich)	6	w

Time—2:27, 2:23¾.

SACRAMENTO HORSE WINS PACE AT STADIUM.

The light-harness races last Monday afternoon at the Stadium track, under the auspices of the San Francisco Driving Club, drew an immense audience that packed the grandstand and crowded the rails on both sides of the track. The summary:

First race—2:25 mixed, mile heats, best two in three:

Emma M. (W. Malough)	2	1	1
Pride of Elmhurst (J. Johnstone)	1	6	2
Ella Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	4	2	3
Steve D. (G. Clotere)	6	3	6
Baldy Mitchell (H. Campodonico)	5	5	5

Time—2:29, 2:29½, 2:27½. Scratched—Dalta A., Lucero.

Second race—2:15 pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Bradmont (G. J. Giannini)	1	1
Tim Murphy (E. T. Ayres)	2	2
Wm. Tell (McKinney Stables)	3	3

Time—2:14½, 2:14. Scratched—Dicto.

Third race—Free-for-all pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Sutter Basin (C. Silva)	1	1
W. J. K. (W. J. Kinney)	2	3
Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)	3	2
Delilah (J. C. Welch)	4	4

Time—2:10, 2:11¾. Scratched—Geo. Woodward.

Fourth race—Free-for-all trot, mile heats, best two in three:

Silver Hunter (McKinney Stables)	1	1
Ida M. (H. Boyle)	2	3
Birdeye (A. Combatalade)	3	2

Time—2:18½, 2:16. Scratched—J. C. Simpson, Horseshoe Boy, Panama.

Fifth race—2:18 pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Baby Gommet (McKinney Stables)	1	1
Little Dick (H. Ohlandt Jr.)..2	2	
G. J. P. (R. Consani)	3	3
Sir John K. (J. Kramer)	4	4

Time—2:15, 2:16½.

Sixth race—2:20 mixed, mile heats, best two in three:

Ishmael (F. P. Lauterwasser)	1	1
Soreta (McKinney Stables)	2	3
Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty)	4	2
Jim Logan Jr. (McKinney Stables)	3	4
King Pointer (H. Campodonico)	5	6
Laddie G. (J. Holland)	6	5

Time—2:20, 2:20. Scratched—Nutwood Lou, Hello Girl.

RUSSIAN DUMA ENDORSES TOTALIZATOR FOR PROGRESS OF HORSEBREEDING.

The moot question of the totalizator, which has been swaying the passions inside and around the horse breeding interests of the country for the last thirty-five years and formed the subject of spasmodic local legislation, culminated in the issue being brought to a head before the National Assembly on the 20th of May.

Representative Safonoff's straight-from-the-shoulder motion for the total abolition of the totalizator throughout the Russian Empire was thrown out by a majority of 96 to 71, with twenty members abstaining.

Hurrah for Russia! Ever since the totalizator was first introduced in 1867, at the Tzarskoye-Selo race track, in an attempt to do away with the evils of gambling and book-making, the trotting interests of the country had been kept fighting with their backs to the wall against a venomous horde of social reformers and public benefactors, who could not tell a trotter from a zebra and to whom the horse breeding industry of the country, its importance, its needs, its progress, were astronomical nebulae.

Totalizator betting has always been the favorite cut of pie for the ambitious Russian politician. Never was there a juicier bait unearthed in fishing for cheap glory in troubled waters. Think of it! Race horse gambling aided and abetted by Government controlled institutions!

The officially controlled totalizator machines, issuing ten rouble tickets for first, second or third place, are now installed at twenty-nine trotting and twenty-one running tracks. About twenty million roubles ($10,000,000) is turned over in course of a year's racing at Moscow, or St. Petersburg, the two largest trotting centers in the Empire. Ten per cent. of the turn-over is retained by the local association, and the disposition of this money is controlled entirely by the State Department of Horse-breeding — for prizes, buildiug and improvements in tracks and stands, for the purchase and distribution of stallions.

The growth of the trotting industry in Russia since the advent of the totalizator has been truly amazing. Twenty years ago the 2:30 list of Russian trotters barely counted a hundred. Russian tracks are several seconds slower than in this country.

It was not long, however, after the introduction of the totalizator that it attracted the attenion of all sorts of press and political muckrakers. In 1886, the first legislative attempt to end the totalizator was engineered in Moscow. Bills for the abolition of the totalizator came up again in 1889, 1897, 1907 and 1909. In March, 1909, the issue came up for discussion before the Upper House (the Imperial Council), for the first time as one of national importance. The discussion, in which some of the most prominent statesmen of Russia took part (including Count Vitte) lasted two days, and for the first time the totalizator got what might be termed a square deal. The whole issue was dissected and looked into from every angle and view point. Impassioned attacks brought out cold facts of squelching repudiation; illustrative sophisms and statistics were pricked like bubbles; firework denunciations exploded through their own impetuosity and went up in smoke.

Aligned against each other, were in the national assembly the partizans of the abstract idea, utterly uninformed as to the practical sides of the issue, and seeking no such information, but speaking from the moral standpoint, pure and simple. On the other side — the defenders of a great national industry, talking business, facts and horse sense. In the cross-fire of illuminating facts and figures the entire issue, rapidly stripped of flimsy generalities, stood out in bold relief. And it was this and nothing else, that upheld the totalizator as a condition sine qua non of the horse-breeding industry—the alignment of facts and logic versus trashy sentiment.

In 1889, when the agitation was carried up to the throne, the following opinion was handed down by Emperor Alexander III. to the Minister of the Interior: "This (totalizator) is a monstrous evil, an indignity, not as a menace to public morals merely, but by direct corruption of racing associations. Take this matter up seriously with Count Vorentzoff-Dashkoff (Chief of the Department of Horse-Breeding).

This was on the 3rd of September. The matter was taken up accordingly and the result was, that on the 3rd of December following the totalizator was endorsed and its operations regulated for the first time, fully sanctioned by the Emperor. There was as yet no House of Representatives in Russia at that time. But now, on the 20th of May, this subject came up in the Duma. The Duma sustained the decision of the Imperial Council favoring the retention of the totalizator and now the issue is settled for all time and for the entire country.

The totalizator does not in any way encourage betting on horses. It merely regulates the backing, making everything open and above board. Tickets on each race are not sold until a few minutes previous to the start of the given event, which eliminates all advance speculation. The number of tickets issued on each entry is kept in full view of the public all the time.

Playing the totalizator could by no means be termed a game of chance, for it is based essentially on the knowledge of horses, of the drivers, on considering the conditions of the track, weight and a great many other elements, utterly incompatible with the idea of hazard. The fact that a thousand men will be backing one horse to five who will pick another is best proof to this. Playing the totalizator renders big loss impossible for any one, for the bigger the stake, the smaller are the winnings, in proportion, for the backer. In raising the stake farther yet, the backer will be actually betting against himself. A St. Petersburg sportsman, who once bought 200 tickets on a favorite was talked about as a madman, for 2,000 roubles invested in this manner even in "a dead cert" will yield about as much on the money as a dime saving bank would. But a heavy plunge on an off-chauce, on a dark horse, would be sheer idiocy, not gambling.

Of course, there is no such thing as dead certainty in playing the totalizator, no matter how well the contending horses might be known, no more than this is possible in a game of chess between well matched players. Accidents will always happen, but in playing the totalizator the risk from accidents is reduced to the minimum. Thus money is returned to the backers in case a winning horse should lose the race on account of bad gait, a crossing, improper driving and so forth, everything which might prove an unforseen handicap to a winner on merits.

Attempts were made at different times in every country in Europe where trotting sport is pursued to abolish the totalizator, with most deplorable results, both as regards public morals and the decay of the sport itself.

The news, that the Duma definitely upheld the necessity of the totalizator for the horse breeding industry of the country, caused gratification in trotting and breeding circles. The encouraging effect of this assurance is felt already. Thus, the St. Petersburg Association forthwith increased the appropriation for prizes for the coming winter campaign of forty days to three-quarters of a million—fully 100,000 roubles more than last winter's appropriation.—R. J. Lowery, in American Sportsman.

HAVE TROTTERS IMPROVED?

Last winter a nonsensical article appeared in an agricultural journal in which it was claimed that the improvement in trotting speed has been due almost entirely to the improvement in tracks and equipment. This article was to a large extent responsible for the Goshen, N. Y., association offering a prize for the trotter entered in its fast trotting event that could go the fastest mile later in the week to a high wheel sulky.

Only three horses competed for the special prize, viz., Peter Billiken, Raffles and King Brook. These three, especially the last two, are far from being champion trotters, that is, none of them could hope to approach the 1:58 mile of Uhlan. Under perfect conditions over a mile track, Peter Billiken might trot a mile in 2:05, Raffles in 2:08, and King Brook in 2:09, which would be respectively 7, 10 and 11 seconds slower than the world's record. The three started to beat 2:16. Peter Billiken, the fastest horse of the trio, was the only successful one. His mile was in 2:14¼ and reduced the world's record of Nelson by a full second.

If Peter Billiken, possibly a 2:05 trotter (although his record is only 2:11), can pull a high wheel sulky in 2:14¼ it is reasonable to assume that a marvelous trotter like Uhlan 1:58 could have done so in 2:07½. Therefore we can assume that the fastest trotter of today is approximately 8 seconds faster than the trotter of 22 years ago, under the same conditions, except for track. Allowing that our tracks are 3 seconds faster than those of 22 years ago (and this allowance we consider more than ample), it is safe to say that the trotter of today is 5 seconds faster, under like conditions, than the trotter of 22 years ago. At any rate, we believe our deductions prove the absurdity of the statement that improvements in equipment is mainly responsible for the improvement in speed.

A similar deduction might be made as to the saddle record. In 1866 Dexter trotted a mile under saddle at Buffalo in 2:18 and it was considered a wonderful performance. Country Jay in 1909, at the age of thirteen, trotted under similar conditions, except for improvement in track, in 2:08¼. Uhlan could probably have done so in 2:05 or better. Who says trotters have not improved in speed!—The Horseman.

NO HORSE SHOW THIS YEAR.

For the first time in years there will be no horse show in Madison Square Garden this year. The officials of the National Horse Show Association have called off this year's exhibit because of unsettled conditions caused by the European war. Foreign entries have always been a feature of the show in the Garden, but with the big war raging in Europe there would be no chance of the foreigners entering this year. The Association's notice calling off its show follows:

"After careful consideration, it has been decided by the directors of the National Horse Show Association of America to postpone the holding of its annual Horse Show for another year. The unsettled conditions in tbis country due to the great European war make this course now advisable.

"JAMES T. HYDE, Secretary."

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Sept. 7—Tacoma, Wasb. Tacoma Cun Club, E. W. Cooper, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Dayton, Ohio.—The Interstate Association's fifteenth Grand American Handicap tournament, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club; $1,500 added money. Winner of first place in the Grand American Handicap guaranteed $600 and trophy; winner of second place guaranteed $500 and a trophy and winner of third place guaranteed $400 and a trophy. Several other trophies will also be guaranteed. Elmer E. Shaner, Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 22, 23—San Jose, Cal. San Jose Blue Rock Club C. N. Ford, Secretary.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Sept. 28, 29—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopab Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

October 17. — Wilmington, Del. Dupont Trapshooting Club, T. E. Doremus, President.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Willlams Cun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Arlz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

THE HAUNTED GULLY.

We had been making a short march from one jungle to another and had got into camp early, with nothing to do, writes "Gum Shake" in The Asian. Rai Gora, our old head shikari, had been regaling us with stories of a haunted gully, down which no native dared to go. When we tackled him as to its terrors he would give us no answer. It was haunted and no native dared go into it—that was the whole story. When we said we would like to have a look at it, he said that was our affair. The place was a bad place for the "Canarese," he knew nothing of its powers towards the "Sahib-log."

It had so happened that we had had quite an exciting time with snakes during the few days we had been in these jungles, but it did not strike us that snakes might be the bogies of the place. Nor do I know, in spite of our experience when we went into the gully, whether they were, for the old shikari put on a look of the most owlish stupidity when we spoke of it and refused to be drawn.

The gully was to prove the culmination of our little series of snake adventures. The day we detrained, we camped by a tank on which we found a few belated snipe and picked up a specimen of that ugly but succulent bird, the black ibis. While I was skirting the shore of this tank, a very fine cobra had a shot at me, and I believe, but am not sure, touched me on the boot. That eveniug Reid went into a bit of thick jungle with his .410 bore gun to try and shoot a bird he could not recognize and as nearly as possible put his foot on a duboia, and the next night, when we slept in a very tumbled-down bungalow because of the rain, something fell with a soft flop from the roof across my legs. I was wide awake when it happened and gave a most tremendous kick, which sent it flying. I do not know to this day what it was but snakes that live in roofs are apt to be bad ones and I know that, as neither of us had a light handy, we both absolutely refused to move out of bed to try and find one!

We saw our camp pitched in the shade of a huge banyan tree and after tea we strolled out to have a look at the mysterious gorge. Reid took a 16 bore shot gun and I my .400 cordite rifle. We walked along the shady jungle road for a quarter of a mile, until we came to a dry and rocky gully which fell away steeply to our left. This was our path and we left the road and began to make our way down it, moving silently from sheer force of habit in the jungle and not becouse we had the least hope of seeing game. The opening was like any other forest gully, at this time dry and dusty and stony. The forest on either hand was almost entirely sparse and meagre bamboo, testifying to the poverty of the soil. It was unattractive but it was not at all out of the way.

We had not gone more than a hundred yards down it when Reid saw a karait, whose back he broke with a stone. Nothing strange about that, but a minute later we got a glimpse of another snake, but did not recognize it as it glided off into the jungle which was too thick to make it worth while following it, and almost immediately after we came on a small black cobra, which we accounted for.

Then we had a rest. I was on ahead, moving along at a good pace, jumping from rock to rock and stopping now and then to make a remark to my companion, and we had gone thus for some distance when I saw something gleam in the checkered sunlight which came through the bamboos and found that I had nearly jumped on to one of the largest snakes I had ever seen. I gave a shout of warning and sprang aside and the snake made off into a hole among the rocks. Reid's gun was loaded, but, before he could get a chance at the snake, it had all disappeared, except about two feet of its tail, which he blew off. The hole was evidently a shallow one for the bleeding stump remained outside. We were standing looking at it when Reid said:

"Shall I pull him out?"

"Yes," I said. "It's quite safe. There's no poisonous snake as big as that," and the ouly excuse for my ignorance is that I had not been out here more than three or four years.

He got hold of the snake's stump with his right hand and holding his gun in his left, began to walk backwards. Six feet, eight feet he went back, when suddenly there emerged from the rocks the enormous distended hood of a full-sized hamadryad.

"Drop it, it's a cobra!" I yelled and Reid let it go and tried to get his gun to work. The hamadryad, however, turned and made straight for where I was standing, on the stony bed of the gully, not three yards away. He came like a golden flash and I, who had nothing in my hands, but a heavy rifle, had to get out of the way best pace. I sprang for a pinnacle of rock five feet below me and I only just moved in time. I landed fair and square, but although I had on a pair of rubber shoes, I took a most imperial cropper, bruising my knee badly and denting the stock of my rifle. The snake fortunately did not turn aside, and partly because Reid could not shoot while I was in front of him and party because of the great pace at which he was traveling, he got away into a crevice and we saw him no more.

Well, we went home soon afterwards and saw no more snakes. Next day I was pretty lame and stayed in camp, but Reid had another walk down the gully in the hope of seeing the hamadryad's mate: we having in the meantime read up all about them and discovered that they almost always go in pairs. Not only did he see the mate, but he shot it and brought it home. It was just an inch under ten feet and therefore probably a full grown specimen of average size. In girth it was about as great as the wrist of a well developed man. A pale golden color, with no very distinct markings, except towards the tail, made it an exceedingly handsome snake in a high light.

Reid had shot the second snake while it was basking in the sun and had not seen it in motion, but the point that struck us both about the first one was the remarkable pace at which it moved. Both at first and afterwards, when it came in my direction, it went literally "like a flash." When it came towards me, the first thing I knew was that it was on me and I only had just time to clear out. I have no doubt whatever that had I remained where I was for a fraction of a second longer it would have struck at me, being naturally furious and hissing hard as it went.

It is little to be wondered at that there are stories of these snakes deliberately charging men. In fact, the stories are a remarkably fine collection, headed by the superlative one of putting its tail in its mouth and coming down hill like a hoop! But this was certainly a most formidable serpent and the extraordinary rapidity of movement made it an uncomfortable creature to tackle. With a stick in one's hand one is quite safe from any other of the thanatophidia, except in thick jungle, but I should be quite reluctant to take on a hamadryad with a stick, even in an open space.

I have never seen one since then. There are very few jungles in which they are to be found and even in them they are very rare: which is, perhaps, after all, a good thing.

An odd seizure of a striped bass shipment was made last week by Fish Deputy J. L. Bundock, on the Oakland pier. He was examining a consignment of striped bass from Giant, Contra Costa county. He picked up a fish and saw a smaller fish in the mouth. Pulling the small fish out he was surprised to see more small fry in the cavity, and he extracted a half-dozen small minnows. On weighing the emptied bass he found that it was nine ounces under weight, the aggregate weight of the stuffed small fry made up the difference in the required three pounds weight of a legal sized bass. A number of the other bass in the box proved likewise underweighted. Following up the matter he arrested Antone Petrich of Giant, who was fined $20 by Judge John Roth.

ECHOES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

[By August Wolf.]

"All members of the expedition are in good health and prospects of accomplishing some work next year are good."

Rudolph M. Anderson, a member of the Canadian Arctic expedition, headed by Stefannsson, says this in a letter received in Edmonton from Escape Reef, west edge of the Mackenzie Delta, May 16, by way of Athabasca, August 31. He adds:

"I started from Colinson's Point on May 2 to attend to expeditionary business at various points and returned west today as the rivers are now on the point of breaking up here. No news has been received from the Karluk or from Mr. Steffannson's ice party. Stefannsson started on the ice on March 22, from Martin's Point, Alaska, near the 145th meridian, with four sleds and 24 dogs. Two sleds and three men were to return after ten days while three men and two sleds were to go north indefinitely.

"On April 7 the supporting party, James R. Crawford, Fritz Joahnen and Burt H. McConnell, started back from Separation Camp on the ice near the edge of the continental shelf. They made soundings of 175 fathoms about 40 miles from shore, longitude 140 degrees approximately. The supporting party reached shore safely on April 16, about 30 miles west of Herschel Island, crossing some extremely high rough pressure ridges composed of screw ice and young and old ice mixed together.

"The advance, made up of Stefannsson, Storkeson and Ole Anderson, started north at the same time with one sled and six very fine dogs. They had provisions for men and dogs up to the middle of May, not taking into account seals or bears which were easy to obtain. They had greased tarpaulin, oars and seat pokes.

"Stefannsson's intention was to go north for 15 days more before attempting to turn back and he said that if conditions were favorable he might attempt a crossing to Banks Island, where he might be picked up in the summer.

"The present plans of the expedition are for the gasoline schooner Alaska to proceed to Coronation Gulf and the Victoria Island region to prosecute scientific work; for the gasoline schooner North Star to go to Banks Island as a rescue vessel for the ice adventurers and to make a base on Western Banks Island or possibly on Prince Patrick Island for the benefit of possible shipwrecked men of the Karluk.

"The Mary Sachs is first to take some stores to Dolphin and Union Straits and then establish a base on the southern or western shores of Banks Island.

"Kenneth V. Shipman, chief topographer and Dr. J. J. O'Neil, geologist, are now working in the west branch of the Mackenzie delta and will survey the branch in a launch as soon as the river opens. John R. Cox, topographer, will survey the east branch of the Delta. Shipman and Cox have completed a post survey from the Alaskan boundary to the Mackenzie and O'Neil and Cox have surveyed a large part of Herschel Island.

"Jennis, ethnologist, who comes ashore with Stefannsson from the Karluk, has been working among the Eskimos at Cape Halkett, Point Barrow, Colinson Point and various points as far east as the boundary. He expects to spend the spring in archaeological study on the ancient Eskimo village on Barter Island, Alaska."

CRANES AND RAILS.

Precise information as to the ranges of the North American cranes, rails, and others of this family is given in a new bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is a professional paper, and is hardly of general interest. However, it furnishes data that should be valuable as a basis for protective legislation in the respective States where these valuable game birds are found.

The Carolina rail or sora, a bird allied to the crane, has existed until recently in great numbers in the marshes of the Atlantic States. It is so highly prized as a table delicacy that it is slaughtered in great numbers. As many as 3,000 have been shot in a single day on a marsh of 500 acres. It is absolutely harmless, breeds only in places not suited for agricultural purposes, and if given a fair chance will survive as a game bird long after many others have been compelled to give way before the advance of agriculture. Immediate steps should be taken by the States to decrease the bag limit for the sora.

The coot is a member of the rail family and has a wide range over the United States. Although it is much despised by many hunters who class it with the crow as a food bird, nevertheless, under some conditions, it is a delicacy. After this bird has been fattened on wild rice, which is the best of all duck foods, it appeals much more to the taste than when it has fed for many weeks on the animal life of the salt-water marshes.

There are twenty-one kinds of rails and their cousins the cranes, coots, and gallinules in the United States. Some are migratory and some are not. Much misunderstanding has arisen in regard to the powers of flight of certain of these birds. The sora's flight is so slow and labored that the bird seems unable to fly long distances, and some writers have even supposed that it performed its migration on foot. As a matter of fact, the sora often travels not less than 2,500 miles and sometimes as much as 3,000. Great numbers of them make the hundred-mile flight between Florida and Cuba and there is every reason to believe that some easily cover the 500-mile passage from Florida to Yucatan.

FISH LINES.

Eel river steelhead fishing is apparently improving every day, according to recent advices received hy local anglers. The run is counted on to last throughout this month, and will most prohahly he followed hy a later run. Many local steelhead enthusiasts are inclined to helieve that Russian river steelhead fishing near Duncan's Mills should also he extra good this fall. Truckee river points are not regarded warmly at present hy the fly rod anglers. Most of the trout recently taken have responded to the lure of haited hooks.

Excellent steelhead fishing still continues in Pescadero lagoon down the San Mateo shore. Salmon grilse are running. These fish, however, have not paid much attention to hooks haited with hoiled shrimp, sand flies, etc., nor to spinning spoons.

Reports from Dunsmuir, Sisson and other upper Sacramento river points indicate an improvement in trout fishing conditions. During the past week the creeks in the vicinity of Sisson were stocked with rainhow, Eastern hrook, Loch Leven and hlack trout varieties from the Sisson hatchery. More than 140,000 troutlets were liherated in Box canyon, Sullaway creek and at Rupp's Spring in Keyser's Meadow. This planting should produce a fine crop of trout for next season—that is, the survivors of the cannihalistic maws of the larger trout.

Nt so many anglers are aware that fine trout angling sport is to he found down in Inyo county. L. C. McKenney and L. L. McKenney are back in San Jose after a 1000-mile trip hy machine through that county. A trip hy pack train to the head of Big Pine creek hrought the anglers to fine trout streams. They landed limits of ten to twenty inch trout. These fish were taken in water located up in the mountains at an altitude of over 10,000 feet. A side trip over to Little Black lake, nestling in the range at an elevation of 12,000 feet, was also replete with good catches of fine trout. Inyo county and southern Mono county waters will he well stocked with trout fry hefore the season ends. Recently 2000 well-growu golde ntrout were placed in Thousand Island lake and near-hy waters.

* * *

Early last week there was a hig run of salmon outside the Heads. Every fishing-hoat came into port loaded almost to the guards. The fish dealers paid the fishermen a cent and a half a pound for the salmon. Notwithstanding the glut in the market, housewives were compelled to pay 15 cents a pound or two pounds for a quarter. Last Sunday prohahly every availahle launch on the hay was outside, manned with crews of salt-water anglers. The fleet of trolling hoats cruised from Mussel rock up to Duxhury reef and out to the nine-fathom huoy off the reef. Some hoats went out midway to the Farallones. Nearly every hoat had good luck. Many of the salmon caught were taken on No. 6 hrass Kewell-Stewart spoons at a depth of from eight to twelve feet. The fish ran large in size also. There will he a hig fleet outside tomorrow, weather permitting.

So far, only a few stragglers have been caught in the hay. Al Wilson is credited with a thirty-five-pound salmon caught in Raccoon straits a fortnight ago. A few fish have heen caught since. The run up the hay is on to some extent for salmon have heen seen "jumping" in the straits and off California City, at which spot several were caught.

* * *

A few striped hass were caught in San Antone slough recently. Jack Wallace's 15-pound fish was the largest caught one Sunday. The slough is full of small-sized striped hass at present. A few hass have heen caught at Rodeo. Last Wednesday L. Frey, S. H. Ohergaard and "Chicken" Sam caught a numher of small hass with hoth clam and hullhead haits. Wingo sloughs are somewhat dormant again in the striped hass output. Jack Holland's 12-pound fish was ahout the only result noted last Sunday among the rodsters who visited that fishing resort.

HUNTING NOTES.

The "Non-Sale of Game" law comes hefore the people at the Novemher election for ratification or rejection. Every man or woman who desires to preserve the wild life of the State, as it is protected hy all neighhoring States, will vote YES on this question. The marketing of wild game is only in the interest of the market hunter, the game dealer, and the French restaurants of the hig cities. The people of the country in neighhorhoods where wild game still has its hahitat should sustain the Act, which is designed solely to prevent the complete destruction of wild life.

* * *

The open season for hunting hucks, which came to a close Monday, August 31, hrings out the usual aftermath in the shape of opinions pro and con relative to the duration of the open shooting season. Many Marin county sportsmen favor a close season for one or more years. Santa Clara deer hunters are of the opinion that the season in that county could he extended without depleting the deer supply unnecessarily. County Game Warden I. L. Koppel is quoted as stating that nearly 250 hucks were hagged this season in the county. He is in favor of extending the season from August 1 to Septemher 15, two weeks longer than at present. The Santa Clara hunters who shot deer this season during the month of August were experienced deer shooters and outmaneuvred the hucks in most cases, as the wily ani'nals kept in the heavy hrush cover and were difficult to locate.

It is stated further that there were just as many deer in the county this season as there were last year when the hunters could shoot in July. During this month the hucks' horns were still soft and in velvet, and the deer were an easy quarry. The season did not open until August 1 this year, and generally the deer horns were dry and hardened.

In district numher six, where the deer season will he open until Septemher 15, the hunters who have heen out in various hunting sections have had hut poor success.

Game Warden Pritchard of Los Angeles advocates a five years' close season. He states the present scarcity of deer is caused hy hunters killing off the hucks. The stories that deer have heen driven further inland are denied hy hunters who have heen over the inland ranges; they claim the deer are not there. The scarcity of hucks in the Santa Monica mountains, once the refuge of a plentiful supply of deer, has aroused the southern sportsmen to urge more stringent laws for the protection of this fast disappearing hig game supply.

And so the arguments come up, pro and con. One fact, however, remains, and that is, it is a hard prohlem to solve the creating of proper and efficient open and close seasons that has an equitahle application to the area of this State. Two important matters in connection with deer hunting the sportsmen are almost unanimously in favor of, and they are: Bucks should not he hunted and shot when the horns are in velvet nor late in the year during the rutting season. During these periods the venison is not worth hringing in and the hucks are not hard to get at with dogs or hy stalking.

County Surveyor James V. Newman claims the distinction of shooting the largest deer hagged in San Mateo county during the season which just closed. He shot a buck weighing 195 pounds the last day of the season on the Ralston ranch ahove San Gregorio.

E. A. Ratto and W. M. Voight closed the season in Santa Cruz county in a very pleasing way. They hagged a 170-pound forked horn on the Hinckley gulch ridge near Loma Prieta. The huck fought the hunters' dog and drove it out of the cover a numher of times hefore they had the opportunity to put in the fatal shot. Packing the carcass on their shoulders over the rough mountain and rugged gulch for four miles was required hefore reaching their vehicle, hut they had their venison.

William Jose's experience was different; he did not enjoy a venison steak as he anticipated. A fine huck was shipped to him from Cazadero. When he went to the express office to take it away he found Food Inspector S. J. Camphell had confiscated it and put the meat out of commission hecause it was "hadly spoiled." Jose protested, claiming that the huck was not killed forty-eight hours. He had to compromise hy taking the head and horns, which he had mounted. Camphell also seized another huck this season. William Glindemann shot at a huck while hunting late in the day on the Pacheco ranch, near Ignacio. The animal was wounded and made off in the hrush. Despite every effort Glindemann and his hunting companion failed to find the huck. Going hack next morning the deer was located with the aid of a dog. During the night some animal, prohahly a coyote, had chewed the hams. Camphell's fiat was "eaten hy dogs," and the huck, when it arrived here hy express, was condemned.

Another deer hunt, where venison dividends were scarce, was the expedition of Germain Carp and Fred Willet of this city, George Magruder of Berkeley, Bill Eilert, Fred Stone, Elmer Anderson and George Shipp of Fresno, Ed. L. Mitchell of Los Angeles, to East Central Siskiyou. The party, in three wagons, pitched camp near Medicine lake, in the mountains, at an altitude of 7000 feet. George Shipp, an experienced hunter, shot the only huck hrought into camp. At that time the stock of provisions had run very low, and fresh meat had to he secured or camp hroken up.

Boh Peat, Tom Eunyon and Robert Bowman did not go so far for their venison. They were located in a good deer country, eighteen miles ahove Point Arena, in a stock-raising section. They were joined hy Alhert Delhring and Henry Madsen, a range rider. The latter killed the largest huck—a 170-pounder. The two Mendocino men are expert trailers, and know every foot of the country. The result was that everyhody got a huck. Besides plenty of venison, the camp was plentifully supplied with trout.

San Mateo rahhit hunters are getting quite a few bunnies . The shooting will he hetter, however, after the fields are harvested.

* * *

Shotgun devotees are husily engaged in getting ready for the coming duck-shooting season six weeks hence. Not any too much time in which to get shacks and hoats in order, decoys ready, ponds prepared and given a few preliminary haitings to get the ducks accustomed to their free hoarding places.

The fall shooting promises well. Home-hred hirds are most plentiful. Reports from the Suisun marshes are that sprig are already numerous. One day last week, on the Green Lodge preserve, near Cygnus, sprig were hovering ahout in clouds, and the open ground was tenanted hy lots of English snipe. The Napa and Sonoma creek marshes are also alive with wild ducks. Deputy William Armstrong of Vallejo found several dead sprig recently lying on the marsh right under a heavy electric power wire. The presumption is that the luckless hirds flew against the wire during the night and were electrocuted.

* * *

Lee Muncey, of Dinuha, while on a day's hunting in the hills, killed an enormous rattlesnake, five feet iu length and six inches in diameter, The reptile's tail was capped with twenty rattles.

Deputy Game Commissioner J. H. Hill of Watsonville arrested Ray Burgess of Gilroy for killing a spotted fawn on August 16 near Bell station. Burgess was taken hefore Justice of the Peace Willie of Gilroy where he was fined $50 or 50 days in the county jail after pleading guilty to the charge. Harry Wilds and Ben Rountree, hoth of Gilroy, were in company with Burgess when he killed the young deer.

President Elmer Gum of the North Fork Game Protective Association has appointed the various committees to take charge of the fourth annual huck harhecue, to he held in Auhurn on Septemher 27. On some of the committees just chairmen have heen appointed. These chairmen have full power to appoint their suh-committees.

Gum's selections for committeemen and committee leaders have heen wise ones, and he has the "livest" of "live ones" handed together and working hard for the success of the harhecue, which will be higger and hetter this year than ever hefore. The committees follow: Grounds, L. Armhruster; entertainment, Fred Hohman, F. L. Tripp and O. G. Houchin; invitation, Guy Lukens, Charles Purington, M. Z. Lowell, Dave Gordon, Charles Dapper and William Lardner; refreshments, L. A. Duryea; police, William Hoffman, F. H. Dependener, Fred Smith and Chester Scroggs; har, A. N. Hoffman; reception, James D. Stewart; hlue rock, Fred Roumage; soliciting, J. B. Landis, George McAulay and N. J. Cohen.

* * *

Dove dinners were an important attraction to hundreds of Fresno homes Septemher 2, as the result of the opening of the season the day previous. The crack of guns was heard from daylight until sundown and great numhers of sportsmen in all parts of the valley went to their homes with game hags lagen with the limit.

Many of the sportsmen left Fresno early in automohiles and scores had the limit of 20 hy 8 o'clock. The season opened in a large section of the San Joaquin valley, comprising Fresno, Madera, Tulare, Stanislaus, Merced, Kings and Kern counties, which taken in all, is district numher 4 of th esix divisions of the fish and game sections of California.

David Appling was one of twenty who shot on Ventura avenue ahout seven miles from the city. He says:

"Practically every one in our party secured the limit within an hour's shooting. The hirds are unusually plentiful and all that we hagged are larger than the average hirds at this time of the year. Nearly every one that we saw had the limit."

The season for mountain quail also hegan Septemher 1 and will remain open until Decemher 1. The open season of the valley quail does not hegin until Octoher 15 and runs to February 15. The dove season closes on Novemher 1 and the limit is 20 in one day.

AT THE TRAPS.

Golden Gaters' Registered Shoot.—San Jose shooters captured the premier honors at the Golden Gate Gun Cluh's registered hlue rock tournament at the cluh's West Alameda shooting grounds Wednesday. J. T. Downs, a memher of the San Jose Blue Rock Cluh, won the Golden Gate handicap hy hreaking 49 out of 50 hirds from the 18-yard mark and outshooting a large field of contestants. C. H. Nash, another Garden City trigger puller, and Heiney Stelling of this city divided second and third purses. W. Priest and Armorer Bill Price each hroke 45. Harold Havens of Berkeley, 44; R. H. Phinney, 44; C. D. Lancaster of Oakland, 43, and D. Daniels of this city, 43, were also in the money division.

The Interstate Association high gun trophy winners were: First, O. N. Ford of the San Jose Blue Rock Cluh, 141 out of a total of 150 birds in the regular program of ten 15-hird matches; second, R. E. Tarney of San Jose, 137; W. P. Sears of Los Banos, 136. The shooters who scored straight 15's in the regular schedule were: C. A. Haight, three 15's; T. D. Riley, 1; Charley Huber, 1; O. N. Ford, 3; J. T. Downs, 1; A. E. Tarney, 3; Ray Hogg, 1; George Anderson, 1; H. Stelling, 1; W. P. Sears, 2; W. H. Price, 3; J. F. Dodd, 1; Harry Ogilvie, 2; H. Havens, 4; A. C. Barstow, 1; G. E. Olevea, 1; H. R. Phinney, 1; C. A. Bridgford, 1; Dick Reed, 4; C. D. Lancaster, 2; E. Hoelle, 2; O. F. Chister, 2; Edgar Forster, 1; D. Daniels, 1.

Over fifty shooters participated in the day's sport, representing various hay county and San Joaquin valley points. The total scores at 150 targets in ten frames of 15 hirds were:

San Francisco shooters—C. A. Haight 135, H. P. Jacohsen 121, T. D. Riley 107, H. Stelling 135, W. H. Price 117, C. A. Bridgford 123, H. R. Phinney 127, A. C. Barstow 112, R. C. Reed 141, E. Hoelle 133, W. W. Terrill 114, M. Priest 117, O. F. Chichester 112, E. J. Forster 132, A. F. Wickersham 112, D. Daniels 130, A. S. Dutton 92, J. S. French 101, J. W. F. Moore 75, P. Swenson 76, C. C. Nauman 114, L. A. Steinfeldt, 76 out of 90; J. B. Maynard, 17 out of 35.

San Jose—O. N. Ford 141, J. T. Downs 125, W. J. McKagney 126, Mrs. Ada Schilling 122, A. E. Tarney 137, E. W. Jack 113, C. H. Nash 117, R. C. Hogg 128, G. A. Anderson 123.

Oakland and vicinity—C. D. Lancaster 130, Harold Havens 135.

Newman—C. C. Huber 122, A. A. Huddleson 116.

Stockton—C. A. Merrill, 121. Los Banos—W. P. Sears, 136. Lindsay—H. Ogilvie, 132. San Diego—J. F. Dodd, 131.

Dick Reed's 141 was high gun among the professional shooters. Mrs. Ada Schilling was the only powder burner present representing the fair sex and shot a very good string of scores.

Garden City Traps.—O. N. Ford shot in fine form Sunday, September 6, during the shoot of the San Jose Blue Rock Club, and he had to break the birds in top style or little Mrs. Ada Schilling would have been high gun for the day. Ford broke 98 out of 100. Mrs. Schilling made the good score of 95 out of 100.

In class B W. J. McKagney won the first contest with 23 out of 25. Mrs. Schilling won the second with the same score.

Secretary Ford of the San Jose club is continuously receiving requests from blue rock shooters from all over the coast for programs of the shoot which is to be held in San Jose September 22 and 23 inclusive. This promises to be the biggest shoot, Ford states, ever held there.

Scores on 100 shots Sunday: O. N. Ford 98, Ada Schilling 95, Geo. H. Anderson 94, R. E. Tarney 93, J. T. Downs 92, W. J. McKagney 92, R. C. Hogg 92, C. H. Nash 91, Dick Reed 90, J. S. Smith 88, A. Jones 85.

The San Jose Blue Rock Club held a shoot in honor of Clarence A. Haight, of San Francisco, Sunday, August 30. Mr. Haight came down to see the local shooters and inspect the grounds of the club, which he says are the best on the Coast.

Mr. Haight broke 23 in his first 25 and was one of the high men of the day. On the last shot he broke the hammer of his favorite trap gun and had to use another gun, which handicapped him.

The wind blew a gale all afternoon and the lowest scores of the season resulted. George H. Anderson and O. N. Ford tied on 88 for high gun on 100 shots.

The scores were: G. H. Anderson 88, O. N. Ford 88, A. F. Baumgartner 85, J. F. Downs 85, C. A. Haight 84, A. F. Jones 83, C. B. Smith 80.

* * *

The Sport Alluring.—The importance attached to "the Grand American" by the sporting world in recent years is due to the wonderful growth in popularity which has characterized the comparatively brief history of trapshooting. It was only about twenty-five years ago that this modern American sport had its beginning, though it traces its origin back to the English pastime of pigeon-shooting. The name "trapshooting" originated in this country at the time when American inventiveness substituted inanimate targets for live birds and the game was otherwise transformed. Today there are something like 3,400 trapshooting clubs in the United States, with an active membership of 110,000 to 115,000. One of the highest authorities on the sport estimates that counting those who shoot over the traps with considerable frequency in the course of a season, without being officially enrolled as club members, there are at least 250,000 and perhaps 300,000 trapshooters in this country.

Country clubs in large number have placed trapshooting among their standard outdoor sports, and many colleges have done likewise. Several American warships carry trapshooting equipments, and at naval and military stations in the Philippines and Alaska, as well as at army posts here at home, the sport has an enthusiastic following. In Europe its adherents include monarchs and princes. King Alphonso, who is an ardent trapshooter, donated the cup which represents the national championship of Spain and for which an annual contest is held at Jerez de la Frontera. Only a few weeks before the outbreak of the European war, the Germans carried off an international trophy for which British, German and Belgian shooters competed at Hendon, England.

* * *

New Meaning to "Champion."—The National Amateur Championship match, the chief card of the opening day of the Grand American Handicap, held in Dayton, Ohio, September 8, 9, 10 and 11, promises to be an event that will give new meaning to the usually misleading term of "national champion" in sports.

Instead of simply facing a field in which many of the entrants have never won anything approaching a real title, contestants in the trapshooting championship match will be limited to those who have earned their right to fight for national honors by defeating the best shots in their respective States and will settle down to a survival of the fittest from practically every State in the Union.

A feature that will add novelty to interest in the contest will be the wearing of the coat of arms of his State by each shooter and a pennant on his back with the name of the State. A large scoreboard, with the names of the shooters and their States, will enable spectators to learn who is representing any particular State.

As the winner of the match at Dayton must vanquish those who have secured their titles by outshooting all comers in their home States for the first time in trapshooting or any other sport, there will be decided beyond question who is the real champion.

* * *

Southern California Traps.—Two new gun clubs, organized recently, will hold their first shoots this month. They are the Long Beach Gun Club and the Cerritos Club.

The former club has fine grounds at Long Beach, a good shotgun range, rifle ranges from 800 to 1200 yards, and a 50-yard revolver range.

This club will hold its opening shoot on Sunday. The Cerritos club also has good grounds and clubhouse.

The Los Angeles Gun Club held its season prize shoot Sunday, August 30, and September 6 held its Merchandise shoot. The grounds of this club are at Venice.

RIFLE SHOOTING BECOMING A POPULAR NATIONAL SPORT.

[By General George W. Wingate, President Public Schools Athletic League, New York City.]

Popular interest in small bore rifle shooting is so rapidly increasing that there can be little question but that within a very short time it will have taken a leading place among the favorite sports of America. There are a good many reasons for this remarkable growth. As a sport, rifle shooting possesses several unique advantages, in addition to the general benefits to those practicing it, which it shares with other forms of recreation. It is a sport for evening as well as daytime, for winter as well as summer. Its inexpensiveness has helped to make it attractive to people both in city and in country. In this, as in many other respects, small bore rifle shooting is exceedingly democratic.

The present interest in this fascinating sport, which develops skill and character, encircles the globe. However far one may travel one is sure to encounter frequently the rifle club idea. The interest is not merely local or national, but international. The small bore (22 calibre) rifle is used, as best adapted to short range target shooting purposes.

Across the water—meaning both the Atlantic and the Pacific—this kind of rifle shooting has attained a remarkable and constantly increasing popularity in the different civilized countries, having as loyal a following in the Orient as in Europe. The Japanese have taken it up with the seriousness that might be expected from that nation. In the British isles there are now at least 5,000 rifle clubs—sporting organizations, not military—the membership figures reaching half a million. Switzerland has 3,600 shooting clubs, with a total membership of 214,000. Other continental countries, like Germany, France and Austria, have also shared largely in the results of this world-wide sporting movement, and throughout Europe in summer or winter, day or night, the crack of the 22 calibres is heard at the ranges. Beyond the equator conditions are the same. South Africa and Australia are equally interested in the sport, and the distance between their rifle ranges is short. Go down to that wonderful country, Argentina, and you will find there that rifle shooting is esteemed in the front rank among the national sports.

Here in our own country it is finding favor all the way from coast to coast. Four thousand lads in the high schools of New York city are now shooting enthusiastically under equally enthusiastic instruction. The Young Men's Christian Association in many places has made rifle shooting a part of the training which it gives the boys in the formative period of their lives. This has not been a difficult step, especially as a first class range can be installed for $150 and after the small initial expense has been provided can be made to do considerably more than pay its own way. Especially in the smaller towns the idea has developed and borne fruit.

In country communities it is usually very easy to secure, at hardly any cost, a suitable location for an outdoor range, and where, as is the case in most of such places, the opportunities of recreation are limited the young people in more than one instance have taken up the game almost as a matter of social self protection. We hear a good deal nowadays about "social engineering." The social engineer—the man who helps a community to regenerate itself—has learned that he can make valuable use in this direction by organizing a rifle club. But, of course, the real reason of the popularity of rifle shooting lies in its inherent attractiveness as a sport, pure and simple.

It is much easier to organize such a club than is generally supposed to be the case. This is illustrated by the following incident: Something like a year ago, on a Saturday afternoon, a company of young men were lounging at their club. The town afforded scant opportunity in the way of recreational amusement. There really seemed to be little else to do but idle and play cards. One of the young men at the card table finally tired of a listless game and said, "Come on, fellows; let's do some shooting." The shoot was pulled off in an open field behind a barn, with a target tacked to a fence which ran along the foot of a hill, and the half-dozen competitors took turns using the only two rifles available.

These young men made a discovery. They discovered the fun of rifle shooting, its possibilities as an amusement, a recreation, a sport. That Saturday's extemporized contest was the beginning of a rifle club which now numbers 400 members.

Eventually every town in the country will have its rifle club—in many towns, indeed, there will be several clubs, representing the different fraternal organizations and similar bodies. For rifle shooting makes an appeal to virile, red blooded men, and such are its peculiar characteristics that no other sport can be substituted for it.

Shooting is not confined to persons who have more leisure than they know what to do with, as those who cannot use the range in the daytime can do so in the evening. A simple illuminating device solves the problem, and artificial light is no hindrance to good marksmanship. The workers in the stores, shops and offices, therefore, are not excluded from this alluring pastime, which is another reason for its growing popularity. Rifle shooting, moreover, is possible at all seasons of the year, for even an outdoor range can be protected in winter so that its use need not be interrupted.

One of its principal advantages as a sport is the fact that by the employment of a system of handicapping the beginner competes on equal terms with the expert, though everybody gets full credit for his proficiency, a thing which is difficult to manage in other sports.

Rifle shooting does not call for physical strength or prowess like athletic sports. But it does demand mental and physical control in marked degree and develops these qualities; hence its great value to boys and young men. Learning to hold a rifle without letting it wabble and to pull the trigger without jerking it means self-discipline. It is discipline in itself. Rifle shooting requires a great deal of practice all the year around. This develops will power, determination and stick-to-it-iveness. It also more than almost any other sport develops concentration, self-control and "cold nerve." Many are the matches where victory or defeat depends on the man shooting, and he must be able to keep his hand steady and his judgment cool under the hard strain of an exciting competition. There is more individual work in this sport than in any other. In baseball or football it is teamwork that counts. One man may have an off day and not make much difference to the team, but this is not true in shooting. Rifle practice develops clean living and temperance. The rifleman has to say goodbye to bad habits if he has them.

The old idea that it is dangerous to let San Johnny have a rifle is fast disappearing. Once every mother firmly believed that Johnny, if he were allowed to handle firearms, would shoot himself or somebody else, perhaps with "the gun that wasn't loaded." The newspapers every little while print accounts of such accidents. But that is an argument in favor of organized rifle shooting, not against it. How do firearms accidents usually occur? Through the carelessness of somebody who does not know how to handle firearms, somebody who has had no instruction and training in their care and use. Johnny may be forbidden to have a rifle, but he is allowed to go camping with other boys. Somebody sneaks a cheap firearm into camp. None of them know how it should be used, and one after the other proceeds to "fool with it." Then the accident.

A small bore rifle club usually starts with one man. This man owns a rifle, and, though he enjoys shooting for its own sake, he feels that there would be much more pleasure and profit in it if he could get some other riflemen together and thus provide for all the zest of competition. Or this prime mover may be the good citizen who sees in the establishment of a rifle club a means of helping the boys or of supplying a need in the general social life of the community. The purpose behind the project may also be incident to the development of one or more of the existing local organizations, like a fraternal order, the grange, the Y. M. C. A., the churches. Reasons for starting a rifle club thus extend all the way from the sheer fun that shooting affords to the good it may do the town and to the individuals in it. You yourself may see an opportunity for a gun club in your community.

You can start a good rifle club with as few as two dozen members, but the interest will be greater and the financing easier if you can get fifty. That is not difficult. There are probably several dozen persons scattered around your locality who like to shoot, even though you yourself know but a few. You have only to bring them together. And even if there are not many shooters every small town and city neighborhood has fifty young people who will like shooting when they get acquainted with it. You can find that many in your town. It is only necessary to put the proposition before them in an interesting way and bring them together for organization. When you issue the invitation to the first meeting be sure to extend it to everybody—men and women, boys and girls, old and young, rich and poor. The more people brought out the better the club will start off. Put the proposition on a platform of neighborhood pride and court newspaper publicity.

Finance, organization and management of the club are simple enough if one keeps in mind certain principles that bring success. To provide money for ranges, rent and equipment the club usually issues bonds in small denominations and should have little difficulty in selling them to members. These bonds carry interest at 5 or 6 per cent and are to be bought back by the club as funds accumulate. With good management, providing constant interest for the members by matches and other events, it is a simple matter to have a club out of debt in a year with fine quarters and equipment. With a fairly large membership the difficulties of raising capital and maintaining an income are relatively small. Let us suppose that you have secured fifty members at the start (not a large number to get together in a small town or a city neighborhood). Fifty $5 bonds will provide a working capital of $250, and these can be easily sold to members.

In addition to capital a club must have an income to meet its current working expenses. Heretofore under the system on which clubs have been managed practically the only source of income has been the members' subscriptions. The effect of this system is to impose an equal expense on all members irrespective of the amount of shooting they do, and this expense has been such as to deter the less well to do members of the community from joining the club. A far more preferable system is to impose a light annual subscription and to derive the greatest source of income from the sale of ammunition used in the club to the members at a profit. This can be done without unduly adding to the cost of shooting and is more equitable, inasmuch as the member who does the most shooting and thereby uses the club facilities the most contributes the most toward the club's

expenses.

At a conservative estimate the average member will shoot 2,000 shots a year. With fifty members the club will consume 100,000 rounds. This will cost the members 50 cents per hundred, while the club will derive a net profit of $250 a year. These figures are very conservative and with an economical management will go a long way toward covering expenses and provide for taking up bonds. The sale of old copper and lead, special matches and other sources of income will suggest themselves to an energetic management.

If the proposed system of financing is adopted an annual subscription of $2.50, collected by half yearly or quarterly installments, should suffice.

A small bore rifle of good design and construction is as effective as any for target shooting up to 100 yards. In designing a range, therefore, you are not necessarily limited to seventy-five feet. In fact, ranges which admit of shooting at 50 and 100 yards, afford more variety and are on many grounds preferable. While, however, seventy-five foot ranges can often be built in some existing building at relatively little cost, longer distances mean outdoor shooting and specially constructed ranges for making such shooting possible at all seasons. For this reason, though clubs are strongly advised to make such arrangements at the beginning that they can eventually provide sufficient target accommodation for a large membership and expand their range to 100 yards, many will prefer to start with an indoor range of seventy-five feet or less, for, be it observed, very good practice can be had on a range as short as forty feet. Seventy-five feet is generally recognized as the standard distance for indoor ranges.

Though in a sparsely populated country it is often a simple matter to improvise an outdoor rifle range suitable for .22 ammunition, improvised ranges almost invariably lack that comfort and convenience so essential to the permanent prosperity of a rifle club and, of course, can only be used for a few months in the year. The fact is that while the present clubs consist mainly of enthusiasts prepared to submit to almost any inconveniences in the pursuit of their hobby, the generality of mankind neither possesses exceptional enthusiasm for anything nor can be induced for very long to tolerate even a moderate amount of discomfort and inconvenience. Yet it is mainly upon its success in attracting these that the future development of the rifle club movement depends.

Consequently the first consideration is the choice of a range site upon which shooting can be conducted with due regard to the safety of the public and which is conveniently accessible and served if possible by train or trolley car. The ground should be inexpensive, with pleasant surroundings, and, if possible, should have such natural features as would dispense with the erection of large, costly butts and firing points.

To give variety to the shooting the site should be wide enough to admit of firing at three butts—25 yards, 50 yards and 100 yards distant—simultaneously. Each butt must be large enough to accommodate an ample number of targets. Members do not like waiting, and, as the earning capacity of the range upon which the income of the club is largely dependent is exactly proportioned to the number of targets multiplied by the number of hours in which they are available for use, target accommodation sufficient for at least 10 per cent. of the club to shoot at one time will never be found too much nor add materially to the cost of the range.

Target shooters have not, as a rule, too much spare time during daylight even in summer and none in winter. While in summer baseball, trips to the woods, etc., constitute counter attractions, in winter the want of something with which to employ the idle hour is often strongly felt; hence the club will be wise that constructs its range so as to permit shooting by night as well as by day and in winter as well as in summer. This implies illuminated targets and a sheltered firing point, of which at least a portion can be warmed in winter. The whole firing point should be roofed so as to afford shelter from sun and wet, but as the attendance of members is usually less in winter than summer it will not be necessary entirely to enclose the whole, but a portion sufficient to allow of say 5 per cent. of the members shooting at one time should be so constructed that it can be warmed, and the inclosing medium should be removable in summer.

Something in the nature of a clubhouse or a pavilion is desirable. The most successful club is generally that which, while steadily prosecuting its primary objects, does not entirely ignore the social aspect. For this reason it is impossible to emphasize too strongly the desirability of a comfortable, attractive pavilion in conjunction with a comfortable, pleasant and easily accessible range.

In addition to butts and clubhouse the club should provide a few club rifles and telescopes for the general use of members. A small charge of say 5 cents per day for the loan of these will provide a fund which will eventually pay their original cost and subsequent repairs and renewals.

One of the most important items of successful club management is handicapping. Nature has failed to endow us all with equal ability, and no amount of effort on the part of some men will enable them to equal the performance of others in all kinds of sports. This is the case in rifle shooting, although steady, careful practice will work wonders with many of those who at first think they can never become good shots. Consequently to make it possible for these to compete with any hope of success it is necessary to establish equality artificially. This may be accomplished by a process known as handicapping.

With the decimal system of scoring with ten points as the highest value of a hit, a good method of allotting handicaps is to regard the member's ability as expressed by the average value per hit of his shots and allot him the difference between this average and ten as handicap per shot, multiplying this handicap by the number of shots in the competition. For example, if A in a few targets scores 282 points in thirty shots, the average value per shot is 9.4. This is A's figure of ability, and his handicap will be 0.6 per shot, or six points in a ten shot competition and eighteen in a thirty shot competition. An absolute novice should average between six and seven per shot, but usually improves very rapidly, and it is not safe to award him more than 1.5 per shot, or fifteen points in ten shots, to start with.

A shooting program which has proved successful in inducing about 10 per cent. of one club to shoot every week for nine years might be adopted with advantage. The basis of this is a weekly handicap sweepstakes in which the entry fees, 10 cents per competitor, are divided in the ratio of one prize for about every five competitors. Assuming, for example, that there are twenty entries in any week the entry fee would provide first, second, third and fourth prizes, value, $1, 50 cents, 30 cents and 20 cents. Club vouchers for these amounts are given to the respective winners, and at the end of each year the amount due to each member on his accumulated vouchers is used to purchase a more or less substantial prize to serve as a memento of his prowess. The weekly handicap, the round robin tournament and the club champion matches are other suggestions for a varied shooting program which will foster interest among the club members.

Capital sport for holidays or when a good number of members are present is a team shoot at breakable clay disks two inches in diameter and colored white at 100 yards. Several teams, say, of four men each, are selected and drawn to shoot in pairs. The team breaking all its opponents' disks first wins, the losing team is knocked out and the last team in wins the match. This is not only exciting fun, but splendid practice, and affords interest for spectators. The latter is important, as an ordinary target match is not attractive to a gallery. It is otherwise when the progress of the match is made visible by the breaking of the targets.

Competitions imply prizes and prizes cost money. A very few club funds will admit of devoting more than a very nominal sum to this purpose. Fortunately large sums are unnecessary, and an entry fee of 5 or 10 cents will generally provide a fund out of which a few inexpensive prizes, more as mementoes of the event than as rewards, can be awarded, and these should be sufficient. If money and valuable prizes are shot for the crack marksmen are apt to degenerate into what they call "pot hunters" in England—that is, experts who seldom shoot unless there is a rich stake to be won. These are objectionable, not only as opposed to the principles of amateur sport, but because such people deter others from competing. But that danger can be easily obviated. Skill and democracy are the keynotes as rifle shooting is organized today. Prizes are kept down to inexpensive trinkets. In England the standard prize seems to be a silver spoon, worth perhaps a dollar. In cases where wealthy men have offered competition among clubs the riflemen have said that they would much rather have improved ranges and facilities for practice.

Special matches, particularly shoulder to shoulder matches with neighboring clubs, are interesting and furnish an indirect motive for practice, inasmuch as the honor of shooting for one's club is generally coveted. Telegraphic and mail matches are a somewhat less interesting substitute for shoulder to shoulder matches.

Match teams are usually selected and controlled by the club captain, who should be elected annually. Unselfish enthusiasm and a suave temperament are more essential qualifications in a captain than great skill in shooting. Indeed, it is on many grounds preferable that the captain himself should not shoot in matches. In selecting a team he should give preference to consistent shots rather than to those who are in the habit of alternating more brilliant performances with bad breaks, and when meeting weak opponents should take the opportunity of encouraging the more promising of his improving members by including them in his team.

Your club should be conducted for all classes and give everybody ample scope, according to his skill. The women and girls can give tone to the club by their presence, even though they are on the range but one night a week. They are splendid organizers, too, and the club that has their co-operation and interest is fortunate.

Women and girls now participate in bowling everywhere, and rifle shooting calls for far less physical exertion and undoubtedly gives greater scope for skill based on good nerves and good thinking. Women's work in sewing and similar feminine occupations makes their eyes truer than those of most men. With a little practice they learn to shoot very well. In the New York high schools many of the girls qualify as "marksmen." Make your appeal remembering that women are proud of their achievements as women. Man is individualistic. What men as a sex are doing in the world doesn't interest him very keenly because he has pride chiefly in what one man is doing, and that is himself, or what a group of fellows do who make up his crowd. But women will join the organization as women and work for it on that basis.

A good rifle club should be something more than an organization for the benefit of its members alone. It can be made a very fine influence in its community, an encouragement to clean living and the abandonment of bad habits, the best possible training for both the body and mind, a center for men and women, boys and girls, an outlet for energies that might not be expended so healthily if it were not in existence and something upon which the community can be united on a basis of community spirit.

I foresee the rapid continued spread of the rifle club idea in America.

[Concluded next week.]

SUGGESTIONS IN FRACTURE TREATMENT.

Most people, even veterinarians, are of the opinion that a broken bone should be set immediately, or at least as soon as possible,—and that is the greatest mistake that can be made.

The fact is, a broken bone should be left alone for several days, except for loosely tieing it with a little absorbent cotton (after cleaning it with an antiseptic, when there is an open wound), and then put on a few splints, and if it is a leg, put it on a light board to hold it securely in place, so that the ragged edges of the fracture cannot irritate the tissue surrounding the break.

The reason is, that healing process, i. e., the formation of "callus," will not start for about a week, because the field has to be cleared first, before the mending-process begins.

The bone is nothing but tissue, filled with lime—and the new material which grows between the broken ends is at first soft, and slowly hardens, as it fills up with lime. Therefore, the dog (or other animal) should be fed such materials with their regular meals, which contain the necessary cement to mend the break.

Then there is the swelling to be reckoned with. Should the bone be "set" before the swelling is complete, the bandages must be put on very loose, or the pain may be so frightful that the animal will try to get it off, and is likely to cause more harm. Besides, when tied too tight, the blood circulation is cut off and gangrene will result.

Another blunder may be made by bandaging the break when the swelling is at its height, and that later, when the swelling goes down, the bandages are too loose and give not sufficient support, so that the ragged edges of the bone will injure the surrounding tissue. The best method is to make a temporary bandage first, wait three or four days and then set the bone, and after another three or four days renew the bandage after examining the fracture carefully.

In compound fractures, surgical aid may be necessary, and the greatest precaution has to be taken to keep the wound clean. The easiest obtained disinfectant is tincture of iodine; some fanciers prefer succus calendulae and have it always on hand.

Should the break show that it has started to knit, but not smooth and right in every way, it has to be reset, which causes no pain, because the tissue-building has not proceeded far enough to be hard; it has not absorbed sufficient lime.

After the second bandaging, the mending process will rapidly proceed; cases are not unusual where the break healed perfectly within two weeks.

Care should be taken in everything, and the animal watched if it tries to bite at the bandages, which is a sure sign that it is tied wrong, either too loose, when the ragged edges will injure the surrounding tissue, or too tight, so that the blood-circulation is cut off, and gangrene is likely to set in.

As a rule, the break has healed perfectly within three weeks, but this depends largely on the vitality and age of the animal.

DOINGS IN DOGDOM.

W. E. Mason, of Southport, England, editor and publisher of the Collie Folio, and one of the most prominent collie breeders in England, will be superintendent of the Panama-Pacific International Dog Show next year. Mr. Mason has an international reputation as a judge, breeder and exhibitor of collies, having brought such dogs to this country as Southport Student, Southport Sample, Valverdie Sapphire and Champion Anfield Model, the greatest collie of all time.

* * *

Mr. Mason will bring a dog of every known breed to the show. He has written a book on dogs, every known breed being mentioned. There will be a million copies published and placed on sale at the exposition, so it is reported.

* * *

Mr. James Mortimer, for many years superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York, has been invited to superintend the Golden Gate Kennel Club dog show next year.

* * *

The recently organized Peninsula Kennel Club will hold a one day show, under A. K. C. rules, on the Burlingame polo grounds, September 19. Local talent will judge the various breeds.

* * *

Entries close for the Fresno show, Sunday, September 20.

* * *

Premium lists are out for the Oakland show.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

THE FARM

CARE OF YOUNG CHICKS.

By H. L. Kempster.

During the first two days of the chick's life it should rest and be kept warm. It is better without having food until it is forty-eight hors old. Then the following mixture should be fed in dry litter and also in a shallow tray: Three parts finely cracked wheat, three parts finely cracked corn, one part steel cut oats. Keep some of this in the litter all the time.

Chicks should have access to a clean drinking fountain which should be so constructed that they cannot get themselves wet. It is also desirable to give them access to sour skim milk or buttermilk. Twice daily the chicks should receive rolled oats or the following mixture: Three parts bread crumbs, three parts corn bread, one part boiled egg. This mixture may be fed dry or it may be moistened with sour milk. A very small amount of charcoal and finely cut green food should also be fed.

Continue the mixture of wheat, corn and oats until the chicks are four weeks old, changing gradually from the finer to more coarsely ground feed. Keep the following mixture in a box where chicks may run to it at all times: Thirty parts wheat bran, thirty parts corn meal, thirty parts wheat middlings, ten parts beef scrap, sifted fine, and one part bone meal.

Keep fine charcoal and grit where chicks may have free access to it. Feed four times daily. Continue the green feed and give the chicks milk. It may be advisable to feed a wet mash once a day at 4 p. m. Feed only what the chicks will eat up clean before going to roost. Change gradually from chick food to cracked corn and wheat. Chickens that are not yarded should be fed corn and wheat in litter as a scratch food and should also have access to a dry mash in a hopper where they can help themselves.

Raise chickens with the simplest rations possible. Clean food, consisting of cracked and ground grain; animal food, such as sour milk, buttermilk, commercial meat scrap and bone meal; clean water, plenty of shade, comfortable and dry quarters, freedom from lice and access to clean fresh earth are essentials for successful brooding.

There has been considerable discussion regarding the possibility of a shortage of sugar beet seed for next year owing to the war. A greater proportion of the seed comes from Germany and it may be a difficult matter to obtain a new supply for next season. However there is little danger of a great shortage for our 1915 crop. Each Colorado factory has a certain surplus of seeds held over from last spring because the acreage was short and not so much replanting had to be done. The German seed dealers have their field work done by women and the fighting thus far is a long distance from the beet districts. It is likely that they will be able to supply the trade.

THE DAIRY SIRE.

The selection of the herd bull is of the greatest importance because he is at least half the herd from the breeding standpoint. His influence on the characteristics of every calf born in the herd is as great as that of the dam of the calf, and ifhe is a pure bred animal used on grade cows his influence will be more than half because his transmitting powers in breed characteristics will be stronger. No bull whose dam and paternal grand dam were not capable of producing 300 pounds of butter fat in 365 days should be used for breeding purposes.

HANDY ESTIMATES.

To find the number of gallons of water in a cistern or tank:

If rectangular, multiply the three dimensions, in feet, together and multiply the result by 7½.

If cyliudrical, multiply the square of the radius of the base by 3.1416 and that result by 7½.

To find the number of bushels in a bin:

Multiply the three dimensions, in feet, together and divide the result by 1¼.

To find the number of bushels of shelled corn equivalent to a given number of bushels of corn in the ear:

Divide the number of bushels of corn in the ear by 2.

To find the converse of the above estimates, reverse the process.

In measuring grain, seeds, or small fruits, the measure must be stricken (even full).

In measuring corn in the ear, coarse vegetables or large fruits, the measure should be heaped about six inches.

The standard gallon of the U. S. contains 231 cubic inches, and holds a fraction over 8 1-3 pounds of distilled water.

The standard bushel of the United States is the Winchester bushel and contains 2,150.42 cubic inches.

"DON'TS" FOR SWINEMEN.

Don't select brood sows from "twin" litters.

Don't have fat, lazy sows; make them exercise. Keep their appetites well "whetted."

Don't feed the brood sow too much corn.

Don't forget to provide dry, warm, well-ventilated hog houses.

The colony house is cheap and efficient in case none other is available.

Don't overfeed at farrowing time.

Don't fatten pigs; keep them growing.

Don't fail to provide green forage for pigs. Alfalfa, rape, clover, or rye make first-class pasturage for swine.

Don't let pigs drink from mud holes and stagnant pools. Provide pure, clean drinking water for them at all times.

Keep floors, troughs and bedding clean. Disinfect occasionally. Dip to prevent lice; vaccinate to prevent cholera; place worm killing mixtures within easy access at all times. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.—James G. Fuller, Agricultural Experiment Station, The University of Wisconsin.

As your chickens grow old re, remember that they need more feed. The amount required to produce a pound of gain increases as the birds grow older. Increase the amount of feed each week so that they will have enough. If you go around the last thing before dark with a pail of feed throw a little in each coop, and you will soon know whether or not they have had enough.

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HORSE NOTES.

The colt should be handled while running with the dam.

It is a great mistake not to halter-break the colt while it is a suckling.

Have a halter made of soft, strong leather to fit the colt's head.

Have it made so it can be let out by buckles, to fit the colt until it is two years old.

A little sugar will go a long way as an aid in teaching the youngster to lead, and in overcoming its resistance to being handled.

Let the colt wear its little halter through the day, but remove it at night to prevent the possibility of getting its feet caught in it.

Don't expect to get a high-class road horse from a mare with draft blood.

The mares with draft blood are too coarse to give quality to the colt, no matter what the sire is.

It is a waste of time and money to breed colts unless the inheritance on both the sire's and the dam's side will blend

There is profit in raising mules, but the right kind of mares must be selected for that.

Mules are hardy and almost immune to disease.

Colts should be castrated when they become troublesome.

Leaving a colt entire as long as possible will tend to the development of a better neck and forward part.

Wet the feet of the road and saddle horses every day. Just a dip in a pail of water will do wonders.—Farm Journal.

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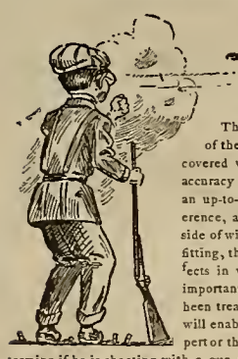
GUNCRAFT

By W. A. Bruette



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PHOENIX

ARIZONA STATE FAIR

November 9-10-11-12-13-14, 1914

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 1st.

Daily Racing Summary:

MONDAY

2:03 Pace (Board of Trade Special)	$1,000
2:07 Pace	2,000
2:09 Trot	2,000
2:25 Trot (Ariz.)	1,000

TUESDAY

2:15 Pace	$2,000
2:16 Trot (Copper Stake)	2,000
2-yr. Pace (Ariz.)	500
2-yr. Trot (Ariz.)	500

WEDNESDAY

2:04 Pace	$2,000
2:07 Trot	2,000
3-yr. Pace (Ariz.)	600
3-yr. Trot (Ariz.)	600

THURSDAY

Auto Day	$5,000

In Prizes.

FRIDAY

2:10 Pace (Copper Queen Stake)	$2,000
2:12 Trot (C. & A. Stake)	2,000
2:18 Trot (Ariz.)	1,000
3-Yr. Pace (Board of Trade Special)	500

(Open to All)

SATURDAY

F. F. A. Pace	$2,000
F. F. A. Trot	2,000
2:20 Pace (Ariz.)	1,000

OPEN PURSES

Trots

2:16	$2,000
2:12	2,000
2:09	2,000
2:07	2,000
F. F. All	2,000

Paces

2:15	$2,000
2:10	2,000
2:07	2,000
2:04	2,000
2:03 (Special)	1,000
F. F. All	2,000
3-yr. Pace (Special)	500

$50.00 allowed as shipping expenses to all trotters having a record of 2:08 or better by Nov. 9, 1914, that start in the 2:07 and F. F. All trots or either of them, same allowance made for pacers having a record of 2:06 or better by Nov. 9, 1914, that start in one or more of the 2:03, 2:04, or F. F. All paces.

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PARKER BROS. desire to announce that they have recently issued a pamphlet on small bore shot guns entitled

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If interested in the coming gun for game shooting write for one of these booklets, which will be sent free, addressing

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for one of the best Clubs in San Joaquin Valley on S. P. R. R. 129 miles from San Francisco. Club is being reorganized; all local members out. A limited number of memberships are now open, which must be filled at once. If interested write A. C. Hayes, 24 W. Santa Clara St , San Jose, Cal.

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LONG RUNS

Twenty-eight shooters in fifteen States won forty-four HERCULES CENTURY TROPHIES with runs of 100 to 267 straight, shooting HERCULES INFALLIBLE and E. C.

Following is a list of those who have received Hercules Century trophies:

Name.	Address.	Runs.
Arie, Mark	Thomasboro, Ill.	106-105
Clark, Homer	Alton, Ill.	174
Couts, J. F. Jr.	San Diego, Cal.	114-190
Crosby, W. R.	O'Fallon, Ill.	162-143-193-158
Fetherston, L. M.	Chicago, Ill.	110
Freeman, H. D.	Atlanta, Georgia	130
Fuller, F. G.	Mukwonago, Wis.	128
Graper, F. A.	Custer Park, Ill.	147
Heikes, R. O.	Dayton, Ohio	152
Holt, E. R.	Montgomery, Ala.	126-105
Hummel, Chas.	La Porte City, Iowa	125
Huntley, S. A.	Vancouver, Wash.	100-105-114-187-228-267
Jahn, J. R.	Davenport, Iowa	108-148
Kennicott, H.	Evanston, Ill.	143-103
Leahy, D. T.	New York City, N. Y.	101
Little, E. C.	Cadsden, Ala.	110
Livingston, John	Springville, Ala.	113
Lyon, George	Durham, N. C.	136
Mills, H. S.	Salt Lake City, Utah	119
Morgan, R. D.	Baltimore, Md.	140
OBrien, Pete	Portland, Oregon	101
Poston, H. E.	San Francisco, Cal.	137
Powers, Henry	Atlantic City, N. J.	116
Ridley, William	What Cheer, Iowa	145-115-122
Schmitz, J. A.	Storm Lake, Iowa	104
Sharp, Dr John F.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	134
Spotts, R. L.	New York City, N. Y	102
Spencer, C. G.	St. Louis, Mo.	133-153

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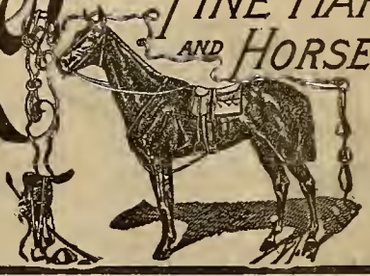

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WON WITH
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Winchester loaded shells and shotguns were conspicuous winners at the big shoot of the Dominion of Canada Trap shooting Association, held recently. Some of the important events in which Winchester shooting superiority was shown, were:

Grand Canadian Handicap: Won by S. G. Vance, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 91x100 and 24 and 23 on shootoff.

Brewers' and Malsters' Cup: Won by W. Barnes, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 25x25, and 25 straight on shootoff.

High Professional Average: J. R. Taylor, with a Winchester repeating shotguns and Winchester loaded shells. Score, 289x300.

Eight-Man Team Championship of Canada: Won by Stanley Gun Club Team. Score, 186x200. Six of the eight members of the team shot Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

Five-Man Team Championship of Toronto: Won by the Stanley Gun Club No. 1 Team of Toronto. Score, 233x250. Four of the five members of the team shot Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

The Earl Grey Cup: Won by Walter T. Ely, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 290x300.

Long-Run Trophy: Won by W. Barnes of Hamilton, 76 straight made with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

High Amateur Average: W. T. Ely, first; score, 290x300. A. E. Millington, second; score, 287x300. M. Fletcher, third; score, 286x300. All using Winchester loaded shells.

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A Real Boy and a Remington

MANY American boys have learned to shoot better than some of the famous grown-up marksmen whose names are household words. A few of these alert youngsters are Bloice Bowen of Colorado, Robert McGivern of Montana, James Colvin Francis of Missouri, Sergeant Otto Reynolds of California—all winning fame with their victories and having a good time doing it.

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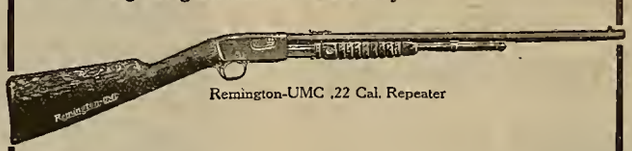

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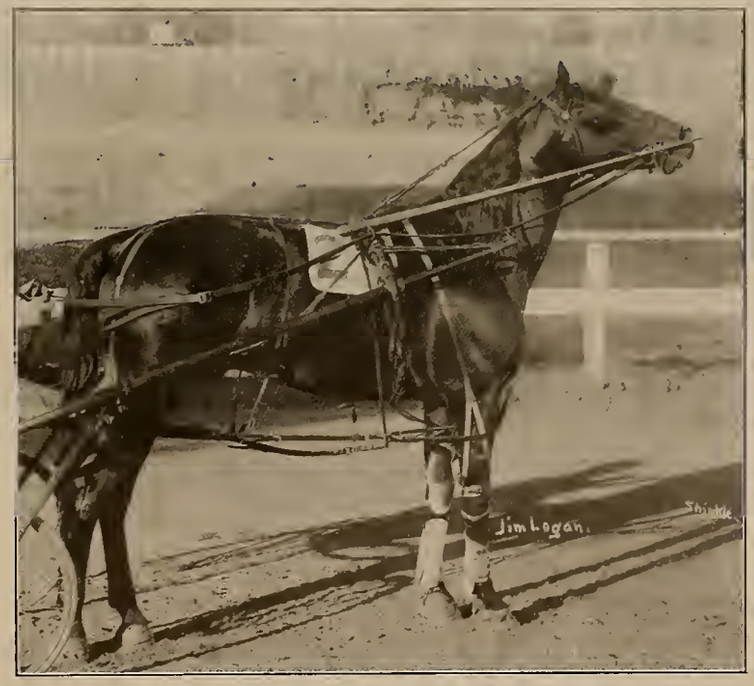

JIM LOGAN 2:01¾, at Woodland, Sept. 10, 1914.
Owned by J. Elmo Montgomery, Davis, Cal.

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THE NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP AT DOUBLE TARGETS. Score 90 x 100.
Mr. Henderson shot 3 drams SCHULTZE.

THE PRELIMINARY HANDICAP won by C. F. RIFFE. Score 96 x 100 from 17 yds.
Mr. Riffe shot 3 drams DUPONT.

THE SHOOT FOR SHOOTERS. W. S. BEHM (tie) 99 x 100.

Mr. Behm shot 3⅛ drams SCHULTZE.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP won by TONY PRIOR of San Francisco
Score 97 x 100 at 20 yds.

Mr. Prior shot DUPONT.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP TIES.

Tie for second third trophy in the Grand American:

A. C. BLAIR — 97 x 100 from 16 yards.

Mr. Blair won third trophy shooting DUPONT.

Tie for fourth and fifth trophy in the Grand American:

M. P. GENTRY HILLMAN,	96 x 100	from	18 yds.	Shooting	DUPONT
DR. J. D. PARKER,	96 x 100	"	18 "	"	SCHULTZE
A. G. FLICKENGER,	96 x 100	"	16 "	"	DUPONT

Mr. Hillman won fourth trophy.

PRELIMINARY HANDICAP TIES.

Winner of second trophy in the Preliminary Handicap:
A. R. CHEZIK — 96 x 100 from 19 yds.
Mr. Chezik shot DUPONT.

Ties for third high score:

GEO. GRUBB	95 x 100	from	17 yds.	Shooting	DUPONT.
H. W. WIHLON	95 x 100	"	20 "	"	"
W. A. WIEDEBUSCH	95 x 100	"	20 "	"	"
C. E. DEMITT	95 x 100	"	16 "	"	"

Ties for fourth high score:

C. B. HOMER	94 x 100	from	19 yds.	Shooting	DUPONT.
JOE GRAY	94 x 100	"	17 "	"	"
J. A. BLUNT	94 x 100	"	19 "	"	"
H. A. WILLIAMS	94 x 100	"	19 "	"	"

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Dam of Strathboule 2:13½, Pavana (Timed in race 2:08¼), etc.

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STANFORD McKINNEY 45173 by McKINNEY 8818 out of PALAVENA by PALO ALTO 2:08¼,
Sire of Kinnesham 2:13½, Pavana (Timed in race 2:08¼), etc.

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Turf and Sporting Authority on the Pacific Coast.

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Ferndale—September 7th to 11th.
Sacramento (State Fair)—September 12th to 19th.
Pleasanton—September 24th to 26th.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Hartford (Connecticut Fair)	Sept. 7-12
Detroit (Michigan State Fair)	Sept. 14-19
Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

MUCH HAS BEEN written of late about the incompetency of officials in the judges' stand, both in the West and in the East. But there are other departments of the racing business in which the most glaring errors of judgment occur. The timers' stand in many instances has been occupied by men who seem to have no idea of the duties required of them; it is a very simple matter for any one who has had any experience in timing horses, to time a mile heat, and still simpler to write the result down on a printed slip furnished for that purpose. Full directions are given as to how the time should be taken from the pole horse and how the different quarters should be recorded and reported at the finish. It seems almost incredible that three men should be unable to get the time correctly within a second or two, especially when full instructions are given them and also when the penalties for breaking the rules in regard to timing horses are plainly set forth in the rules. All horses should be treated alike and if a horse trots or paces faster than his record why should not the correct time be announced? There are always two sides to every case and while it may work a hardship on an owner to get his horse out of the 2:10 class it also works a hardship on horses that cannot trot faster than 2:10 to keep him in it.

The duties of the starter are clearly defined in the rules, but many of them are so fond of posing in the limelight that they are not content to perform their duties but wish to run the whole show to suit themselves. Many complications in racing matters on this Coast have been entirely due to officious interference by the starter in matters which in no way came under the province of his duties. A notable case was one in which a valuable stake was taken away from the winner in a close finish where the starter called the numbers of the horses as they passed the post. Nowhere in the rules is the starter given this privilege, as it is entirely a matter for the judges to determine which horse finishes first. The rule which required the starter to leave the stand except when actually engaged in starting was a good one, and should never have been changed. However, the parent associations modified the rule so that the starter could watch the timers and report any infringement of the timing rules or suppression of time. How many such cases have been reported by starters on this Coast?

Many secretaries could gain knowledge and experience from the perusal of a book of rules, which tells them what their duties are and how they should be performed. It is not exaggerating to say that during the last twenty years on the Pacific Coast there has scarcely been a meeting given at which the secretary advertising it lived up to the rules and enforced them. Ambiguous conditions, lack of notices of all kinds, discrimination between different owners as to the number of entries allowed, are a few of the derelictions which can be charged up to the account of the secretaries, who in their endeavors to get a sufficiently large entry list to pay the purses offered strain the rules in all kinds of ways.

If a man wishes to order a suit of clothes he employs a tailor and not a shoemaker; but in the selection of a Clerk of the Course it is generally the shoemaker who gets the job. The clerk is simply what his title implies and he should perform his duties and comply with the rules laid down to fit his case. However, scarcely a meeting passes, where an incompetent clerk is employed, but what the association loses more money through his errors than would employ an expert in his place.

The race tracks devoted to running races employ skilled and competent men in the judges' and timers' stands and in all clerical positions; the starter is employed to start horses and is kept in his proper place; and the service given is first class in every way. It is about time that the harness horse associations should profit by the example of the running tracks, and get satisfactory service by paying for it.

THE ORGANIZED OPPOSITION to the proposed Socialist Universal Eight Hour Law has the endorsement of nearly every newspaper of standing of California. The Sacramento Bee, one of the most important papers in the interior and acknowledged to be one of the greatest evening journals on the Pacific Coast, denounces the proposed bill editorially and advises its readers to vote against it at the November election. The Bee is a strong advocate of the rights of the laboring man and if its editors felt that the proposed bill would work a benefit to that vast element of the State's population, it is reasonable to suppose they would fight for the passage of the measure.

In a recent issue the Bee says editorially:

"Theoretically and as a gift from Eutopia, an Universal Eight-Hour Law would be a splendid thing.

"So would the international reign of Socialism. But in this work-a-day world, neither is practical at the present stage.

"If an eight-hour law and Socialism were in the saddle in this State today, it would not be long before the workers themselves would ask for the repeal of the one and the exile of the other.

"Thinking toilers do not favor the universal eight-hour law now. They know conditions are not ripe for it. They know it would do incalculable injury to business; that it would bankrupt many industries. And they feel that in the ultimate analysis the greatest sufferers would be the laboring classes themselves.

"The chances are that this Initiative Law will be defeated at the polls in November. It should be! It was not born of Union Labor, but of Socialism. If there are any Unionists for it, it will be found their unionism has become wedded to, and swallowed by, Socialism.

"On the other hand, probably the greater majority of the masses of Union Labor in California are opposed thereto, on the ground that while at the present time grossly unjust to the employer, it would be inimical also to the best interests of the employe."

What the editors say:

"The strict application of the proposed eight-hour law would ruin many ranchers and business concerns. While it might possibly help some of the day laborers, its killing effects on business would harm even the first beneficiaries in the long run"—Ramona Sentinel.

"The sweeping eight-hour law proposed by the Socialist organization in this and other States should be decisively defeated. It is sweeping in terms and ruinous in effect."—Ledger-Gazette, Lancaster.

"Let no law be enacted that will hinder any man from obtaining the reward of his industry. Fellow workmen, don't be fooled."—Submarine, Thermal.

"Should this law be enacted, it would prove dangerously destructive. The law is vicious and strikes a blow at the prosperity of California. Vote against it."—Hotel Gazette, San Francisco.

"The advocates of the universal eight-hour law have sent out a challenge to its opponents to prove that such legislation would result in injury to the State. Opponents need not exert themselves to reply. If the people of California make the blunder of forcing such a law upon the State, the result will soon furnish the answer, and it will be a sort the consumer will not like."—Chronicle, San Francisco.

"If by general consent except under certain conditions that require periods of longer labor, there were an eight-hour day everywhere the world would be as prosperous as happy; but take one State, saddle it suddenly with measures that cripple business and make its industries unable to compete with those of other States that are free from a similar business handicap, and then add to it a law like the proposed one, and you have conditions that repel outside capital while discouraging manufactories already located within the State."—Herald, Benicia.

"The proposed eight-hour labor law, to be submitted to the voters this fall, seems to be worthy of emphatic defeat."—News, Pasadena.

"The universal eight-hour law which goes on the ballot in the November election, and which is fathered and backed by the Sociallsts, is a vicious measure and should receive the opposition of every man and woman who believes in a square deal."—Messenger, Monrovia.

TWO HORSES FROM THE SAME STABLE.

We have never believed it was to the best interests of the sport to allow two horses from the same stable to start in a race. Of course we know it is done on the running turf, but the races there are dashes, and conditions are not the same as in trotting events. In a running race it is impossible to seriously interfere with a horse and escape a judge's eye. In a trotting race there are several methods of interference which are almost impossible to detect from a judges' stand.

The Grand Circuit stewards took a step forward when they adopted a rule requiring stablemates to be coupled in the betting and penalties, and if double-starters are to be allowed in the future we trust this rule will obtain.

But after watching the working of even this improvement for several weeks we see no reason to change our previous opinion. We still believe that it is wrong to allow one stable to start two horses in a race.

We have noticed in races where two horses are starting from the same stable that the one which finishes the farther back the first heat is used during the remainder of the race to protect the position of his stablemate. If one wins the first heat the other helps him to win the race, or if one finishes second the other helps him win second money. This gives the stable an advantage over any other starter.

It seems impossible to prevent "helping." Far better make it necessary for a driver to purchase help from someone else in the race than to get it free—The Horseman.

FARMERS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

The farmers' Protective League of California was organized on a permanent basis at a meeting of delegates from thirty counties held at League headquarters at Sacramento last Saturday.

In perfecting the organization, which will maintain headquarters at Sacramento, a complete set of officers was elected, as follows:

President—Frank B. McKevitt, Sacramento.
First vice-president—G. H. Hecke, Woodland, Cal.
Second vice-president—Mrs. Emily Hoppin, Yolo.
Directors—L. F. Graham, San Jose; George H. Cutter, Sacramento; C. C. Teague, Santa Paula; C. N. Hawkins, Hollister; K. S. Knowlton, Bakersfield; R. J. Cooper, Selma; James T. Boyer, Visalia; George W. Pierce, Davis; M. D. Wilder, Santa Cruz; J. W. Guiberson, Corcoran.

Two directors representing the upper Sacramento Valley are to be appointed.

Roy L. Allen of Hollister was appointed chairman of the important committee on Ways and Means, and the other committeemen are James T. Boyer, E. N. Richmond, G. H. Hecke and Geo. H. Cutter.

The League unanimously decided to oppose proposed laws as follows:

Amendment No. 3—The Universal Eight-Hour Bill.
Amendment No. 6—Water Commission Act.
Amendment No. 7—Single Tax or Local Taxation Exemption.
Amendment No. 45—One day rest in seven.

The Executive Committee, consisting of President McKevitt, Hecke and Cutter, was authorized to conduct a vigorous campaign against these propositions.

WAR'S RUMORS.

The modern newspaper standard of enterprise is to print things before they happen. The present war affords the finest possible opportunity to exercise that sort of enterprise, says the Breeders' Gazette. This is capitally illustrated by the repeated announcement that large orders for army horses have been placed in this country by one or another of the warring old-world nations. On our market page last week it was stated that no orders of this character had yet been recorded, but that a press dispatch of that date claimed that an Indiana firm had been commissioned to buy 15,000 horses for the French army. A telegram from this office failed to obtain confirmation of that report, and subsequent information supplies the basis of fact on which the Associated Press reporter enterprisingly built his fiction. Advices from Lafayette state that on August 24th they had cable inquiry as to the price at which they could furnish 15,000 artillery horses. Reply was made, but no order has yet been placed. Indeed, Messrs. Crouch are not willing to say whether they would be able to furnish the horses if ordered. The horses contemplated in the inquiry would weigh from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, and range from five to ten years old, mares and geldings. They express the opinion that if the war continues for any length of time many thousands of horses will be bought in this country. Immediately on the outbreak of the war a cable was received in Chicago from London, asking as to prices and possible supplies of troop horses, but no orders have yet resulted from the negotiations. The fact that such orders are imminent opens an easy door to the acceptance of reports that they have already been filled.

On the date of the entertainment of the Indoor Yacht Club for "Kiddies' Day" at the Park Stadium, Sunday, Sept. 27, the San Francisco Driving Club will give a banner race meeting.

NOTES AND NEWS

Hal Boy, as usual, Vancouver, B. C. And he goes well in the mud.

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Four two-year-olds by Colorado E. 2:04¾ have taken standard records this season.

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Capt. C. P. McCan of Forest Grove, Oregon, will send Tbe Bondsman and most of his other horses to the Old Glory Sale this winter in New York.

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Farmer Bunch has a fourteen months old colt at the Stockton track which has trotted a half in 1:12½ and a quarter in 36 seconds. This colt is by Dexter Derby, dam Daisy O. by Moses S.

◈ ◈ ◈

The three year old black colt Bon Cres by Bon Voyage, dam Kate Kopje by Cresceus, that took a trotting record of 2:10¼ at the meeting at Santa Rosa, is the property of J. J. Campbell of San Diego, Cal.

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The hay gelding Contention by Copa de Oro—Bonnie Ailse, at the recent matinee of the Los Angeles Driving Club paced a mile in 2:10½ in an attempt to beat 2:15¼, and then in a second attempt paced in 2:10 flat, thus making a 2:10 performer for his sire, Copa de Oro 52785.

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Glad Wren, winner at the Vancouver, B. C., meeting in a half mile heat pacing race, in which she took the first and third heats on a heavy track in 1:07 and 1:09, is a registered Morgan mare, being a daughter of the great Morgan show stallion, Jubilee de Jarnette 2:29¼.

◈ ◈ ◈

The exhibit of horses at the New York State Fair last week, as stated by The Horse World, was a credit to the Empire State. Three hundred and eighty-five horses, all hut a few owned in the State, were shown and the quality was such as to attract the favorable comment of all who are interested in this hranch of the animal world.

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The trotter, Worthy Prince 2:11¼, was reported sold at the Clarksburg, West Virginia, meeting for $10,000, W. R. Cox taking the stallion over. He is regarded as a good candidate for the fast classes next year and is a son of Prince McKinney (2) 2:29½, by McKinney, the dam of Worthy Prince being Nell Worthy 2:22, a great broodmare by Axworthy. And the price is encouraging.

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A strip of ribbon two inches wide and three miles in length will be used by the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in the hadges to be given the winners in the various classes. These are in addition to the $450,000 already set aside for livestock prizes and not including $227,000 to be given in purses at the two racing meets for harness horses.

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Catalogues are out for the George L. Warlow sale to be held at the Fresno Fair Grounds October 1st. Cora Wickersham, one of the greatest living broodmares in the United States, is catalogued to be sold at the Warlow sale, as well as four of her foals tbat are well staked and promising individuals. She has earned Mr. Warlow over $38,000 by foals that he sold and money that they won in races. She is now in foal to the Moko stallion, Black Hall 48645.

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Horse-buyers are reported to be astir in Kentucky and all through tbe West looking up horses and mules of the right stamp for the army and getting options on them in expectation that an unprecedented demand for all such animals will shortly set in, says the Horse World. Market experts express the opinion that the United States can supply two million horses and mules to the warring nations within a year if they will pay the price and come here to get them.

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Clara Mac, a hrown mare by Expressive Mac and Clara, with a record of 2:05¼, was purchased Tuesday of this week from W. W. Gallup by the Woodland Stock Farm. Gallup had the mare entered in Wednesday's 2:10 pace and the entry was transferred to the Woodland Stock Farm list. According to H. Dowling of the Woodland farm, Clara Mac is the best green pacer that has come out on the Coast this year. She won both of her races at Santa Rosa and Woodland very handily and on Sunday last paced a quarter in 29¾ seconds at the end of a fast mile.

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A well known Illinois firm of importers and hreeders of Percheron and other horses last week received a contract from the French Government to supply it with 15,000 horses at once at prices ranging from $175 to $200. These horses are required for military purposes and the minimum price exceeds that offered hy our Government, which is only $152.50 per head. Virginian and Canadian firms have also, we are informed, heen instructed to ohtain horses for the British Government. Altogether it is expected that upwards of 100,000 horses will be contracted for in this country by foreign governments in the immediate future.

An automobile writer in the "Rider and Driver" last week announced that the European war was being fought with motors. There is no question about this, but the war is also being fought with horses to a larger number than ever before in the history of the world. The "cavalry screen" is an expression used in the daily newspaper reports more frequently, perhaps, than any other, and another that has become a terror to the French is "the Uhlans are coming," which, of course, means mounted troops who make devastating raids in all directions, and have been especially active in harassing the allied forces. Brilliant deeds of the cavalry on both sides of the conflict are recorded in all the dispatches, and we also regret to learn that the mortality natural to the daring of such troops has heen appalling. The decimation of horses in Europe will, of course, mean that they must be replaced in America, and the news is already spreading about of demands for thousands of horses, which will undoubtedly make a tremendous boom for breeders, dealers and others interested.

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According to the dispatches in the daily papers, the Russian government is seizing all racing stables, regardless of value. This is a simple thing for the government, as one story relates that a string of race horses, valued by the owner at one hundred thousand dollars, was inventoried hy the Russian officials at five hundred dollars. Still, the Russians of the upper classes are immensely wealthy and it is not the financial loss so much as the horses themselves tbat troubles them. They have great estates that will not be devastated by the war as the damage so far has been outside Russian domain and it does not seem probable that the scene of battle will shift to Russian territory. Some predict a short war, other experts contend that it will last two or three years. Even should it last the longer term of years, the breeders of this country will not have too long to prepare for the big demand that is sure to come. The Russians have shown a marked partiality for American trotters, and so soon as the way is clear to replenish their breeding farms and racing stahles, they will place big orders for the best in this country, regardless of price. There will be no other country for them to look to even though they did not care particularly for American trotters, which fortunately they do. One American breeder complains that he was on the eve of closing a contract with a group of Russians for almost a quarter of a million dollars' worth of trotters when the war broke out. There is no question but that these Russians and many others will be in the market so soon as the war ceases. American breeders should now prepare for this demand that is sure to come.—Western Horseman.

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THE SUCCESSFUL BROOD-MARE.

As one-half of the elements which form the embryo of the foal come from the egg cell, it is evident that the success of every breeder of horse stock depends largely upon the kind of mares selected for brood purposes. This applies to breeders of all kinds of horse stock, whether bred for the track, road, family or farm use, or for heavy draft purposes, but more especially to those of track, road and carriage horses. An article written by A. E. Trowbridge of the University of Missouri on this subject was published in Colman's Rural World. It is as follows:

Market quotations continually impress us with the fact, that the "better grade of horses" and not the "common lots" are in demand. The selling price for good horses of all grades is such as to allow a good margin of profit for the producer. The particular emphasis laid upon "better grades" of horses "and the prices that they actually command is only another proof of wisdom in the selection and mating of mares and stallions of the better grade. The opportunity for the breeder to make a profitahle selection of mare for improvement is immeasurable. A glance at the class of mares which are sent to the stallion in almost any community furnishes ample proof of this fact.

Too many mares which have passed the prime of life and which are fit only for partial service on the farm are hred with the expectation that their offspring will help to pay for their keep. Other cases are very numerous in which the female, expected to produce offspring which will ultimately result in profit to the owner, is unable to perform very ordinary labor because of some hereditary unsoundness which renders her physically unequal to the task. On the other hand, we see many fine young mares being mated with the stallion or jack and, as would be expected, the class of men who practice such systems of horse husbandry are the men who realize both profit and pleasure from the business.

The question often arises as to just what sort of horses or mules it is best for the farmer to produce and what sort of mares should he used to produce this or that given type of horse or mule. This is a question which each man must settle in accordance with his environment. In settling this question he must realize fully that the market shows preference for certain classes of horses. In the State of Missouri we have a variety of types in our horses. This presents a prohlem in horse hreeding which if properly managed will maintain our State in the foremost rank as a producer of high-class horses and mules, hut if improperly managed will lead to disastrous results.

We have mares carrying a preponderance of American trotting horse blood, some of them conforming to the race-borse type and many which fill the qualifications of the American carriage horse. We have many mares of saddle horse, Morgan and thoroughbred lineage. Through some sections of the State is found a class of native mares which show the results of the draft sires and in almost every section we have mares of somewhat mixed breeding which are known by a variety of names on the market. The good mares of any of these classes may at present he utilized in the production of horses and mules, but as soon as the poorer ones of all classes have been discarded our capacity for horse and mule production will be on a higher level. Those men who contemplate breeding mares should consider the following qualifications, keeping in mind the old truth that "like produces like."

The earliest age at which mares should first produce foals is a question, but it is certain that to yield the greatest profit on the ordinary farm they should be bred as early as their development will warrant, which will vary usually from two to five years of age. Once started, these mares should be kept breeding regularly. Young mules and young geldings can be made to perform that particular farm work which would endanger the welfare of a mare in foal. Broodmares should be worked steadily, thereby obtaining sufficient exercise, an all-important factor in the production of healthy foals. It is too often the case that mares are not bred until they are too old for work. By starting early, the length of their period of usefulness as broodmares is increased, and some argue that they increase their ability to produce regularly.

Size is a powerful factor in the determination of the values of horse flesh in our present markets. Past experience, however, has proven that the mare of good size for the breed, with style and action, has been the most successful as a producer. It is not the ungainly, overgrown mare that produces the most serviceable horses, neither is it the dwarfed, anaemic specimen that perpetuates the good characteristics of her kind. Increase in size is one of the greatest needs of our lighter class of mares. This size can be secured only hy the most careful scrutiny of animals mated. In obtaining this qualification great care should be exercised that quality be not sacrificed. It is the mare of medium refinement, to the point of decreasing size and constitutional vigor, that are essential considerations in selecting broodmares.

In breeding mares having an hereditary unsoundness, we are inviting disaster, for the law that like produces like holds good in the majority of cases. Blemishes, the results of accidents, are not transmitted to the offspring. We should always be certain, however, that the blemishes are the result of accident, otherwise mares thus affected should be discarded as hroodmares. There are certain essentials of conformation for all classes of horses and mules, whether for saddle, for harness, or for hard labor. A head of sufficient width and features plainly outlined are evidence of intelligence and good disposition. A neck of good length showing a clean-cut windpipe with a clean throat-lath points toward good wind.

Sloping shoulders and sloping pasterns, associated with straight, well-set, strongly muscled legs and dense, tough feet are extremely essential to longevity or hard service. The back should be comparatively straight, strong, short, closely coupled, well muscled and support a deep chest of medium width, good deep ribs and flank. The rump should carry width to the tail, which should set fairly high. The hind legs of the horse should be set well under the body. Strong hocks, well-set and sloping pasterns are of great value. True, level action with good style is essential in all good horses.

Close observation will call our attention to the fact that our best broodmares possess real feminine character, which gives them power to reproduce successfully. Consequently, along with the characteristics of type, age, size, quality, constitution, soundness, action and conformation we find our greatest broodmares are those possessed of that latent and unexplainable quality of real feminine character and adaptability to motherhood.

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A FEW RULES GOOD FOR FITTING SHOW STOCK.

"Special preparation of animals that are to be exhibited at fairs and shows is absolutely necessary for success," says J. G. Fuller of the agricultural college, University of Wisconsin.

"Stock cannot be taken directly from the pastures and put into the show ring with any legitimate hope of success. Animals that are to compete for prizes should be carefully housed and fed from two to four weeks and groomed a number of times before going to the show. During the day they should be kept in a cool, darkened stable and turned out for green feed and exercise only at night, when flies and insects will not pester them.

"The horse exhibitor should see to it that all of his animals are thoroughly halter hroken and easily handled. He should take along plenty of hlankets, rope halters, and neat hridles. Horses' feet must he carefully looked after and those of the older animals shod hefore leaving the home stahles.

"Show animals ought to be thoroughly fitted and in good flesh before they reach the fair grounds so that during the fair they may he kept on a cooling ration, thus avoiding danger of sickness from overfeeding. While at the fair, stock requires at least one hour of exercise a day. This is very essential to insure good health and the wise exhihitor will use the early morning to lead his entries ahout the grounds."

THE VANCOUVER FAIR.

The heavy rains made a slow track at Vancouver last week. The summary for the meet follows:

Sept. 7—2:20 pace, purse $300:

Tillamook Maid, blk. m. by Zolock (Merrill)	1	1	1
Lady Hal, b. m. by Hal B. (Sanford)	2	2	6
Bonnie B., blk. m. by Hal B. (Stetson)	3	3	2
Jennie May, b. m. by Hal B. (Gambling..)	4	4	5

King Zolock, 6-3; High Hoo, 5-4; Rubenstein Jr., 7-7.
Time—2:25, 2:25½, 2:28.

One-half mile dash—Leo H. won; Cardinal, second; Sea Fowl, third. Time :53.

Three-eighths mile dash—Ducal Crown, won; Ethel Sampson, second; Bo Peep, third. Time :39.

Sept. 8—2:18 trot, purse $300:

Zomdell, b. g. by Zombro (Abbett)	1	2	6
Guylight, b. g. by Searchlight (Flanders)	2	1	5
Sargo, b. g. by Keeler	3	6	1
Lady W., b. m.	4	4	2

Sunset Bell, 6-3-; Perrio, 5-5-4.
Time—2:22¾, 2:25½, 2:27.

One-half mile dash—Bob Wate, won; Fore, second; Drummer, third. Time :52½.

Five-eighths mile dash—Paddy Button, won; Glen Russell, second; Tilly Coke, third. Time, 1:06.

Sept. 9—2:20 pace:

Jack Turner, b. g. by Meredith (Hogoboom)	1	5	1
Black Joe, blk. g. (Frank)	4	1	5
St. Elmo, b. h. by King Alexis (Baddeley)	3	2	2
Bonnie B., blk. m. by Hal B. (Stetson)	2	3	3

Red Hal, 5-4-4.
Time—2:18, 2:17¼, 2:21.

Sept. 10—2:10 pace, purse $200

Delmas, ch. g. (Hogoboom)	1	2	1
St. Elmo, b. h. by King Alexis (Baddeley)	3	1	2
Haledo, b. m. by Hal B. (Abbette)	2	3	5
Rothada, b. m. (Marshall)	5	4	5

Time—2:16, 2:14¼, 2:18.

Three-quarter mile dash—Leo H., won; Gift, second; Greenlow, third. Time 1:18.

CAPSULE IMPREGNATION OF MARES.

Since a number of our readers are seeking information about the method of impregnating mares with capsules, the operation is here discussed in full for the benefit of all who are interested in this simple, safe, practical way of increasing the number of foals from a stallion and of getting many hitherto barren mares in foal. Stallion owners should save this for reference.

Before the operation is performed the mouth of the womb should be opened to make sure of an easy entrance. Hobble the mare. Smear vaseline on the hand and arm; then introduce the hand into the vagina and advance it forward to the mouth of the womb which is in the center of a prominent projection into the forward end of the vagina. One must be careful not to mistake the mouth of the urinary duct or urethra, which is on the floor of the vagina near the outer opening, for the larger and more interior mouth of the womb. Sometimes the mouth of the womb is quite tightly closed and considerable patience and pressure are necessary to open it. It need not be opened more than enough to admit two fingers.

If a number of mares are to be impregnated from one service, get them all ready before the stallion is allowed to serve one of them. If a mare has leucorrhea, or harbors the germs of contagious abortion or is sick from any cause, there is little likelihood of successful impregnation even by artificial means. As a precaution against spreading any possible infection from a mare of doubtful condition, the hand and arm should be thoroughly washed after being inserted in her vagina for any purpose, but a disinfectant should not be used on the hands or instruments used for impregnation unless they are very thoroughly rinsed afterwards, for there is danger by that means of destroying the germ cells and thus defeating the object of the work. Instruments must be cleansed in boiling water.

The capsule may be used either to advance the semen to the womb from the vagina where it has been deposited by the stallion or to transfer it to the womb of another mare. Capsules used for this purpose are the large size gelatin capsules sold by drug stores. The two-dram capsule is a hand size to use. These are about 1¼ inch in length and not too large for the finger completely to cover them to confine the contents. Capsules are made to hold as much as an ounce, but there seems to be nothing gained by using these very large ones and they are cumbersome to manipulate. Every drop of semen is abundantly supplied with sperm cells and only one of these is finally needed to fertilize the ovum that gives rise to the fetus.

There is no difficulty in getting semen into the capsule. It is done by holding the capsule firmly between the thumb and fingers while it is inserted mouth forward into the vagina of a mare that has just been served. The capsule is scopped along the floor of the vagina through the semen deposited there, using the forefinger to push the semen into the capsule, and when it is full the opening of the capsule is closed by slipping the forefinger over it. Then if it is desired to place the semen into the womb of the mare the capsule is simply carried forward to the mouth of the womb and pushed into it. It is not necessary to withdraw the gelatin capsule as it will dissolve and do no damage. If the semen is to be carried to another mare it is withdrawn when filled and transferred as quickly as possible by way of the vagina into the womb of the other mare. In this way a number of mares may be supplied with the seminal fluid from one service.

If a mare at some distance is to be impregnated so that more than a few moments are required to carry the semen from one mare to the other some special provision must be made for keeping the fluid warm; otherwise the warmth of the hand snugly enclosing the capsule will suffice for warmth and the exclusion of light, both of which are essential. Successful impregnations have been claimed from semen carried some miles in a rubber bag carried next the skin under the arm to maintain it at body temperature. For securing a large quantity for this purpose a syringe or impregnator for extracting the semen from the vagina is very convenient and some prefer to use it altogether for impregnating mares. The syringe is filled with the animal fluid, drawn into it from the floor of the vagina, and then the nozzle is carefully guided by the hand into the mouth of the womb where the contents are deposited.

The capsule method has been given abundant trial and has proved to be a success, making it possible greatly to increase the number of mares a stallion can accommodate. Special instruments for introducing the fluid into the womb are also efficient. The capsule is inexpensive and quite free from danger of injuring the delicate iuternal parts of the mare, but it does not carry so large an amount of fecundating material as a specially constructed instrument. In either case, great care should be taken to avoid spreading infection from a mare which is suffering from any disorder of the genital organs. The mare served by the stallion should be a perfectly healthy one.—Breeders' Gazette.

ÆSTHETICAL ACCOMPANIMENTS OF RACES.

So far as the public is concerned attendance upon races is inspired chiefly out of the desire for rest, recreation and wholesome sport. This is eminently the case with light harness horse contests. Not one race-goer in a hundred who visits the trotting tracks has any purpose of making or turning a dollar, it is safe to say. This being the case those who would seek the patronage of this class of persons find a ready cue to be employed in bringing them out. Convenience and comfort, as insisted upon so commonly and largely, both in reaching the place where the entertainment is to be given and in the provisions made for the time to be entertained are evidently of primary and vital concern. But a matter almost equally important, though much less talked or thought of pertains to what may properly be termed aesthetical accompaniments and surroundings. The love of the beautiful and artistic and harmonious found in modern cultivated people is to be most carefully considered and provided for in every manner possible. This is what is done at every seaside, mountain resort, Chautauqua, theater, secret society hall, club house, room or grounds, everywhere where general public patronage is solicited and expected. Every device is employed to add to attractiveness and to produce artistic effect, and to pander to taste and fancy and even to the whims of the great general public.

But very remiss in this, in many regards, the majority of fair and racing societies have been. They have depended almost solely upon the interest to be created by the contests themselves to hold and please and continue to draw out paying patronage. And it is truly marvelous, all things considered, how large the success has been and continues to be all out the States where refinement and cultivation have reached their highest acme. But as long as more might have been, or might yet be attained than has been, easy contentment and placid satisfaction should not be allowed to settle managements down upon their "lees," and put them into a quiescent state in which progress becomes an indifferent matter, and the best possible not the aimed-at things. As long as there is room for improvement the only right and safe thing is to pursue it to the uttermost. And an entire revolution should be the least stopped with in transforming the entire surroundings and effects of the harness race meet. First the grounds, buildings, track and the entire setting should be made over with the strictest regard as to what is artistic and pleasing to the people knowing what art is in every feature belonging to it. The grounds and buildings and all appointments ought to be equal or superior to the finest park, electric or otherwise, that has been devised and created. Then the persons in charge should be distinguished in dress, manners and general appearance and bearing to an extent making observable at once that it is a place where prosperous, cultivated and highly refined people are expected, controlling and sought. Last and crowning all, the entertainers, including horses, drivers, caretakers, owners, and all paraphernalia should present the most attractive and beautiful appearance possible. And right here in the last mentioned feature is the point where greatest fault has hitherto rested and where occasion for keenest criticism now rests. When the bell sounds the call for the performers to appear on the track, as is too well known, in place of a brilliant and imposing pageant coming out of finely harnessed and bedecked horses and carts, and drivers clothed uniformly in colors easily distinguishable, and grooms and caretakers and owners habilitated in garments bespeaking good pay and large property and high respect for the occasion, a very different sight is witnessed. One outfit after another straggles upon the track with nothing to show whether a work-out or a racing combination till time to line up for the word arrives. With very many harness, sulkies and blankets are evidently regarded as wholly indifferent concerns to anybody, and the more uncouth the outfit the better some owners seem to view it. As for drivers and their uniforms, the average race shows up a motley set of reinsmen dressed in clothing ranging from jockey suits to the garments worn by old-fashioned "hayseeds" in the fields, or the seedy clothing worn by the cheapest work hand doing the hod-carrier's stunt, or tramp that visits the back door. Hats there may be quite different in style, but ranging from a neat cap to the old slouch, cast-off looking head gear of the corn chopper, or the grimless remnants of the chip. Coats, or no coats, as it happens, but having no more suggestion of a race company than of a barn raising; gloved or ungloved hands absolutely indifferent. As to caretakers it seems sometimes that the rougher and tougher, and the more hideous the gang following a horse can make themselves appear, the better satisfied they are that they will be known as swipes and stable touts. Even owners will show up in working garb or threadbare homespun, as though the game was tough, the luck hard, and the end at the alms house not far off. Now this is not extravagant speech, but is descriptive of what is not infrequently actually seen. And people who live and dress well, and have liveried servants and groomsmen, and chauffeurs, out for pleasure and the gratification of their fancy for things artistic and beautiful and nice to look upon, are expected to pay for the privilege of gazing for three or four hours at a mob of this sort posing as performers in the entertainment advertised as high-class. It ought not so to be and must not continue thusly if step is kept with advancing civilization which becomes more aesthetic, whether more ethical or not, and will not support things cheap and shoddy and ill-kept, and inartistic and unattractive in appearance. Insistence, as far as drivers are concerned, should be made at once that never shall they be permitted to appear but in caps and suits, and gloves, with colors corresponding to what is printed on the program, so that they may enable onlookers to recognize them in the field and race throughout. If not supplying themselves, then should societies furnish them and exact their employment in every race. The effect alone would pay aside from any question of convenience to the spectators. But the whole occasion needs elevating and improving from this point of view and the sooner done the better. The American people are fast becoming one of good clothes as well as of good manners, and breeding and intelligence, and can not be pleased and edified with things grotesque and hideous and coarse and clumsy and unfitting. Pleasureable recreations and engagements of all sorts suggest and demand the aesthetic, and must have it, or the turn will be elsewhere to something else.

THE PREHISTORIC HORSE.

In a lecture delivered at Edinburgh, Scotland, recently Professor Cossar-Ewart said: "Engravings and paintings suggested that towards the close of the early Stone Age at least four distinct types of horses ranged over Western Europe. Some of those engravings gave a striking portrait of the wild horse, which still survived in Mongolia. Bones from Pliocene and more recent deposits supported the conclusions arrived at from a critical study of the paleolithic engravings and colored drawings. In addition to fossil bones belonging to a horse with a coarse head but slender limbs, as in the wild horse of Mongolia, bones and teeth had been found at Salutre, to the north of Lyons, in the elephant bed at Brighton and elsewhere, which belonged to a robust race almost identical with the stout, broad-browed, modern, long and low Iceland ponies—to a race probably as well adapted for a forest life as the wild horse of Mongolia was adapted for a 'steppe' life. Other fossil and sub-fossil bones, more especially bones from the Siwalik hills of India, afforded evidence of the existence in Pliocene times of a fine-limbed horse, measuring not less than 15 hands at the withers, which, but for the face being strongly deflected on the cranium, differed but little from Stockwell, Persimmon and other thoroughbreds, with a marked prominence between the eyes, such as are found in certain Arab and Indian strains." The lecturer also referred to the evidence found of a fine-limbed race, which included the Celtic pony, though only from 12 hands to 13 hands high, in prehistoric times, which contributed to the making of modern as well as ancient racehorses, more especially to the finer kinds of desert Arabs.

ST. LOUIS MAY BE THE GREAT NATIONAL.

Loud praise is heard in all directions for the enterprise and sportsmanly spirit of Mr. Adolphus Busch, III., who, in spite of the war and other conditions which some less courageous sportsmen have looked upon as drawbacks, has determined to make the St. Louis Horse Show a record breaker. From all parts of the country we hear of exhibitors who intend to flock to St. Louis, they say, and "make it the greatest national show on the continent." Centrally located as it is, St. Louis certainly occupies an unique and most advantageous situation, and, being in the heart of the saddle-horse section of the country, there is no doubt that it will become truly national in name as in spirit. Many of the big exhibitors from the East have already announced their intention of going to St. Louis, where Mr. Busch and his associates will give them the "time of their lives," not only during the show, but during the recesses, and both in the city and on Mr. Busch's magnificent yacht on the Mississippi river. The show will be held in the Coliseum Building the week of October 26-31. Mr. Everitt Everitt, well known to coaching enthusiasts some years ago, and Mr. Frank Donovan, assisted by Mr. W. S. Blitz, are attending to the details of the show.—Rider and Driver.

SACRAMENTO STATE FAIR.

The sixty-first annual State Fair, the great event looked forward to with much anticipation by most of the people of Northern California, threw open its doors to the public last Saturday. During the afternoon and evening the turnstiles were kept moving in order to admit the first day's visitors, whose number ran into the thousands. The afternoon sports and pastimes were fine, while the evening's entertainment was not the less attractive. From every point of view the opening day must be pronounced a success, and well up to the highest standards set in former years. It is estimated 5000 people were present in the afternoon.

The good things to see and to enjoy were many and varied. The livestock exhibits, more varied and more extensive than ever, held much of the attention of the day's guests. There was also harness racing and fancy diving, the wild West show, and some clown acts which brought much laughter from the grandstand.

The exposition pavilion, filled with the choicest agricultural and horticultural products of California, attracted hundreds of visitors. All the industrial and county displays were not finished yesterday, but by Monday each and all will be in place. Some of the county booths were a marvel in the excellence of the soil products shown, in the beauty of arrangement, and in the high-class selection of subjects.

In the evening the State Fair grounds were filled with merrymakers enjoying the fireworks, the band music and the exhibits. The outside lighting effect, arranged under the direction of the State engineering department, was superb. The big water tower and all the main tents and buildings were wonderfully illuminated, while hundreds of stringers, from which hung myriads of Japanese lanterns, electrically lighted, made the whole park look like one vast Oriental garden.

As far as the afternoon's entertainment was concerned, the chief event was the harness racing.

W. G. Durfee, Los Angeles driver of Clarence Berry's and other southern horses, opened the State Fair race meeting by making a clean sweep of all three contests. In the first heat of the 3-year-old trot, State Fair Futurity No. 3, Durfee finished second to Charlie Spencer behind Bon Courage. Then Durfee came into his own and cleaned up the field, driving Esperanza to the front in the next three heats of the 3-year-old trot; driving Frank S. Whitney to victory in straight heats in the 2:14 trot and making a runaway affair of the 2:15 pace, driving White Sox to straight heat victory in easy style.

Barring the first heat of the 3-year-old trot in which Durfee could not finish better than second with Esperanza, there were only three heats in which Durfee failed to lead coming into the stretch. And in these he staged pretty finishes, in each case nosing out for a narrow margin win.

In the first heat of the fourth race the Valencia Stock Farm entry, Pegasus, driven by J. Miller, was leading into the stretch when Durfee drove White Sox from behind and won by a nose. In the second heat of the third race, it looked like a fight between the Woodland Stock Farm St. Patrick and the Hemet Stock Farm Miss Gaily. But Durfee shot Frank S. Whitney from third place at the beginning of the stretch and finished safely in front.

Durfee's best finish was in the final heat of the third race when at the three-quarter pole he was well in the rear of the field. By the time he had reached the stretch, Durfee had Frank S. Whitney up in third place, and in the stretch he nosed out Merry Widow and Miss Gaily.

Bud Doble, veteran driver, could not make Miss Gaily behave and the start of the first heat for the third race was delayed fully twenty minutes. Then Miss Gaily was sent away on her own protection, broke at the start, and trailed the field all the way. In the next two heats Doble managed to get her under control, however, and he finished in third money.

Nearest Alto McKinney, Columbia T. and Ethel D. had no chance at the money in the second race and were ruled out after the third heat, leaving Esperanza and Bon Courage to fight it out. With the pole position, Durfee sent Esperanza into the lead at the start and was never headed, winning by two lengths.

H. Dowling of the Woodland Stock Farm, driving St. Patrick, lost two good chances to finish in front in the third race. In the first heat St. Patrick was up fighting for the lead in the stretch, but broke and dropped back to fourth position. In the third heat, again with a good chance to finish in front, St. Patrick was forced back to fourth place when the sulky wheel broke and the axle dragged three-quarters of the stretch before attendants could go to the rescue.

The first heat of the fourth race, when Durfee drove White Sox from behind, saw the fastest time of the day, 2:10½. A high wind that swept down the back stretch marred the racing and was the cause of the slow time.

James Thompson gave Peter McKyle a new mark of 2:15 in an exhibition race to beat 2:30¼ trotting.

Summary:

First race—To beat 2:30¼ trotting: Peter McKyle, b. h. by Peter the Great by Jay McGregor (Thompson), won. Time, 2:15.

Second race—Three-year-old trot, State Fair Futurity No. 3, $1400, best three heats:

Esperanza, b. m. by Carlokin—Irene S. (W. G. Durfee)	2	1	1	1
Bon Courage (Spencer)	1	2	2	2
Nearest Alto McKinney (Tryon)	3	4	3	*
Ethel D. (C. A. Durfee)	5	3	4	*
Columbia T. (Silva)	4	5	5	*

*Ruled out.

Time—2:12¾, 2:12¼, 2:13, 2:12½.

Third race—2:14 trot, $1000, three heats, every heat a race:

Frank S. Whitney, F. S. Turner—By Guy (W. G. Durfee)	1	1	1
Merry Widow (Parsons)	2	4	3
Miss Gaily (Doble)	5	3	2
St. Patrick (Dowling)	4	2	4
Matawan (Ahlers)	3	dis	

Time—2:10¾, 2:12½, 2:14¼.

Fourth race—2:15 pace, $1000, three heats, every heat a race:

White Sox, b. m., Del Coronado—Subito (W. G. Durfee)	1	1	1
Pegasus (Miller)	2	2	2
Star Tilden (Smith)	3	3	3
McVerde (Delaney)	4	4	4

Time—2:10½, 2:12½, 2:11.

Second Day.

With the smallest field of starters of any day in the Coast harness racing circuit thus far this season, there was little to inspire thrill at the State Fair track Monday afternoon. I. L. Borden's Albaloma, with John Quinn at the reins, showed about the only class of the day, taking the 2:08 trot in straight heats in easy manner. The quiet of the day seemed to promise plenty of sensations for Tuesday, when the Occident stake for 3-year-old trotters was the big feature.

D. A. Allen drove the Bondholder to a rather easy win in the 2-year-old pace, finishing second to Direct Heir Jr. in the first heat and then taking the next two. In the third heat California 1915, with no chance at the money, was ruled out, and Direct Heir Jr. and the Bondholder put up the best fight of the day for the purse, the latter holding its slim lead all the way down the stretch and winning by a nose.

W. J. Kenney's W. J. K. and W. G. Durfee's Soumise divided first and second money in the 2:15 pace, each finishing with a first, second and third in the three heats. H. C. Ahler's Sweet Princess would have also been in on the even cut except for a bad break in the third heat that left her badly distanced. W. J. K. took the second heat, coming from behind at the half when Sweet Princess and Soumise broke and lost their advantage.

Summary:

First race—To beat 2:30¼ trotting: Allie Lou, b. f. by Kenney Lou—Lady Zombro (Blackwell), won. Time, 2:25.

Second race—2-year-old class, pacing, State Fair Futurity No. 4, best two in three heats:

Bondholder, by Bondsman—Corinne Sidmoor (Allen)	2	1	1
Direct Heir Jr. (Miller)	1	3	2
California 1915 (Tryon)	3	2	ro

Time—2:28, 2:28, 2:22½.

Third race—2:08 class, trotting, three heats, every heat a race:

Albaloma, b. g. by Almaden D.—Loma B. (Quinn)	1	1	1
Alerick (W. G. Durfee)	2	2	2
Redeem (Sanders)	3	3	3

Time—2:11, 2:11½, 2:09½.

Fourth race—2:15 class, pacing, amateurs only, owners driving, three heats, every heat a race:

Soumise, br. m. by Billy Dunlap—Dam by Jonesa Basler (Friend)	2	3	1
W. J. K., b. g. by Dexter Prince—Payke (Smith)	3	1	2
Sweet Princess (Ahlers)	1	2	dis
The Fool (Tucker)	dis		

Time—2:13¼, 2:14, 2:11.

Third Day.

Sacramento, September 15.—Arlie Demonio lost a heat today. For the first time this season the rangy son of Demonio was led to the wire. The fall came in the final heat of the 2:07 pace after Arlie had stepped circles around his more seasoned rivals in two heats, 2:05½ and 2:05¾, the fastest time during the fair.

Dick W., the San Francisco gelding owned by Adolph Ottinger and driven by the Stadium reinsman, Al Schwartz, brought about the defeat of the Woodland Stock Farm speed wizard.

Arlie Demonio showed a lot of class in the opening tests. Of the others Zulu Belle was the only one to be reckoned with. Teddy Bear was somewhat of a disappointment, while Vera Hal was never in it.

Esperanza came right back today and the racy Carlokin filly added the $2,220 Occident stake to her list of winnings.

Bon Courage made a game bid for the final heat of the stake. Esperanza was tiring perceptibly and Bon Courage came so fast at the finish that Esperanza broke under the strain ten yards from the wire. Esperanza stepped the first heat in 2:11¾, which is getting close to Wilbur Lou's three-year-old Coast record of 2:10¼.

Merry Widow took first money in the 2:16 class trot, though The Empress won the final heat. Matawan faded away.

The summary:

First race—2-year-old performance against time: Winnie Bond (Montgomery), won. Time, 2:32½.

Second race—To beat 2:30¼ trotting: Christmas Wilkes (C. Jurgenson), won. Time, 2:16½.

Third race—3-year-old trot, Occident stake, $2,220:

Esperanza, b. f. by Carlokin—My Irene S. (W. G. Durfee)	1	1	1
Bon Courage (C. Spencer)	2	2	2
Bon Cress (Chadbourne)	3	3	3
Ethel D. (C. A. Durfee)	4	d.	

Time—2:11½, 2:14¾, 2:12¼.

Fourth race—2:16 trot, amateurs driving, $600:

Merry Widow, ch. m. by Albert Mac—Bell Lynn (W. Parsons)	1	1	3
The Empress (W. R. Reese)	3	2	1
Matawan (H. C. Ahlers)	2	3	2

Time—2:15, 2:14, 2:16.

Fifth race—2:07 pace, purse $1,500:

Arlie Demonio, b. s. by Demonio—Polriro (Dowling)	1	1	2
Dick W. (Schwartz)	3	3	1
Zulu Belle (C. A. Durfee)	2	2	3
Teddy Bear (C. F. Silva)	4	5	4
Vera Hal (Cohan)	5	4	5

Time—2:05½, 2:05¾, 2:07½.

Fourth Day.

Sacramento, Sept. 16.—Clara Mac, the phenomenal green pacing mare purchased by John W. Considine at the State Fair, captured the California stake for 2:10 class pacers, $2500, before the largest crowd of the week on the fair grounds, it being estimated that there were over 35,000 people present. This is the greatest pacing event on the Pacific Coast circuit and has demonstrated the supremacy of this great green mare over her principal contender, White Sox. How the winner compares with Airlie Demonio was not shown as they are stable mates and under the conditions could not start in the same race.

Driver Harry Dowling was compelled to go around the field to gain the pole in the first heat, which he did easily, and held the lead until the finish. White Sox fought gamely in each heat and was well driven by Will Durfee. The first heat she was under great disadvantage, being pocketed until well into the stretch.

There were two other races on the card for amateur drivers, Dan Hoffman with Sweet Adena taking the cup in the 2:20 class trot, and in the 2:20 class pace Soumise won in straight heats with W. J. K. second in the summary. The Stadium horse made a game try for the race, but the mare was a little too speedy for him. Summary:

California Stake, 2:10 class pacing, purse $2500:

Clara Mac, br. m. by Expressive Mac—Clara (Dowling)	1	1	1
White Sox (W. G. Durfee)	2	2	2
Potrero Boy (Reams)	3	3	3
Far Cracker (Hoy)	5	4	5
Oro Mo (Tryon)	4	6	6
Della H. (Smith)	7	7	4
Asa Pointer (McDonald)	6	5	d
Senator H. (Ivey)	d		

Time—2:07½, 2:05¾, 2:06¾.

Second race—2:20 class trotters, amateurs driving:

Sweet Adena, bl. m. by Zombro, dam by Altamont (Hoffman)	1	2	1
Eloise Del (Silva)	2	1	2
Melrose (Cowell)	3	3	3

Time—2:16, 2:19½, 2:16.

Third race—2:20 class pace, owners driving, purse $600:

Soumise, br. m. by Billy Dunlap, dam by Jonesa Basler (Friend)	1	1	1
W. J. K. (Smith)	3	2	2
Gold Lily (Borden)	2	3	3
Sweet Princess (Ahler)	d		

Time—2:12½, 2:10¾, 2:11¼.

Fourth race—To beat 2:15 trotting: Peter McKyle, won. Time, 2:12½.

Fifth Day.

State Fair Grounds, Sacramento, September 17.—The $5000 Governor's stake, the richest light-harness event of the California sulky circuit this season, was marred today by a mix-up when the field of eight started scoring for the first heat. Miss Gaily, a bad actor, threw her former veteran driver, Budd Doble, and after upsetting Pavana and her driver, Charley Clark, ran away for half a mile until captured by Marshal Tevis Paine after a long chase.

Matawan, a Stadium performer, sprung a big surprise in the first heat of the Governor's stake by stepping out in front until half-way down the stretch. Rags caught him there, but Matawan hung on for second place. St. Patrick and Nuristo followed in.

In the second Matawan refused to score and was practically left at the post, Rags winning all the way, with Nuristo second. M. L. Woy's Pavana, an erratic speed burner, made up about ten lengths to land fourth. Mabel Van trotted consistently into third place. In the final Matawan again shot to the front, but was caught at the three-quarter pole by Rags, who romped home to the wire. Mabel Van held second place safe from Pavana.

Durfee experienced no trouble in winning the three-year-old pace in the Futurity, in straight heats with Chango. Alta Barnato was right there in each event, but was simply outfooted. The summary:

First race—Two-year-old trot, State Fair Futurity, purse $600:

Byron, blk. c., by Tom Moko—Reta H. (R. L. Smith)	4	1	1
Carl (W. G. Durfee)	1	4	4
Allie Lou (A. L. Blackwell)	3	2	2
May Alto (Sam Hoy)	2	3	3
Ruth Ansel (W. Maben)	5	5	w

Time—2:23¾, 2:24½, 2:22.

Second Race—2:12 trot, Governor's stake, $5,000:

Rags, b. g. by Del Coronado—Atherine (W. G. (Durfee)	1	1	1
Mabel Van (William Best)	5	3	2
Nuristo (C. Spencer)	4	2	5
Pavana (C. E. Clark)	6	4	3
St. Patrick (H. Dowling)	3	6	4
Matawan (W. Tryon)	2	7	6
Moko Hall (W. Ivey)	7	5	7
Miss Gaily (Budd Doble)	w		

Time—2:12½, 2:13, 2:13¼.

Third race—Three-year-old pace, State Fair Futurity, purse $1100:

Chango, b. g. by Copa de Oro—Lady H. (W. G. Durfee)	1	1	1
Alta Barnato (J. Quinn)	2	2	2

Time—2:13½, 2:17½, 2:17.

Detroit (Mich.), September 16.—Three new world's records were established at the Michigan State Fair races today when the Philadelphia gelding R. H. Breat won the sixth and deciding heat of the 2:04 pace in which five heats were raced yesterday.

Breat beat Peter Stevens in a furious drive in the final mile, the time, 2:03¼, being a new sixth heat mark.

The race also was the fastest six-heat race ever paced, averaging 2:03¾, and Breat's time, 2:03¼, is the best ever made in a race by a four-year-old gelding.

The $5,000 Aitken stake for 2:14 trotters was won in straight heats by King Clansman driven by Dick McMahon, who also piloted The Assessor to victory in the 2:13 pace.

Japstone won the unfinished 2:10 pace in which three miles were raced yesterday. Anna Hal easily

DIRECTUM I. IN FAST EXHIBITION MILE.

Detroit, September 17.—Directum I. paced an unusual mile here today in a trial against his record of 2:00, as an exhibition in connection with the State Fair races.

Driven by Ray Snedecker and accompanied by a runner driven by Tom Murphy , the chestnut stallion paced the first quarter in 30 seconds, the half in 1:01, the three-quarters in 1:30, and then paced the last quarter in 28¾ seconds, making the mile in 1:58¾.

Lord Dewey, in another exhibition trial, failed to beat his trotting mark of 2:03¾. He made the distance in 2:04¼.

Brighton B. won the last three heats and the race in the 2:12 trot after Bertha Cary had taken the first two heats. Marta Bellini was an easy winner in the 2:10 trot and King Couchman won the $5,000 pace after it had gone five heats. Results:

2:12 trot, 3 in 5, purse $1,050—Brighton B. won; Bertba Clay, second; Fair Virginia, third. Best time, 2:08¼.

2:10 trot—three in five, purse $1,050—Marta Bellini, won; Vanity Oro, second; Tbe Wanderer, third. Best time, 2:07.

2:11 pace, 3 in 5, stake $5,000—King Couchman, won; Camelia, second; Eel Direct, third. Best time, 2:04¼.

PROGRAM OF THE ALAMEDA COUNTY FAIR.

Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Opening day; Improvement Clubs, Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties.

Thursday, Sept. 24.

Livermore, Washington and Eden Townships, Berkeley and Alameda Day, and Tourist Association Day; stock parade.

First Race—Twto-Year-Old Pace, Futurity Stake No. 1, Purse $1,000.

Second Race—2:20 Class Trot, Purse $500.

Pavana, blk. g., M. L. Woy; Vallejo King, b. s., Thos. Smith; Lady Arbella, s. m., R. Hersey; Merry Widow, cb. m., W. Parsons; Copper King, b. g., Valencia Stock Farm; Rose W., b. m., W. R. Zibbell; St. Patrick, b. g., Woodland Stock Farm; Fiesta Maid, br. m., Woodland Stock Farm; Tena G., cb. m., Hemet Stock Farm; Killarney, b. m., A. G. Pryor; Best Policy, b. s., Mrs. E. V. Leggett; Nuristo, blk s., Alex Brown; Princess Irene, cb. m., C. E. Dowling.

Third Race—2:25 Class Pace, Purse $1,000.

Dolly Varden, P. McCart; McVerde, J. W. Hitch; Pegasus, Valencia Stock Farm; Enchilada and Airlie Demonio, Woodland Stock Farm; Gold Lily, I. L. Borden; Zoetrix, Jas. W. Marshall; A. B. C., W. B. Alford; Star Tilden, Geo. W. Putnam; Mary W. and Villa, D. W. Wallis; Far Cracker, R. E. Sparks; Dee Sherrill, T. W. Orme.

Fourth Race—Amateur Race, Free-For-All, Cup.

Friday, Sept. 25.

Children's Day, Manufacturers, Merchants Association and Oakland Chamber of Commerce Day; horse parade, grammar school foot races and other athletic sports.

First Race—Two-Year-Old Trot, Futurity Stake No. 1, Purse $1,500.

Second Race—2:12 Class Trot, Purse $500.

Mable Van, b. m., F. E. Van Tress; Pavana, blk. g., M. L. Woy; Merry Mac, ch. h., W. Parsons; The Empress, b. m., W. R. Meese; Baby Doll, b. m., W. R. Zibbell; True Kinney, b. s., Woodland Stock Farm; St. Patrick, b. g., Woodland Stock Farm; Miss Gaily, ch. m., Hemet Stock Farm; J. C. Simpson, b. g., A. Ottinger; Expedio, b. m., F. J. Rubstaller; John Gwynne, b. g., J. C. Kirkpatrick; Wesos, b. g., Alex Brown; Alerick, b. g., W. G. Durfee; Rags, b. g., W. G. Durfee.

Third Race—2:15 Class Pace, Amateurs, Cup.

Exhibition of saddle horses. Rack ¼-mile dash under saddle.

Saturday, Sept. 26.

Farm Bureau Day. Lecture by Thomas Forsyth Hunt, Dean of Agriculture Department of the State University on "How to Develop California." Grand parade of horses and cattle; athletic contests by high schools.

True Kinney, b. s., Woodland Stock Farm; Miss Gaily,

First Race—2:13 Class Pace, Purse $500.

Gold Lily, b. m., I. L. Borden; Le Dona, br. m., E. H. Crowell; Potrero Boy, b. g., M. Reams; Zorene, ch. m., R. J. Chalmers; Mary W., s. m., D. W. Wallis; Villa, b. g., D. W. Wallis; Enchilada, ch. g., Woodland Stock Farm; Robert Bingen, b. s., Woodland Stock Farm; Daisy R., b. m., Jas. Redman; Alton S., cb. g., A. Sperry; Casey Jones, b. g., Mrs. J. M. McKiernan; Zorankin, b. s., M. C. Keefer; Alto Genoa Jr., blk. g., G. Peirano.

Second Race—2:20 Class Pace, Purse $500.

Dolly Varden, b. m., P. McCart; Le Dona, br. m., E. H. Crowell; Potrero Boy, b. g., M. Reams; Pegasus, b. s., Valencia Stock Farm; Zoetrix, s. m., J. W. Marshall; Mary W., s. m., D. W. Wallis; Villa, b. g., D. W. Wallis; Asa Pointer, b. g., J. M. Dunn; Eddie G., b. g., W. R. Zibbell; Alice May, ch. m., Woodland Stock Farm; Airlie Demonio, b. s., Woodland Stock Farm; Tbe Fool, b. g., Dr. I. L. Tucker; McVerde, b. s., J. W. Hitcb; Harry R., ch. g., Hemet Stock Farm; Red Pointer, b. g., Mrs. C. Mortizia; Colleen, br. m., Mrs. Jennie Pryor; Star Tilden, br. s., D. W. Putnam; Black Mac, blk. g., J. C. Kirkpatrick; Welcome Jr., b. s., J. M. McKiernan; Clara Mac, b. m., W. W. Gallup; R. W., br. s., R. W Ear.l; Soumise, b. m., L. R. Friend; A. B. C., blk. g., W. B. Alford.

Third Race—2:15 Class Trot, Amateurs, Cup.

High school exhibition of saddle horses and other sports. One-mile trot under saddle.

Sunday, Sept. 27.

Auto races; 25-mile light car races, $500 in purses; novelty race, drivers' shoes placed in a barrel, 100 yards from starting line, driver to go and get his own shoes, put them on, return to car and drive around the track, $25 purse; 75-mile race for heavy cars, $500 purse. Auto races under the management of the "American Automobile Association."

After the sensational work of Directum I. at Syracuse last week the match-makers got busy, with the result that a race has been arranged by George Dietrich between Directum I. and the fast four-year-old William, who raced to a record of two minutes at the recent Grand Circuit meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich. The contest is to take place over the Grand Rapids track during the week of September 21, for a purse said to be $6,000, raised by the citizens of that city.

RESULTS AT SWEETWATER TRACK, SAN DIEGO

A large and enthusiastic crowd attended the races on the 13th. Close finishes were the order of the day. R. G. Dahl officiated as starter. The judges were W. V. McConnell, Fred Fanning and Jas. E. Connell. Timers, J. W. Sampsell and S. Brown.

Summary:

Class R.

Geo. W., b. g., B. Newman (Newman)	1	1
1915, s. m., C. S. Russell (Russell)	2	2
Orange Boy, s. g., J. R. Williams (Hodges)	3	3
Nimbus, g. g., J. Rutledg (Wilkinson)	4	4

Time—2:19¼, 2:19¾.

Class C.

College Boy, r. g., C. D. Stewart (Stewart)	1	1
Prince, b. g., Mr. Higgens (Higgens)	2	3
Laura Smith, b. m., Club Stables (Woulfe)	3	2
Lulu Kinney, b. m., J. R. Williams (Hodges)	4	4

Time—2:37, 2:32.

Class B.

Wanna G., s. m., Harry Gillman (Gillman)	2	1	1
Lady Wilson, s. m., Club Stables (Pidgeon)	1	2	2
Bon Roy, b. s., John Neitel (Neitel)	3	d	

Time—2:41¾, 2:40½, 2:45.

Class D.

Robert B., s. g., Robert Brown (Hodges)	1	1
Lady Foster, b. m., Geo. Ricbert (McKee)	2	2

Time—2:29¼, 2:34.

TROTTERS FOR THE ARMY.

George W. Rommel, chief of the animal husbandry bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, is much impressed with the value of the trotter as the breed of horse most suitable for army remounts. It is a much discussed fact that the government is finding it difficult to secure the right kind and number of horses for cavalry purposes and the admirers of the thoroughbred have taken advantage of that fact to advocate the use of the running horse for the purpose of breeding saddle horses for the army.

The trotting horse men, for the most part, seem to rest secure in their own knowledge that the trotter is the greatest all-round horse in the world and have taken little, if any, action to call the attention of the army officials to the fact that the trotter makes the best saddle horse in the world. With proper selection the trotter would prove invaluable in the army. While the trotting horse men are resting secure in their own knowledge the running horsemen are taking steps to have thoroughbred stallions located in sections of the country where there are plenty of good mares for the purpose so that the farmer breeder can patronize them and sell the produce to the government for use as cavalry horses when they attain the proper age. In view of this it is refreshing to have a gentleman of Mr. Rommel's standing say a few words for the trotter, which he does as follows:

"Whether this army situation is met now, next year, or at some future time, the trotter will play a large part in its solution. Of all the good traits of the trotter, his gameness, his stamina, his speed, his level head, one characteristic, in the writer's opinion, stands pre-eminent — that is the breed's versatility. It is not such a wonderful thing that R. T. C. may once have been a plain drudge of a plow horse. Who knows how many good racers went down to their final resting place pulling a harrow, a cultivator or a mowing machine, in the good old days when every farmer bred to a trotter?

"Many good saddle horses are trotting bred and some of the best show carriage horses our country ever knew were trotting bred, and even standard bred. Therefore, when Uncle Sam takes hold of this breeding problem in earnest, the trotting horse will have his full share of the work.

"Will it help the trotter? Of course it will help. If the government can show a farmer breeder how to breed intelligently, will not that farmer remember the lesson? And if the advice is to breed to a trotting stallion, will not that help the trotting breed? If the army can show a regiment of cavalry mounted on remounts sired by trotting horses in, say Kentucky, Tennessee, Montana or Wyoming, and that regiment has a high efficiency on account of the quality of its mounts, will that not help the trotter? Of course it will help.

"The army horse breeding plan of the government is a splendid opportunity to demonstrate by definite, careful experiment, the value of the trotter as a useful, versatile horse, 'the kind everybody likes.'"

HORSE BREEDERS' MEETINGS.

Several States have state horse breeders' associations. Every State should have one. The Iowa horse breeders met at the Iowa State Fair. The breeders present gave their views on various subjects of especial interest to draft horse breeders. There was an occasional difference of opinion, which is necessary to cause men to think. The next meeting of the Iowa Draft Horse Breeders' Association will be held at Ames in January. Some special legislation will be asked for at the next legislature, including a lien on the mare and foal for 18 months from the last service. Some changes in the present stallion inspection law will be discussed.

A few enterprising breeders can start something very easily in States which do not have regular associations. After a temporary meeting is held, permanent officers can be elected and have regular and called meetings. These meetings should be held as often as there is opportunity, even though they have to be very informal, and the secretary should see that an early report of each, telling the real news of the meeting, should be published or in some way made to reach the absent members. We shall be pleased to print reports if the secretaries of all such organizations will send them in.

THE ANTIQUITY OF RACING.

The race horse in the eyes of many is a necessary evil. From the days of Ptolemy down to the present, men have raced horses in spite of all manners of opposition, raised by the many fanatics and individuals, who seem to hold the belief that they were created for the sole purpose of directing affairs in keeping with their narrow and warped ideas.

In Wallace's "Ben Hur," he makes his description of the chariot race the most beautiful and interesting chapter of his "Tale of Christ," and when the magnificent story was staged, the reproduction of the race proved to be an attraction of the greatest value.

The Egyptians, Babylonians and Assyrians raced horses, Cyrus had a stable of the very best obtainable; so had many prominent Greeks and Romans, and without even the slightest degree of abatement in the interest of the sport, it has gone on down the centuries, even to the present one.

Job's best description is of the horse — his very poorest, of his wife. And yet from what we learn, his peculiar physical condition certainly required more assistance from the gentle touch of the tender female, than from the "war horse who snuffeth the battle afar off."

Solomon, too, had more horses than wives. From what we can learn, that vigorous gentleman whose chief desire appeared to be to raise fine horses and thankless children, managed to always keep up about three horses for every new bride he took unto himself.

There is hardly a great man in history, which can be touched by a pen, but speaks of his favorite horse.

Darwin once said, that man was distinguished from all other animals in that he laughs; and we may as well add, that a civilized man is distinguished from all other men, in that he will bet on a horse race. It is wrong, we admit; just as it is wrong to bet on the price of stocks, grain, raffle off any article, or make a bill with your grocer when the chances are "ten to one" that you will never pay it—and a hundred other kinds of wagering. We can't stop it—being inherited from our earliest ancestors and will no doubt remain with us till the end of time. But we may do one thing—we may refrain from betting ourselves, and if people must bet on a horse race, we should insist that the race be an honest one.

DOBLE AND GOLDSMITH MAID.

Budd Doble, dean and patriarch of the American trotting game, waxed reminiscent at the State Fair grounds race track the other day. Doble, vice-president of the Hemet Stock Farm of Hemet, Riverside county, California, is in Sacramento with a string of fourteen horses of the Hemet stables.

"I was in Sacramento in the 70's," said Doble. "I brought Goldsmith Maid clear across the continent to race her on the old Sacramento track. I brought her in a special car, the first specially constructed car ever used for the transportation of race horses. We were met at the depot by 3,000 men and women. Those were the great days. She was to race against Occident, a 2:16¾ trotter, the property of Senator Leland Stanford. "Goldsmith Maid was a grand old girl. I took charge of her in 1867. She belonged to Alden Gildsmith of Middletown, Orange county, New York. She was ten years old when I took her in charge. Later I purchased her for $20,000. She won the best as long as she lived. Yes, sir, that was a wonderful mare. The first year I had her she trotted in 2:32½. Within a few months I reduced her record 10½ seconds when she established a world's record at 2:22¼. She kept getting faster until, when she was 15 years old she stepped off a mile in 2:17, lowering Dexter's record by a quarter of a second. The mare kept getting faster instead of slower as the years went by. At 17 years she trotted a mile in 2:14. Two years later she repeated that 2:14 twice and made the fastest six heat race on record when 19 years old. And when she got to be 20 years old, an age when most race horses are turned out to the clover patch or hitched up to the family cart, Goldsmith Maid trotted at the 2:14 gait." Doble speaks of Goldsmith Maid as one would of a cbild one has buried. He has great affection for her memory and while he developed at least two other world champions, Nancy Hanks, who established a world's record by doing the mile in 2:04, and Dexter, his first champion who made a record of 2:17¼ drawing a heavy, high-wheeled sulky of the period, Doble likes to think mostly of Goldsmith Maid.

THE MOST USEFUL BREED OF HORSES IN THE WORLD.

In a communication to The Trotter and Pacer, "A Friend of the Trotter and Pacer" writes as follows:

Another illustration of the versatility of the American trotting and pacing horse was given at the recent Flemington Fair, when W. R. Young, of Lebanon, N. J., won the 2:30 class trot or pace under saddle with T. J. Connor's former Speedway horse, Onward Patch.

This son of Dan Patch has been used as a road and family horse all this season, besides doing his share in gathering over 100 tons of hay, and had seen a track but once this year before tbe fair opened, and that was on May 30th when he won a $100 a side match race at half-mile heats in time around 1:10. He had never had a saddle on until the morning of the race, as Mr. Young was only asked to put him in the night before in order to fill out.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

RACING AT THE STADIUM.

Sunday's racing at the Stadium developed a couple of accidents that marred the pleasure of spectators at the San Francisco Driving Club's matinee meet. The most serious incident took place during the initial scoring for a start in the last race, when Jimmy Ryan, up behind King Pointer, was thrown out of his sulky and sustained a painful wrenching of his right knee.

Just as King Pointer turned back at the head of the stretch, Emma M. bumped the sulky into Ryan's wheel, broke the shaft brace and sent him out on the track. Pointer ran away, once and a half around the track, before he was caught. Ryan was taken in a machine to the Park emergency hispital, where examination showed that, while the injury was severe, no bones were broken.

Happy Dentist won the free-for-all pace in two heats, both close finishes. The free-for-all trot was annexed by Ida M. The three entries came in a length apart in the first heat.

Will Tell won both heats in the 2:18 pace. Johnnie K. and Ishmael did not finish the first heat, but put up a good race afterward.

Mabel Dillon won both heats of the 2:15 pace. Tim Murphy, always close up, could not overhaul her. Summary:

First race—2:25 mixed; mile heats, best two in three:

Pride of Elmhurst (J. Johnstone)	5	1	1
Dalta A. (E. T. Ayres)	1	2	4
Steve D. (J. Tassi)	2	3	3
Springtime (F. Clotere)	3	4	2
Baldy Mitchell (H. Campodonico)	4	w	

Time—2:24½, 2:34½, 2:26.

Second race—2:18 pace; mile heats, best two in tbree:

William Tell (McKinney Stable)	1	1
G. J. G. (R. Consani)	2	4
Johnnie K. (J. Kramer)		2
Ishmael (F. P Lauterwasser)		3

Scratched—Little Dick.

Time—2:16, 2:16½.

Tbird race—Free-for-all pace; mile beats, best two in three:

Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)	1	1
Bradmont (G. J. Giannini)	2	2
Delilah (J. C. Welch)	2	3

Time—2:11, 2:12.

Fourtb race—Free-for-all trot; mile heats, best two in three:

Ida M. (H. Boyle)	1	1
Silver Hunter (T. D. Sexton)	2	2
Birdeye (A. Combatalade)	3	3

Time—2:17¼, 2:16.

Fiftb race—2:15 pace; mile beats, best two in three:

Mabel Dillon (B. Cohen)	1	1
Tom Murpby (E. T. Ayres)	2	2

Scratched—Dicto.

Time—2:13, 2:13.

Sixtb race—2:20 mixed; mile heats, best two in three:

Soreta (McKinney Stable)	3	1	1
Laddie G. (J. Holland)	1	4	4
Ateka (B. Cohen)	2	2	3
Bodecker (S. Christenson)	4	3	2

Time—2:19, 2:18, 2:17.

Seventh race—2:22 pace; mile heats, best two in three:

Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty)	1	1
Emma M. (W. Malough)	2	3
Lis Logan Jr. (McKinney stable)	4	2
King Pointer (H. Campondonico)	3	4

Time—2:20, 2:17.

DRIVING RACES AT DETROIT.

Detroit, September 14.—Frank Bogash Jr., driven by Tommy Murray, won in straight heats the $3000 free-for-all pacing stake, the event of chief interest on today's programme at the Michigan State Fair races, for which many of the Grand Circuit horses are entered. Walter Cocato led into the stretch in each of the three heats, but could not stand the fierce pace at the end.

Driver Frost was fined $100 by the judges for not trying to win the 2:07 pace witb King Daphne. Garrison drove the final heat and won easily. Results:

2:11 trot, purse $1050 (four heats Saturday)—Gratta Boy, won; Fir Virginia, second; Peter Billiken, third. Best time, 2:09½.

2:07 pace, purse $1050 (two heats Saturday) — King Daphne, won; Alcantara, second; Frank Patch, third. Best time, 2:04½.

Free-for-all pace, stake $3000—Frank Bogash Jr., won; Walter Cocato, second: Earl Jr., third. Best time, 2:10½.

2:18 trot, purse $1050—Blue Feather, won; Kate, second; Aunt Barb, third. Best time, 2:12¼.

2:17 pace, purse $1050 (unfinisbed)—Madame Mack, won two heats; Myra Belle and Dan Taylor, one eacb. Best time, 2:10¼.

2:24 trot, purse $1050 (unfinished)—Rythmell took the two heats decided. Best time, 2:10¼.

STAR TROTTER ADDS ANOTHER VICTORY.

Detroit (Mich., September 15.—Margaret Druien, the star stake trotter of the Walter Cox stable, added another to her long string of victories when she easily won the Dickinson stake for 2:19 trotters in straight heats at the State Fair barness races here today. Etawah, splendidly handled by Geers, captured the Fifield stake for 2:08 trotters in three heats. Results:

2:24 trot, purse $1,050 (two heats Monday)—Rythmell, won; Adhella Watts, second; Fancy Harkaway, third. Best time, 2:10¼.

2:17 pace, 3 in 5, purse $1,050 (four heats Monday—Nelda Scbnell, won; Madam Mack, second; Myra Belle, third. Best time, 2:10¼.

2:19 trot, stake $1,500—Margaret Druien, won; Tommy De Forrest, second; The Guide, third. Best time, 2:08.

2:08 trot, stake $2,500—Etawah, won; Omar, second; Peter McCormick, third. Best time, 2:05¼.

2:04 pace, purse $1,050 (unfinished)—R. H. Breat took two heats; Del Ray, Peter Stevens and Billy M. each took one. Best time, 2:02½.

2:10 pace, purse $1,050 (unfinished)—Periolat took two heats and Jay Stone, one. Best time, 2:05¼.

"Fritz Joahnen, marine biologist and botanist, has been taking tidal observations at Demarcation Point, simultaneous with automatic tidal records kept at Colinson Point. Other observations were obtained at Martin Point and Humphrey Point which may throw additional light on Arctic tides.

DEATH OF JAMES B. HAGGIN.

James B. Haggin, for many years a resident of San Francisco, and one of the leading breeders and owners of race horses, died last week, aged eighty-seven years, at his villa in Newport, R. I., heart disease causing his end. He leaves a young widow, formerly Pearl Voorhies of New York City.

He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1826, his father being an eminent lawyer there. Mr. Haggin was educated in Louisville, and at Centre College, Kentucky. He afterwards studied law in Frankfort and Woodford counties, and began the practice of his profession in that State. Thence he moved to Mississippi, and from there to New Orleans, from which place he came to California.

Mr. Haggin, in his younger days, while a member of the law firm of Haggin & Tevis, was noticeable for his dark hair, eyes and swarthy skin, his taciturnity and his remarkable foresight; and many were the comments and fictions advanced as to his genealogy; then his naming his son Ben Ali, capped the climax; "he must be a Turk." This was a false conjecture. This name Ben Ali was the maiden name of J. B. Haggin's mother. Her father, Ibrahim Ben Ali, was a Turk, a Janissary of rank, and a Christian. His mother, also a Christian, was a Greek. He was a physician and left his own country and engaged in the wars between the Turks and the Russians, in which he was captured, and for a long time was a prisoner in Russia. In consequence of his skill in relieving some Russian princes of severe ophthalmic diseases he was rewarded with his liberty. He returned to his own country, found his family scattered and being persecuted for their religion. He then went to England, remaining there some time, a close and intimate friend of the celebrated divine, Dr. Adam Clarke. From England he came to the United States, and lived for a time in Philadelphia, and later in Baltimore. In America he married a lady of English parentage, and early in this century died at or near Baltimore of yellow fever, occasioned by his incessant and unremitting attendance upon those afflicted at that time with the disease. It was one of the few times when the yellow fever has ever appeared in the northern part of the United States, and was very virulent and fatal.

After Mr. Haggin's arrival early in the fifties in California he engaged in a law partnership with Lloyd Tevis. This firm assumed a leading position because of its success in handling some of the biggest lawsuits in California involving immense sums. These men were what was known as land and corporation attorneys, and as such commanded the very highest fees for their services. At Sacramento, where tbey had their offices, they were the advisors for many of the big mining companies and land owners. They acquired in the course of their law experience the famous Norris Grant, some 44,000 acres of exceedingly rich and fertile land adjacent to Sacramento and lying along the banks of the American river. It was known as the Rancho del Paso. About this time there were great undertakings under way supervised by such intellectual and administrative giants as Ralston, Sharon, Stanford, Huntington, Crocker, Hopkins, Baldwin, Sutro, Mackey, Flood, Hearst, O'Brien, Hayward, Fair, and other bold spirits of their kind who were rending colossal fortunes from railroad lands and from the minerals, forests and soil of California and Nevada by dint of adventures and operations of such magnitude and returns as the world has seldom known. Mr. Haggin was associated with most of these men and his services were eagerly sought after. He invested heavily in mines. In the mining industry he was a plunger, par excellence, as Asbury Harpending, writing in an evening publication, recently said. "I do not mean that he invested recklessly or without mature investigation, but when he once made up his mind, a few millions, more or less, never moved him from his purpose. The broad, liberal way he played the game had more to do with the development of the West than perhaps anything else.

"Haggin had nothing in common with good fellowship. He was always silent, sober and cold. But under it all he must have had a heart. He was the only one I knew who remembered the men who helped to give him wealth. Every man, without exception, who rendered Haggin faithful, efficient service, he made rich. And he was very loyal to his friends. At a crisis of his fortunes, Haggin saved George Hearst from ruin at a sacrifice to himself. In tbese days—and other days—when men of power exhaust the energies of their subordinates and then toss them without concern on the scrap pile, like so many sucked-out oranges, and treat their business associates just a shade better, an example such as Haggin gave ought not to be overlooked."

In the meantime his Rancho del Paso had been used almost exclusively for the pasturing of sheep. He had moved his law office to San Francisco and every day he could spare he took a keen enjoyment in driving a pair of good horses, and, after becoming acquainted with the late John McKay he decided to take the latter's advice and began to breed trotters on the "big farm," Mr. Tevis taking over the other farm in Kern county in which both he and Mr. Haggin were interested. On this latter place Mr. Tevis decided to breed draft stock and cattle and spent thousands of dollars in this venture. The draft stock department proved unprofitable, however, but the cattle department was made a paying investment. Mr. Tevis did not take any interest in the products of the Rancho del Paso.

Imbued with the traditional Kentuckian's love for a thoroughbred, Mr. Haggin proposed that an experiment be made in breeding thoroughbreds; as he said, "there was plenty of room for them." So, with Mr. Mackey, they picked out a number of thoroughbreds and bought them from those who had brought to or bred some in California. He tried to buy Norfolk, Joe Hooker, Marion, and, in fact, all of the thoroughbreds belonging to the late Theodore Winters who owned a stock farm not far from Sacramento, but this game old horseman would not put a price on them. I remember attending a sale of Winters' horses near the old Agricultural race track, Sacramento, prior to Mr. Winters' removal to Nevada. John Mackey stood beside J. B. Haggin, and when Norfolk and Joe Hooker were brought out the little dark-eyed gentleman told Mackey to see Mr. Winters and advise him never to part with them. When Mackey walked over and gave Mr. Winters his message the latter turned around and taking off his hat with one hand, bowed his acknowledgments, and then putting his arm around old Norfolk's neck led him back to the stall amid the cheers of the crowd. He did the same with the white slashed, peculiarly marked stallion, Joe Hooker. At this sale, Mr. Haggin purchased a number of fine fillies. He had been having some of his two and three-year-olds trained and was gratified to see them win in California, so much so that he decided to go in deeper. In 1885, he decided to send a stable East, also a jewel of a jockey in the famous but bibulous Patsy Duffy. The first convincing evidence he gave the Easterners that a new racing force was in their midst to be reckoned with was when he won the Withers Stakes at Jerome Park with his Great Tom colt, Tyrant, and emphasized this introduction by shortly afterwards winning tbe Belmont Stakes with the same fast colt. His black Joe Daniels colt, Hidalgo, also won for him that year the rich Emporium Stakes and the September Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, while his great two-year-old, Ban Fox, after a successful western campaign, which included the Hyde Park Stakes at Washington Park in its spoils, won the Saratoga Stakes at Saratoga and Champion Stallion Stakes at Monmouth Park. This auspicious beginning as a turfman was followed up so effectively that in the course of the succeeding five years, Mr. Haggin had presented to the racing world such tremendous celebrities as Salvator, Ben Ali, Firenzi and King Fox, besides a galaxy of lesser stars that included such names as those of Fitz James, Fresno, Aurelia, Daruma, Rosalind, Miss Motley and others that could run fast and stay far. Subsequently to 1890 Mr. Haggin curtailed racing in his own name in favor of breeding, although now and then sending a horse to race in his colors, and even until recent years had a few racing in England. However, Green B. Morris, Walter Jennings and others raced big strings, of which he was part owner, if not entire owner.

In the meantime he sent John Mackey East and to England, Ireland and France for choice broodmares and stallions, for he had already imported from Australia Sir Modred and from New Zealand the stallions Darebin and Maxim. In the course of a few years he had established in the service of his huge establishment such English-bred sires as Star Ruby, Watercress, Greenan, Goldfish, Midlothian, Golden Garter, Toddington, Prestonpans, Dieudonne, Bassetlaw, Slave, Anchorite, Calvados, Golden Dawn, Mimic, Prospector, St. Andrew, St. Gatien, Royal Flush III., and such American-bred sires as Salvator, Tenny, Tyrant, Ben Ali, Africander, McChesney, Colonel Wheeler, Del Paso, Dorian, Fitz James, Fresno, Hiero, Indio, Maximo, Montana, Rubicon, Torso, The Greek, Waterboy and others.

At one time he had over 600 choicely-bred broodmares on the farm and the yearly product of royally bred colts and fillies was remarkable. He held sales in California and New York and so successful were those bred at Rancho del Paso, that breeders and trainers from all parts of the world attended these sales and paid enormous prices for those that suited them. The size and development of these yearlings astonished the breeders from the "blue grass region of Kentucky" and no better advertisement of the splendid feed for horses in this State or of its equable climate, has ever been seen. Wherever these big youngsters found a home they became the object of admiration by all who saw them and, when trained, their strong muscular development backed up by their stout breeding, made them almost invincible over all tracks and distances.

In time the accommodations of this tremendous stud farm near Sacramento became inadequate and Mr. Haggin purchased the Elmendorf Farm near Lexington, Ky., and stocked it with a big detachment of stallions and mares from Rancho del Paso. Elmendorf was retained, but Rancho del Paso has been sold and cut up into small farms. Breeding on such a scale was necessarily costly, but so long as racing was in a flourishing condition it was probably highly profitable. In three years alone the sales of yearlings at public auction brought an aggregate return of considerably more than a million dollars. However, when legislation closed the New York and California race tracks it also in effect brought to a close Mr. Haggin's great breeding ventures. The majority of his broodmares and stallions were sent to England, Germany and Argentina and sold for what they might bring at auction, which, in most instances, was much below their real values. A few of his favorite sires and broodmares are still retained at Elmendorf, with a comparatively modest annual output of yearlings, which of late years have been sold in England with the progeny of his favorite stallion Watercress, generally bringing the best prices.
the highest.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Sept. 22, 23—San Jose, Cal. San Jose Blue Rock Club. C. N. Ford, Secretary.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Sept. 28, 29—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

October 17.—Wilmington, Del. Dupont Trapshooting Club, T. E. Doremus, President.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Stalger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Bay View Gun Club—First Sunday of each month. Grounds, south end of High street, Alameda, near San Leandro bridge.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—Third Sunday of each month. Grounds, West Alameda station.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Oct. 7-9—San Jose Kennel Club. Chas. R. Harker, Secretary. N. D. B. A. rules.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

PACIFIC COAST TRIALS.

The thirty-second annual trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club will be run near Bakersfield about a fortnight later than usual next year. Everything up to the present looks most promising for one of the greatest trials ever held in the United States—or anywhere else for that matter.

There will be $5000 in purses and trophies hung up, as follows: All-age Stake—$1250, divided 40-30-20-10%. Derby Stake—$1250, divided 40-30-20-10%. Panama-Pacific Champion Stake—$500 to winner. Three Panama-Pacific international trophies will be awarded to placed three dogs in each stake. Derby and All-Age winners will be awarded a valuable and unique trophy.

Nominations for all stakes close positively October 15 next—$15 to nominate, $15 to start in either the Derby or All-Age, in the Champion Stake, $25 to enter—surely a temptation for bringing together the best dogs, aside from the magnetic influence that will automatically bring numerous entries from sportsmen of the United States and Canada, for the Dominion shelters a bunch of enthusiastic field trialers.

Following the prosaic first aid treatment above, we add, without a breach of confidence, the following characteristic paragraph from Secretary Henry L. Betten, which will be received, we have no doubts whatever, by all good sportsmen as a good-natured augury of what the "vets" in the field trial zone propose to pull off—and will!

"Everything looks good at the present time and we anticipate a fine entry in the different stakes. Reports from Eastern field trial centers lead us to believe that the crowd will be out in full force and fanciers of this section will have an opportunity to meet the men and see the dogs that have made field trial history on this continent. We will have a lot of good things and unique features on tap for all and the fellow who can't enjoy himself on that occasion must have passed into a state of mummification, or possibly putrefaction. You must be sure to be on hand. Join us on a moonlight ride aboard the steamer Yale as we glide down the boundless Calloway canal. See the little red schoolhouse again on the left bank of the canal; the one you showed Mike Geary. Take a ride in the phantom hack and patronize the itinerant bar. What we stand in absolute need of is a competent guide, one who can take a party out on a foggy morning and reach the destination. Can you conscientiously assume that responsible position? We want a few fat and cheerful fellows with us who can sit tranquilly at a banquet and who will drink a bit of wine with good grace and without finding fault with the vintage or the temperature of the liquid. As Moses said in his prayer on the mount just prior to his departure for the siege of Troy: 'Give me guys about me who have fat on their ribs.' We place absolute faith in them.

"I will try to dig up some news that will be of interest to coast fanciers and will give you a line on entries as soon as they come in."

RIFLE FIRE AND AIRCRAFT.

The experiment of shooting with a rifle at an army target from an aeroplane has been tried by Edward C. Crossman, who tells his story in the United Service Magazine. The targets used were six feet square, with a 20-inch bull's eye, and constitute the mark used at 500 and 600 yards in army slow fire practice, so the task set for the aerial marksman was decidedly severe, especially as his work had to be done under particularly trying conditions.

"In front of me stretched the hood, covering, like the hood of a motorcar, the engine of the tractor biplane," says Mr. Crossman. "My left elbow rested comfortably on the top of the hood, the muzzle of the light sporting Springfield protruded beyond a pair of crossed stays running from upper to lower plane.

"Just under my left elbow, as I sat half faced to the right, were the four black pipes of the exhaust, innocent of muffler and but a few feet from my ears.

"The muzzle of the rifle did not clear the forward part of the hood, and I was implored by Earl Dougherty, the aviator, and by Gage, the owner of the great tractor, not to shoot off either the crossed stays or the top of the radiator just below my rifle. They made me nervous, there were too many things to consider. Just above the breech of the rifle ran the flexible tube of the gas line from the tank just over my head. I was beseeched not to let the rifle recoil into this tube and break it, lest the engine stop and we be forced to do some unplanned volplaning

With the engine chattering under his elbow like a rapid fire gun the machine swept around the field, and the targets were discovered as a far off postage stamp affair against brown ploughed earth, but too distant for the experiment, so the craft was turned, and, pitching and vibrating unsteadily in the "rough air," a long circuit was made to get within range; and it became evident that it would be a case of snap shooting, and some luck to make a hit under the conditions.

"Heeling over before the heavy breeze under our planes," Mr. Crossman continues, "we turned once more, and this time pointed our bows for the tiny white square a half-mile away. We dropped a little, but it was rougher as we went down. Apparently we were not traveling fast, but the target came to meet us with the most amazing rapidity.

"At 400 yards, with the muzzle of the rifle traveling in quick vibrations far larger than the target, I caught the flitting gold bead on the paper, and squeezed the trigger.

"I had expected a surprise party of some sort, but not that sort. The light rifle, fired with the heavy army cartridge, tapped me lightly on the shoulder, but there was not a whisper to announce that the shot had gone, not the faintest sound of the usual Springfield bellow. The roar of the engine and the blades close to me were terrific, but that they could utterly drown the sound of the rifle seemed impossible.

"Seemingly from behind the paper there spouted from the soft dry earth a brown column of dust that put an end to any doubt as to whether the rifle had been fired.

"Another shot kicked up a second plume at the range of 200 yards, then we swooped down for the target like a hawk on its quarry. The familiar white paper with its lines and its jet black center came up to meet me at horrifying speed. One more shot tapped my shoulder, and spouted dust behind the paper; then we swept off into the air once more and sought our old height.

"Apparently the last two shots had hit, the dust seemed to be directly behind it, although I could plainly see it from where I sat. We swept around the field in our mile-long circle, while I noted my assistant making frantic signals with his disks that my shots were going high."

A second circuit produced the same results, while in the third attempt the craft was headed point blank for the target, but the marksman, waiting for the last second, pulled the trigger too late, just as the ship shot suddenly upward, sending the last shot higher than any of its predecessors.

The summing up of the trial is instructive, although disappointing for those enthusiasts who expect such universal application of the flying machine.

"Needless to say, the man on the ground with his own rifle is far more formidable to the man in the ship than the airman can ever hope to be to the humble plodder below him. Hitting the ship at a range when fire from the ship becomes remotely effective is an easy task for any skilled shot; and with two passengers, stays, gasoline tank and engine as the vital points of the 'bird,' the pilot will do well not to cross rifles with anybody on the solid ground.

"With a mark 25 feet square, and with circumstances such that the said mark contained no riflemen to reply, the airman might approach the earth and open fire with his own rifle.

"Aside from such combination of fortunate circumstances, the airman will do well to keep out of reach of the humble infantryman below, even though there be but one of the infantrymen, and he be guarding something most desirable to the fliers above him."

ECHOES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

[By August Wolf.]

Crammed full of exciting exploits on land and sea were the five years that Rev. W. H. Fry, an Anglican missionary, passed among the Eskimos in the Northwest territories, with headquarters at Kitigagjuit, geographically known as Encounter Point, on the mainland about forty miles west of the Alaskan boundary, the extreme easterly arm of the Mackenzie river delta. He encountered numerous difficulties and met with bitter disappointments, but he had the satisfaction of accomplishing a feat of endurance by reaching the farthest eastern point from Herschel Island ever attempted by any missionary.

Speaking of his experiences in the north country, while visiting in Edmonton on the way to England where he will pass his furlough, Mr. Fry mentioned a journey of a thousand miles in an effort to get into touch with the "blonde Eskimos." He and his colleague, W. D. Young, were forced to return when within ninety miles of their destination as a result of the illness of their Eskimo guide. Subsequently, owing to the ice not breaking up that year, no ships could get in or out of the Arctic, and the ship Elvira, containing the supplies, was crushed in the ice and all the supplies lost. They subsisted on meager fare for several months, while Young went to Fort McPherson.

Mr. Fry's story of his attempt to reach the blonde Eskimos is intensely interesting. In company with an Eskimo, he went by schooner to Cape Paris and then took a sled for the remainder of the journey. The two took traps, netting and guns, and hunted for meat as they went along. When the going was good the two dog teams, with their heavily laden sleds, averaged thirty miles a day, but in the rough ice it was impossible to make more than from four to ten miles a day.

They did not see a human being during the twenty-eight days of the journey. At one time a tribe of natives lived between Cape Bathrust and Cape Bexley, but an epidemic took them off one by one, and those who managed to survive finally joined other tribes, leaving only graves, houses and other remnants of a by-gone day still to be seen.

At Tinney Point, ninety miles from Cape Bexley, where the blonde Eskimos are, Mr. Fry's sole Eskimo companion fell ill, and the two had to retrace their steps to Cape Paris, the sick man being sent west to see a doctor. Mr. Fry then prepared the schooner for the open water, so as to go west for supplies, which would enable him to continue his journey east. But the ice did not break up off Cape Paris and Cape Bathurst that year, the floes simply moving bodily to and fro. It was not until August 7, 1913, after the most prolonged winter he had known, that he was able to leave the winter's harbor and follow the streaks of water along the coast line—a risky proceeding, with the ice moving on and off shore. The boat was pushed ashore several times and but for the low beach would have been crushed to atoms.

After getting into the loose ice at Langton Bay, a fog settled down, and steering was only possible by compass. It was hard work trying to get through the network of ice. First he would sail in one direction, and find the way effectually blocked by ice; and then sail in another direction with the same result, until, after tremendous perseverance, he finally reached the mainland between Horton river and Langton bay.

Had the trip not been a matter of life and death, it would have daunted the missionary, inured as he was to privation and danger, but provisions had given out and it was absolutely necessary to reach headquarters once more. Mr. Fry continued and reached Cape Bathurst, where he waited a short time, hoping that a ship would come in with provisions, but he waited in vain, and consequently proceeded to Kitigagjuit. After another long delay, W. D. Young, his colleague, who had been expected to come along with supplies, turned up and said that no ships had come to Herschell Island and that the supply ship, Elvira, had been crushed in the ice and all the supplies lost, consequently he had no food for the coming winter.

It was a desperate plight to be in. Fortunately, Mr. Fry had kept enough on hand at that point to tide one man over the winter, and the two had to share this through the winter until, toward the end, Mr. Young was able to go to Fort McPherson and wait until the steamer came.

Mr. Fry said that were he not in love with his work he would not care very much for the northern climate, with its long winters and frequent gales. At Cape Paris, he said, there is no sunlight for two and a half months at a stretch, and when the sun nears the horizon once more all the natives leave their huts and joyously welcome its approach.

Mr. Fry's description of how he built a hut for his own use at Cape Paris gives some indication of the difficulties of a pioneer missionary's life. He got together some drift wood, the pieces being from two to six feet long, many of them having to be hauled ten miles, and made a frame of the larger wood, with the smaller pieces as "fillers in," and kept the whole in position by rocks. He covered the structure with clay, and placed a two-foot square of ice in the roof for a window.

"It was like a bear's hole more than anything else," he commented, "but it was warm, at any rate. On one occasion, while I was away, two bears were shot inside."

The missionary said the natives always told him to be careful how he put his head out of the hut in the morning, as bears were in the habit of waiting over seal holes, and had been known to watch the

door of an Eskimo hut and strike at the first thing they saw emerging.

Mr. Fry mentioned at the close of the interview that on June 1, just before he left Encounter Point, he received a letter from an Eskimo, saying that Stefannsson, the Canadian explorer, had gone on the ice off Herschell Island with a party of men, who assisted him in taking supplies. The note stated that Stefannsson, Anderson and Storkinson did not return, but the missionary gathered from the letter that the explorer and his little party did not make an attempt to return before being cut off by the water in the spring, and that he probably had sufficient provisions with him to last until he was able to return to Herschell Island during the coming winter. Stefannsson had plenty of ammunition and therefore could obtain bear and seal on the ice. He also had dogs and sleds and scientific instruments.

FLY CASTING CONTESTS.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club medal contest No. 7 took place at Stow lake Sunday forenoon and Saturday afternoon. Event No. 3, 5-ounce rod, light tackle accuracy fly-casting shows remarkably high percentages, every score being over 97 per cent for both days' casting at the ringed buoys.

Good scores were also made in dry fly-casting event No. 4. Event No. 1 comprises net averages in accuracy and delicacy. Event No. 11 shows results with half-ounce rubber frogs in accuracy casts as anchored targets, 60 to 100 feet distant.

F. J. Cooper's longest cast Sunday with the half-ounce lure tackle was 226 feet. C. G. Young put out his line 190 feet Saturday.

Saturday Contest No. 7. Medal Series, Stow Lake, September 12, 1914. Wind, miderate. Weather, fair.
Judges, T. C. Kierulff, S. Forbes, C. G. Young. Referee, C. H. Kewell. Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Events—	1		2	3	4	11	12
	a	b	c				
C. G. Young ...	99.4	99.40	99.22	98.56	99.16	97.9	98.6	...
C. H. Gardiner.	99.12	99.50	99.31	99.36	99.12	96.9	98.5	...
C. H. Kewell...	98.12	98.40	98.26	99.36	99.16	98.9	95.6	87
J. F. Burgin...	98.36	99.10	98.53	99.32	99.16	97.7	94.3	93
S. Forbes	98.32	100.	99.16	99.16	99.20	98.10	97.7	151
Sam Wells	99.3	99.20	99.14	99.8	98.36	98.10	.....	...
W. J. Davis....	97.24	98.20	97.52	99.16	99.20	95.8	82.4	124
T. C. Kierulff...	99.8	100.	99.34	99.30	99.36	98.6	98.7	125
Re-Entry:								
C. G. Young....	98.52	99.40	99.16	98.52	99.16	98.2	.....	...
C. G. Young....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.12	.....	.....	...
F. J. Cooper...	.....	.....	.....	98.54	.....	97.10	98.1	123

Sunday Contest No. 7. Medal Series, Stop Lake, September 13, 1914. Wind, moderate. Weather, fair.
Judges, F. J. Cooper, E. A. Rogers, J. F. Burgin. Referee, C. H. Kewell. Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Events—	1		2	3	4	11	12
	a	b	c				
T. C. Kierulff..	99.	99.30	99.15	98.20	99.8	97.11	97.3	98
C. H. Gardner..	98.8	98.30	98.49	98.8	99.32	98.7	98.2	...
F. J. Cooper...	97.4	99.	98.2	99.4	99.28	97.9	98.1	78
E. A. Rogers....	97.28	97.10	97.19	98.52	99.8	97.8	96.8	136
C. G. Young....	98.4	99.10	98.37	99.8	99.20	98.4	98.3	...
J. F. Burgin...	97.36	98.20	97.58	98.28	99.36	98.2	98.1	115
Stanley Forbes	98.48	99.30	99.8	98.56	99.24	99.2	98.4	154
C. H. Kewell...	97.36	98.40	98.8	99.40	98.52	98.1	95.7	112
J. Springer	96.40	96.40	96.40	97.	99.20	97.5	.....	...
Dr. W. E. Brooks	99.8	98.30	98.49	99.40	99.28	98.7	86.8	...
C. H. Russell...	.....	.....	.....	95.44	98.4	97.	.....	...
W. J. Davis....	97.44	98.20	98.2	98.16	99.8	97.11	98.9	48
A. Sperry	96.32	97.30	97.1	97.40	97.48	.....	97.5	...
Re-entry:								
C. G. Young....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.3	...

NOTE: Event 1—Delicacy and accuracy combined. a, accuracy percentage; b, delicacy percentage; c, net percentage. Event 2—Heavy tackle accuracy percentage. Event 3—Light tackle accuracy percentage. Event 4—Dry fly accuracy percentage. Event 5—¼ ounce lure, accuracy percentage. Event 6—¼ ounce lure, distance average. Event 7—¼ ounce lure, long cast, feet. Event 8—Heavy tackle, distance cast, feet. Event 9—Light tackle, distance cast, feet. Event 10—Salmon fly, distance, feet. Event 11—½ ounce lure, accuracy percentage. Event 12—½ ounce lure, distance, average. Event 13—½ ounce lure, long cast, feet.

FISH LINES.

Angling recreation in the vicinity of Cisco, particularly in the north fork of the American river, has been inviting so far this season, in fact, some ardent devotees of rod and reel claim that the fishing in that Sierra stream has been better this year than at the Truckee river resorts. At present that fork of the American river is low and clear and trout are plentiful. Advices received by Charles H. Kewell state:

"Fishing in this vicinity is improving, and will continue to do so throughout September. During the latter part of August there was a lull, but September has always proven the better month for fishing. Lake fishing, just now, is better than in the streams. There are several good fishing lakes in this locality, varying in distance from two to nine miles.

"The following fish are found in the lakes and streams: Loch Leven, rainbow, Eastern brook, Mykis, chubs and black bass. The Eastern brook and rainbow predominate in the river, which runs about a half mile from Cisco. The flies mostly used are the brown and gray hackle, red and black ant, cadis and the royal coachman."

The brown hackle, here referred to, is a fly with a peacock herl body, an efficient and generally used fly pattern in nearly every water in this State, particularly so in the coast streams.

Among recent visitors to the Cisco district are M. R. Clark and H. G. Larsh, who fished two days and landed limits of Loch Leven and Eastern brook trout, fish running from eight to twelve inches in length. Jack Wirtner and Jake Kullman tried their luck at Lake Fordyce over the holidays and enjoyed fine sport. Eagle lake in that region has long been noted for good black bass fishing.

As for Truckee river trout fishing, word from Boca early last week states that fly fishing near by was not very inviting by reason of repair work being done on the dams along the river above that point. The water was very muddy and would "probably continue so for two weeks at least." When the river clears again fly-fishing conditions are expected to be agreeable. Results with baited hooks, however, are stated to be excellent, and it is no trouble for anyone to catch a good mess of fish—in most instances the limit—by using angle worms, salmon roe or any kind of grubs. The present muddy stretch of the river reaches from the mouth of Prosser creek down to and past Boca. From Union Mills down to Prosser creek the river is clear and offers a better chance for the fly-fisherman. Several local anglers were recently camped below Boca, between Burkhalter's dam and "Burnt Tree," a stretch of the river where the market fishermen, so it is claimed, have been reaping a crop of big rainbow trout for weeks past.

Upper Sacramento river trouting resorts are on the map for late summer outings. In referring to Sims, a sportsman familiar with that section of the river is quoted for the following seasonable information: "Fishing always has been very good here during the months of September, October and part of November, rainbow trout being our favorite fish. In regard to tackle, Roscoe Havens, Walter Mathews, A. H. Hills, D. K. Turner, Kirkham Wright and others too numerous to mention, who have been coming here from ten to twenty-nine years annually, use these flies: Gray backle, No. 12; black hackle, No. 12; gray Palmer, red tag Palmer, professor, brown hackle improved, royal coachman, caddis, both dark and light; also gray hackle (yellow and peacock body), are their favorite flies. The best braided silk casting lines, tapered, are the most used, the best of Spanish silkworm gut leaders, tied by themselves, and very light split bamboo rods."

Clarence Waterhouse and Adam Andrews have found McCloud river trout fishing conditions pleasing recently, despite the fact that the water has not been very clear. The sport in this favorite Sierra stream will be improved next month, a period of the year when that picturesque region is at its best. The different clubs and individual owners of lodges and bungalows along the banks of the McCloud have combined in a campaign to clear out the Dolly Varden variety of trout in the river. This species has developed into an exasperating nuisance. It is a voracious cannibal and preys on every other fish in the stream, particularly the rainbow trout, large and small. Instances are many where an angler who had hooked and was trying to land a rainbow, would have the provoking experience of losing his fish, which was gathered as a tribute for the hungry maw of a huge Dolly Varden trout. Rainbows weighing a pound and a half have been swallowed—all but the head, which was left on the hook for the fisherman to swear by. The Dollys are not regarded as a game trout, for when hooked they give but little fight, coming in to landing net or gaff with about the vitality of a gumbcot.

Webber lake has been recently stocked with 50,000 trout fry from the hatchery at Tahoe City. The Fish and Game Commission, it is reported, is re-stocking the lake. It is intimated that several thousand more troutlets will be put in the lake before it is deemed that enough fish have been placed there.

As the fishing privileges of the lake are controlled by a club—owning, it is reported, the land adjacent to and surrounding the lake, the question arises: Can non-members of the club enjoy the trout fishing in a private lake stocked by the State officials? The expense of raising and transporting these trout fry has been contributed by sportsmen who pay a yearly license fee for the privilege of fishing for game fishes, the State treasury not being drawn upon for one cent.

* * *

Eel river steelhead fishing, according to Frank Maskey, who spent six weeks at Robinson's recently, has "been the best in ten years past." The runs of steelhead trout have been intermittent so far, but the intervals of fresh run schools of ocean trout have been short—"some days nothing doing, and then with a run and everybody busy and happy." William Archibald's six days at Greig's were rewarded with well-filled creels. W. H. Ingalls was booked for that fishing section of the river this week.

An automobile trip, starting from Salt Lake City, enabled Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dougall Jr. and companions to fish innumerable streams and creeks en route between that point and Truckee, which surely is some extended fishing diversion. The party made the trip leisurely in machines fitted up for a long trip of that character. Stops were made here and there during the journey at many inviting camping places.

* * *

Steelhead catches have been frequent recently in both San Gregorio and Pescadero lagoons, down the San Mateo shore—when the tide has been right. Sam Wells landed sixteen trout Sunday; the largest weighed one and a half pounds, the balance averaged eight inches long. A ginger quill floating fly was the killing lure. Two anglers caught four steelhead, one and a half to three pounds in weight, fishing in Pescadero lagoon. They used a No. 2 spinner, the hook tipped with sand fleas. The larger trout, it seems, have a preference for the latter lagoon, but are rather hard to lure at times. They have the reputation of ignoring every sample of bait or lure offered.

* * *

Salt water anglers are having a grand time with quinnat salmon these days. For the past two weeks fine catches of big salmon have been made outside the heads, near Duxbury reef, and also in the bay waters. Sunday and the Monday holiday a large fleet of trolling launches went outside. Among some of the lucky salt water fishermen were: Charles H. Kewell, two fish; Captain Wick, three salmon;. L. McManus, one; Charles P. Landresse was unlucky, he got five good strikes but lost each fish. Another boat party, Julius Eisenbach, A. Larsh and Chas. Wasserman, caught five fish, all over 30 pounds in weight. Eisenbach's 45-pound salmon was the largest. Charles Paddon and his party landed five fish and lost as many. One of the fishermen had his line fastened about his waist. A big salmon grabbed the hook and nearly jerked the astonished fisherman overboard. Ed Schultz and several others accounted for nine salmon during a Wednesday trip. C. H. Kewell, Fred Kewell and Harry Russel captured four salmon on the same day. Russel landed the heaviest fish, 35 pounds, and that on his initial salmon raid.

Fishing for salmon inside the bay Monday, September 7, about about 20 trolling launches were cruising in Raccoon Straits; every rodster got more or less salmon. Ed Ladd and Harold Ladd got a 32½-pounder off the east end of Angel Island. One fisherman, from Greenbrae, was out after striped bass, but was agreeably astonished to hook a salmon off San Quentin Point. He finally picked up 14 salmon, all good size, between the Point and Red Rock. A number of salmon were also caught off California City.

Fred W. Kelley and Harry Kelley, of Tiburon, while trolling in Raccoon Straits, caught several large fish. Harry Kelley finally hooked a whopper, and after playing it he brought his prize up to the boat. Fred Kelley gaffed the big fish, but this giant of his tribe was so big and heavy that in the struggle it pulled the heavy gaff hook straight and escaped. Kelley landed a 54-pound salmon last season. He says the fish that broke away was much larger.

* * *

The striped bass fishermen are also having good times nabbing the linear prizes at different fishing points. Baker's Beach, for instance, for two weeks showed evidence of a big run of bass along the beach. The best fishing grounds are about the big rocks up toward the old brick fort. Not counting small captures, 35 big striped bass were caught off the beach during ten days' fishing. Monday five large bass were taken. Ed Carroll one day landed a 15-pound beauty and hooked another and much larger one. The fish drew out a lot of line, jumped out of the water a couple of times, just to show his size, and then broke away. The present run of bass at the beach is the largest observed in years. The red-finned perch are plentiful there just now and have been breeding. It is believed the bass have been feeding on the perch and their vivaparous young.

San Antone slough was also active again. A number of nice sized bass were taken Sunday, Monday and Wednesday of last week. The prize fish, a 17-pound bass, was landed by Miss Nellie Givens of Alameda. Her companion was a good second with an 8-pounder. Jack Wallace's take was five bass, from three to fifteen pounds in weight. Charles Bond and his brother caught eight bass during two days' fishing. Ed Schultz and several friends made a catch of five bass Sunday in Petaluma, opposite the mouth of San Antone slough.

Hugh Copeland spent three days fishing for bass in the Wingo district. He tried the favorite spots in Backdoor slough with ordinary results. Sunday forenoon the weather was fine; in the afternoon the wind blew a gale and roiled the water until it looked like coffee. That spoiled the fishing. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Urfer fished above the Wingo bridge, at Turkey point. The best fish caught weighed 5½ and 8½ pounds. The slough at that point was alive with undersized bass. Harry Palmer landed two bass, 8½ and 13 pounds they scaled. Al Cooksey and Harry Burns had several good strikes; the bass must have been big as whales, for they cleaned out line and hooks each time. Al Harding managed to connect with two bass, 5 and 6 pounders. The fishing team of Day and Nicodemus put in three days' bass fishing at Wingo, but only had a half day's decent fishing.

* * *

W. B. Day, of the Pines, Bass Lake, Madera county, writes Chas. H. Kewell as follows:

"Yours of recent date received and noted. We have had the poorest bass fishing this season our lake has ever afforded. Within the past three weeks the fishing has been picking up. A good catch made last night on Wilson spinner. One day with another, bass are taken morning and evening. Fly better than anything else, but I am sorry to say fishing is uncertain. Fairly good for two or three days, then poor without any apparent reason. It is about time for the rainbows in the lake to begin taking a lure. Wilson spinner best usually.

"Hear so many favorable reports from people who come here from San Francisco about your tackle, flies, etc., have about decided to handle your lines of goods another year."

In the Emigrant Gap country deer, grouse and mountain quail are reported to be plentiful, more so than for many previous seasons. In the Big Meadows region, deer, grouse and mountain quail are also numerous. The lakes of the Big Meadows valley are at present tenanted by large flocks of mallard ducks. Big flights of sprig from the north have been arriving in the meadows daily.

In Amador county antlered bucks are rather scarce, but mountain quail are plentiful. Valley quail, however, are scarce this season by reason of early forest fires, which destroyed both nests and feed.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

GOSSIP FOR SPORTSMEN.

The California Fish and Game Commission, believing that education showing the necessity and value of game protection and preservation is a more efficient means of conserving the State's wild game than police patrol, has recently inaugurated a bureau of research and publicity. Dr. Harold C. Bryant of the university has been placed in charge of the new work. The function of this bureau will be to find ways and means of protecting and preserving foreign and domestic game birds within the State and to dispense information relative to game by means of correspondence, public illustrated lectures, and by the issuance of bulletins dealing with the status of game. A study will also be made of the habitats, habits and breeding seasons of the different bame birds and mammals of this State, so that a basis for sane and efficient game laws may be developed.

Laws and police measures, though necessary, are not so effective, it is claimed, for the preservation of game as an enlightened public sentiment. This new move of the commission, it is suggested, will hasten the day when a large force of game wardens, making hundreds of arrests annually, will be necessary.

* * *

The fall duck shooting season promises a most auspicious opening. Wild ducks, almost all of them home-bred birds, are now congregated in the bay marsh sections in hig flocks. The Alameda marshes are full of birds, mostly sprigtails, while farther south in theAlviso district mallards are plentiful, as well as sprig. The birds have been seen daily in immense flocks resting on the bosom of the Crystal Springs lakes and flying back and forth from the south bay marshes. The Petaluma and Sonoma marshes are also resorted to by big bands of webfeet. Forther north in the Napa sloughs and creeks the birds are exceedingly plentiful. Vallejo sportsmen who have surveyed conditions in the sloughs north of that city are sanguine that the gunners will enjoy one of the best duck-hunting seasons in many years. The local marsh is alive with young ducks, and those flocks are being increased with new arrivals of broadbills every day. Conditions in the tule sections of the Yolo Basin are substantially the same. As many as 10,000, it was figured, were seen in one district last week.

The Suisun and Joyce Island Gun Club members are also in line for fine duck shooting. A party of Volante Gun Club members, Pete Howard, Harry Blatchley and John Barr, after a morning's session with black bass, last Sunday, took a trip around Joyce Island and inspected various duck-shooting ponds. Sprigtail, mallard and teal were observed by the thousands on the Calhoun preserve adjoining the Volante shooting gronnds. The Joyce Island Gun Club ponds are also well populated, that particular section of the island being famous as a breeding ground. Up the coast ducks are coming in to the various lagoons and ponds. Big bunches of sprig are now loafing in Salmon creek and its lagoon, above Bodega bay, according to Dave Harefield, Joe Harlan, Milton Unger, Dr. Derby and M. Moise, who passed the holidays at the club house. The creek and lagoon, by the way, is full of seven to nine inch steelhead trout, some good catches of the fish being made by the party during the trip.

Down Los Banos way and other valley duck hunting resorts both mallard and sprig are most numerous. So far not many northern birds have come in, but these migrants will soon be due here. Up around Humboldt bay and farther up the coast, but few northern birds have arrived so far. Up in the San Joaquin tule marshes birds are comparatively as plentiful. A seizure was made last week by a deputy fish and Game commissioner of a sack of "floppers" (young ducks) that had been caught in salmon nets. These birds were picked up by net fishermen and brought into Black Diamond, where they were seized and the holders arrested.

From now on the duck hunting brigade will be busy getting ready for the opening day, October 15. Every Sunday and on odd days during the week, as opportunity offers, arks, scows, launches, skiffs and duck boats will be given a going over, ponds baited, decoys made ready and a thousand odds and ends of preparation made to welcome the broadbills on the opening morning of the season.

As to decoys, some hunters make the mistake of starting the season with bright and newly painted wooden birds. That is quite a mistake; the wooden decoats are more effective in luring ducks if left with the muddy streaks and dulled colors of the prior season. The birds do not come into full plumage until near the mating time at the end of the season. Both northern visitors and homebred birds are rather sombre in plumage early during the shooting season. Another mistake has been to cut down too much of the tule growth around the ponds. In the first place such proceeding destroys much breeding locations for home birds, secondly, an open pound without the natural growth of tules and other vegetation is sidetracked by ducks when they can find the style of ponds and refuge they are familiar with.

Another suggestion that is timely is this: Don't wait until the last day to have your gun overhauled by the gunsmith. Lots of fellows do that every year, and some are left without a gun in the rush. The gunsmith can only do so much work every day.

* * *

The Exposition City Gun Club will wind up the club blue-rock season Sunday, September 27. The California Wing Shooting Club's closing pigeon shoot for 1914 will also take place September 27.

AT THE TRAPS.

Grand American Handicap.—Mark Arie won the John H. Patterson Introductory, Monday, September 7, practice day at Dayton, Ohio, on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club. Patterson broke 194 out of 200, S. A. Huntley closed with 193, one bird behind. Toney Prior broke 189, J. F. Couts 187, A. G. Fleckenger 183, H. F. Wihlon 183, W. E. Staunton 179.

In the professional event at 100 targets, Lester German and H. Clark each scored straight. Pete Holohan broke 99, Guy Holohan 92.

The official scores and special report of the big shoot did not reach here this week in time for extended mention in this issue.

* * *

"E. C." Cup Match.—The shoot for this trophy came off at Dayton, Ohio, September 5, between J. S. Day, the holder and W. R. Crosby, challenger, before a large crowd of trap shooting enthusiasts, at the N. C. R. Gun Club grounds.

R. O. Heikes acted as referee, J. R. Graham and Lester German, judges; C. F. Moore and Walter Huff, scorers.

Day won the race. He broke 48 out of the first 50 singles, 49 in the next 50—97 out of 100. Crosby scored 49 and 31—90 out of the 100 shot at.

Crosby led by four in the second division of the match; he broke 43 out of 50 targets, expert traps one man up. Day closed with 39.

When it came to doubles Day finished with 46 out of 25 pairs. Crosby broke 40. Day finished with a total of 182 out of 200, Crosby made 173 out of 200.

* * *

Hazard Cup Race.—Forty-eight shooters lined up for the Hazard Cup event as soon as the "E. C." challenge match was concluded. This event is emblematic of the double target championsbip of the United States, open to all. Mr. T. E. Doremus of Wilmington, Del., and Ed Banks were the officials in charge of the match.

The race was at 50 double rises, G. A. H. five traps being used, 10 pairs at each trap. S. A. Huntley of Vancouver, Wash., landed the prize with a total of 91 out of 100. Among the other Coast shooters who took part in this contest were: Toney Prior 84, J. F. Couts 82 and W. E. Staunton 76.

* * *

Alamedans Finish Season.—The Bay View Gun Club closed the club's blue-rock season September 13, on the south High street trap grounds in Alameda with a big merchandise prize shoot.

Every shooter participating won a prize—anything from a shotgun down to a ham or a box of condensed milk. After the regular club program was concluded, a special merchandise shoot at 15 birds was arranged. The contestants and scores were: U. E. Wobb 13, R. McGill 13, T. W. Parsons 7, L. Vosburg 12. The tie was shot off, miss-and-out. Wobb again broke 13 and won over McGill's 12 out of 15.

Both the DuPont and Hercules trophies were won by R. McGill, whose scores—170 out of 200 and 173 out of 200 birds for the season—were the top records in the two events. Percy Fox was the winner of the club championship medal for the season with the total score of 104 out of 120 birds. Captain Vosburg's squad broke 49 out of 70 clay pigeons and won the "grub" shoot match over A. Adams' squad, 44 kills out of 70 shots.

The scores in three 15-bird merchandise shoots were: U. E. Wobb 11, 13, 13 (Wobb scored four 13's out of five 15-bird matches during the day); F. Adams 12, 10, 8; F. Webster 13, 10, 9; L. Vosburg 14, 9, 10; G. Geannetti, 10, 9, 11; S. McKillop, 4, 10, 6; J. Tasker 7, 9, 10; A. Young 9, 10, 9; J. W. F. Moore 7, 10, 5; L. Middleton 5, 8, 11; Percy Fox 12, 8, 10; T. W. Parsons 11, 10, 8; R. McGill 9, 12, 13; Mrs. Houghawot, 10, 9, 12; M. Ulrichs, 9, 10, 7. Mrs. Houghawont was second high gun in the third match.

* * *

Garden City Shoot.—Members of the Garden City Blue Rock Club kept the club traps going Sunday last. Among the visiting shooters was a delegation of San Jose Blue Rock Club shots. The final shoot of the club will take place September 27, a merchandise race will be one of the feature events of the day. This shoot will also determine the club trophy winners for the season. The scores for last Sunday follow:

William McKagney, 41 out of 50; O. N. Ford 67-75, J. Bollinger 37-50, H. Richter 36-50, Mrs. A. Schilling 38-50, A. E. Tarney 60-75, William Downs 38-50, J. Bryant 58-75, A. Richter 50-75, C. Paulain (beginner) 34-50, L. Paulain (beginner) 17-25,, N. H. Cadwallader 16-25, C. Nash 18-25, R. Regal 16-25, M. Colbert 15-25, G. Broderick 18-25.

Mrs. Ada Schilling, F. Regal and William McKagney had a match at double rises. They scored as follows: F. Regal, 16 out of 24 and a tie between Mrs. Ada Schilling and William McKagney of 11 out of 24. In the shoot-off Mrs. Schilling won, breaking 12 out of 24 to McKagney's 10 out of 24.

* * *

The Golden Gate Gun Club final shoot for 1914 will take place tomorrow at the West Alameda trap grounds.

* * *

The Tonopah Gun Club will hold a two-day registered shoot, September 28-29. $1000 in coin and prizes are offered to induce a big attendance. The program is a good one—ten 15 bird regular events, 50 bird individual championship, team shoot, 25 birds per man, the first day. Ten 15 bird regular events, 50 bird Southern Nevada Handicap, and 50 bird professional match the second day.

* * *

The San Jose Blue Rock Club's two day registered tournament, September 22 and 23, will draw a big attendance of local shotgun experts. Trophies, medals and purses amounting to $400 will be hung up for winning shooters. The feature contests of the shoot are three California championships—miss-and-out, single targets and double targets.

TRADE NOTES.

DuPont On Top.

In a field of 486 shooters the Grand American Handicap at Dayton, Ohio, was won by Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, who broke 98 singles out of 100 from the 22 yard mark. He also won the National Amateur Championship at single targets, by smashing 99 out of 100 birds. Keeping up his winning string he wound up by annexing the National Amateur Championship at doubles—90 out of 100. Three drams of Schultze made this record in trapshooting history—the feature event and two championship races, won by the same shooter.

The Preliminary Handicap won by C. F. Riffe, 17 yards, 96 out of 100. Tony Prior won the Consolation Handicap, 20 yards distance, 97 out of 100. Both shooters used Du Pont. The "Shoot for Shooters," W. S. Behm tied with 99 x 100, he used 3⅛ drams of Schultze.

Following the above remarkable wins there was 14 ties, in the two handicaps, for trophy wins by shooters using Du Pont and Schultze.

Use Du Pont smokeless powders and be up with the winners.

The Old Reliable Again.

The winners of the Grand American Handicap, Amateur Championships at singles and doubles, the Consolation Handicap, and the Hazard Championship Cup all used Parker Guns. The performances and winners are given on page 15 and are worth noting.

Peters Points.

The "E. C." Cup and Hazard trophy were won by shooters who shot "steel where steel belongs" shells. High average, 198 x 200 was also made with these shells, on practice day, at Dayton, September 7.

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SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE!

[By E. E. Bowles.]

An empire tributary to San Francisco is being opened in the Northwest yet we hear very little about it. We had just got our rebuilding, after April 18, 1916, well in hand when we tackled the exposition proposition, and between the two we have been so busy that we have not had time to look up and see what was doing up there in the counties of Mendocino, Humboldt and Trinity. I have just returned from a two weeks' trip through that territory, and I want to tell you that they are working on a big proposition. For the past four years from a thousand to two thousand men have been working daily, largely in three shifts of eight hours each, building a railroad for which the settlers have been waiting patiently for about half a century.

The building of that railroad has been one of the toughest jobs that Californians have ever tackled, a heart-breaking, back-breaking job, but it is nearly completed now, and the golden spike marking the finish will be driven probably within the next thirty days. The new road, connecting San Francisco with all that vast territory of Northwestern California, so rich in natural products—gold, copper, oil, lumber, the richest of fruit and nut land, so prolific in dairy products, vegetables, berries, scenic wonders, etc.—begins away up at the headwaters of Eel river and follows the meanderings of that stream and canyon for 125 or more miles. The new construction covers about 110 miles, virtually from Willits to Shively, or near there, where it connects with what formerly was the Eel River and Arcata road, but is now a part of the general system of the Northwestern Pacific.

I have just been over that line, part of the time on a flat car, some of the time in a work train cahoose, twenty-odd miles in a motor truck and occasionally on foot, and have some slight idea of the difficulties encountered and obstacles overcome by those chaps who have been working for four years to open a territory as large as several Eastern States to more direct commerce with San Francisco. Take that Island mountain tunnel, for instance. They have cut a foot-path across the face of a 1000-foot precipice to reach the path where the 4634-foot tunnel was to begin. Then they had to build about fifty miles of wagon and auto truck roads across the mountains in order to haul in supplies and material for the construction men before the work began, and that road alone cost about $200,000. But, a little history first, and then you will know all about it.

There are a good many of us who do not remember when Peter Donahue built that little road from Santa Rosa over to Healdsburg in 1872 and extended it on to Cloverdale; a good many wondered what he was going to do with it. Later he extended it to Petaluma, where it reached tidewater in 1879. That was better—it gave Sonoma and the "Valley of the Moon" direct communication with the San Francisco markets. In 1884 there was another extension opened, that to Tiburon, giving Marin county tidewater connection. Eventually the little road was built around the head of Richardson's bay to Sausalito, and then extended from Cloverdale to Ukiah in 1889. Very few knew it at the time, but as early as 1872 Donahue's terminal, in his mind, was Eureka, and seventeen years after that dream he had reached Ukiah. Along about 1893 A. W. Foster was elected president of the road. Foster abandoned the Eureka idea, for the time at least, and devoted himself to making the road pay as operated.

Almost yearly we had stories that the Southern Pacific had an option on the road and ultimately would build to Eureka and on to Portland. The option feature of the stories was based on the fact that the Southern Pacific's engineers had been over the line repeatedly, had acquired a good working knowledge of the cost of the proposed extension and probable amount of freight traffic to be developed. There the proposition hung fire and dilly-dallied along for several years, the Southern Pacific, confident by its negotiations that it held the key to the situation, took its own good time to perfect plans. Then came the disaster of 1906, which destroyed all the maps, plans, etc., and there was another delay, but about a year later the S. P. awoke with an awful jolt. President Ripley, for the Santa Fe, had purchased the little Eel River and Eureka road, which ran from Eureka this way to Shively and Carlotta the latter a summer resort in the Humboldt mountains, and had also taken over the Eureka and Arcata road and the extension north to Trinidad, about twenty-one miles, operated by the Hammond Lumber Company.

The instant this was known the Southern Pacific got busy, and in a hurry too. It at once closed negotiations with the Donahue road, then known as the California Northwestern, and took over the road, then completed to Willits, with an extension into the lumber forests about Sherwood. With this hand the S. P. "called" the Santa Fe, and the officials of the two roads met for a "show down." With all their cards on the table, an agreement was soon reached; the Santa Fe held the only feasible route to Eureka and the north, the Southern Pacific held the southern extension and the terminals on tidewater. There was no denying the community of interests, and, as neither would sell to the other for fear of a pool with the Hill interests from the north, they agreed to build and operate the road jointly. An organization was effected under the corporate name of the Northwestern Pacific. W. S. Palmer, then general manager of the California Northwestern, was elected president, the new road financed to the amount of $12,000,000 or more, and the work of construction began in 1910. The contract for building the road was let to the Utah Construction Company, and, owing to the mountainous country and the character of the formation, it has been, mile for mile, probably the most costly piece of road ever built in California if not in the United States. But it will be worth it and more, for look at the absolutely virgin territory it will develop.

A territory over 250 miles long and about 100 miles wide—Mendocino, Humboldt, all of Trinity and Del Norte counties and the western half of Siskiyou—a territory where, as Leigh Irvine says, "The call of the wild beast to its mate comes across the morning hills of a world that is new and clean." Just how new it is may be judged from what the driver of the Ferndale stage told me:

"A few weeks ago," he said, "I had as a passenger from Mattole Valley a woman 60 years old who had never seen an electric car, locomotive or a steamboat. She was born and raised and had lived all her life in the valley. There are others just like her."

That, however, is not surprising when one comes to analyze the situation. It was generally an overland ride of a day or two to Eureka, then, in the old days, a sea voyage of anywhere from three to five or ten days on a sailing schooner and later from twenty to thirty hours on a small coast steamer—either that or an overland drive of about a hundred miles or more to Willits, the railroad terminal. There was no reason why the settlers should come out; they had no business in the city. Annually the men folks bring out a few steers, hogs or wool to Eureka, lay in a supply of clothing, boots and shoes, tea, coffee and sugar, and return to their homes in the mountain valleys, where they raise in the greatest abundance everything else they consume; in fact, it would not surprise me to find in some of those mountain homes the old wool and flax card and the spinning wheel.

Talk about the dolce far niente, the "sweet do nothing" existence, a 1914 Arcady—if it is anywhere on this earth it is up in the redwood forested mountains and valleys of Northwest California. It is an acknowledged fact that redwoods require the best of soil and that anywhere redwoods grow is an excellent locality for all deciduous fruits and nuts, especially English walnuts. Therefore the most of the northwest country soil will produce probably the biblical "sixty and a hundred fold" of anything that is planted and reproduce it better than that which gave the seed. Those mountain and valley settlers simply plant the stuff and wait for it to grow. In the meantime the streams are alive with salmon and steelhead trout, and the forests and open hillsides furnish quail, wild pigeon, gray squirrels, deer and bear. There is no place to spend money, so what is the good of it? With a land that will produce richly of anything they care to plant, with streams full of trout and the woods full of deer and bear, "they should worry." Given a few acres up there, what more could a man want — unless it be a pack of hounds? I began, however, to tell you about the railroad, but it is hard to get away from that country, for I like it.

Four mighty hard-working years they have put in up there, years that have put a few herring-bones in the hair of the chief engineer's staff. Take W. C. (Billy) Edes, J. W. Williams, W. S. Wollner, Ned Edes and others of the staff who laid out that road so that the grade nowhere is greater than seven-tenths of 1 per cent, and who determined where to bridge, where to tunnel and where to cut, it has been a busy time for them. Take that Island mountain tunnel in the fact of that 1000-foot precipice, where a man had to hang on by his eyebrows and a rope while he started the bore. That tunnel is 4634 feet long, and they began at both ends. When they met in the center of that nearly-a-mile-wide mountain they were only a fraction of an inch out of plumb. Some engineering that, and one runs right off a great iron and concrete bridge directly into the tunnel.

But first they had to lay out the motor truck road for fifty miles over a mountainous country. Over that road they have transported locomotives, rails, steam shovels and other construction material. When I think of that road I nearly gasp yet. I went over it in a motor truck from Island mountain to Cain rock, and in some places it was a sheer drop of over eleven hundred feet to the railroad grade. In some places there was not over a foot or eighteen inches between the outer wheels and the edge. I had some doubts as to my ability to beat the five-ton truck to the bottom and suggested to the driver that, as it was quite a distance for me to hold my breath, he should let me out to walk over the next place. But he only gave me the "ha-ha."

Then there is the Cain rock bridge, heavy steel and concrete, the latter in 200-foot spans, the entire bridge being 1,116 feet long. Jim Neilson is building that. Jim built the big iron and wooden county bridge across the river a few miles below over twenty-four years ago. Two or three years ago the Board of Supervisors concluded it might not be in good condition after so many years and decided it should come down. Blocks and tackle were provided, several yoke of oxen hitched on, but, as they could not even start the top timbers above the bridge they concluded to let it stand. It is there yet and still in use.

There are a number of San Francisco boys at work up there. Ed Schroeder, who used to be with The Chronicle, is boss of the material at Island mountain; Ned Edes, chief of the engineer corps at Cain rock, is just as reticent but keeps up "a deal o' thinkin'," the same as ever; D. C. Johnston has a personal acquaintance with every tie, rail and fish-plate between Cain rock and Fort Seward—but the list is too long. They are all brown as Indians, and as healthy.

One of the most enthusiastic officials of the road is F. K. Zook, superintendent of maintenance. In point of service Zook probably is the oldest man on the road, he having been on the job for forty years, but there is not a youngster on the line who takes a greater interest in the work or who is as anxious to see the first passenger train go through to Eureka. Come to think of it, do you remember any really bad wrecks ever having occurred on that line to Willits? I believe Zook could draw a map of that line from memory, showing every cut, fill, grade, trestle, tunnel, bridge and curve on the 250 miles—and one or the other occurs every few rods. He was up there with President W. S. Palmer and other officials of the road the day when I was, and the entire party hiked the twelve miles over the grade from Island mountain to Cain rock, the gap where the rails are yet to be laid, the grading having been finished. When this is done and the Cain rock bridge completed the line will be continuous from San Francisco to Eureka. There is to be a celebration at Cain rock when the last spike is driven, but the officials are in doubt as to the maintenance of a passenger service to Eureka during the coming winter. There are so many loose ends to be tied up, some of the tunnels to be lined with concrete, yards to be constructed, etc., that it is believed the work trains will occupy the right of way for the next few months. When that road is completed Eureka and all that great northwest will have some grand, whoop-up time, believe me; they are preparing for it now. Can't blame them if they make the sky the limit, for they have been waiting fifty years for that road.

As a scenic ride it will be one of the most noted in California. From Willits it heads into the upper canyon of the south fork of the Eel river, runs down that to the main canyon at Outlet and then follows the Eel river down the canyon for 125 miles—from an elevation of 1364 feet at Willits to tidewater at Eureka, or, to be correct, Loleta. One is never out of sight of the river save during a quick dash through a tunnel, and on either side rise the wooded and grass-covered hills. That Eel is one of the greatest salmon spawning grounds on the Coast, and from the train one can see the schools fighting their way up stream. It is an easy stream to fish, with long, deep pools and broad gravelly banks with no brush to interfere with the fly-caster.

The day I was at Island mountain a trainload of cattle came in from the Merritt ranch for shipment to San Francisco. Good encouragement that, a whole trainload of commercial freight before the road is open for traffic. This is already too long to tell you about the products of that fertile northwest, but, as I visited all the principal towns, I will tell about them later.

SAN JOSE SHOW.

The sixteenth annual show of the San Jose Kennel Club will be held October 7, 8 and 9. Valentine Ruh will judge English and French bulldogs, fox terriers and cocker spaniels. W. V. N. Bay will take all other breeds. Entries close September 26, positively. Exhibitors can enter their dogs at 583-585 Market street. Ellery Arms Co., or with Stone and Bay, 355 Sutter street. Entrance fees are, for each dog, $2.00 for the first class, $1.00 for a second entry, and 50 cents for a third entry. Kennel entries, three or more dogs, will be $1.50 each dog for the first entry, 75 cents for the second and 50 cents for a third entry. Entries must be paid when made. The rules published in the premium list are concise and plain and "mean what they state." "Dogs will win and not owners!"

Dr. C. C. Marckres is president of the club; Chas. R. Harker, 739 Jackson street, secretary. Henry Berrar and Valentine Ruh with the above mentioned officials compose the show committee. Premium lists and further information can be had by mailing request for same or calling at either of the above given addresses.

Oakland Show.—The annual exhibit (the second one) of the Oakland Kennel Club last week across the bay had, so it is given out, 130 dogs benched. This show, under A. K. C. rules, is the smallest show ever given under a roof in Oakland, notwithstanding the announcement was made that: "The exhibit was largely attended and aroused much enthusiasm among the dog fanciers."

The war in Europe (says a correspondent of the English Shooting Times) has not been without its effect upon bird-life, and in the North Sea some remarkable sights are to be seen around the fishing-boats operating within sight of land. The withdrawal of the trawlers from the Dogger Bank has meant that thousands of sea-birds are starving, for they have practically existed upon the offal cast back into the sea by the fishermen. Now that the food supply is stopped, thousands of gulls are starving, whilst huge flocks of the birds have flown towards land, and in the far North they are inland scouring the newly ploughed hillsides for an existence. These birds have not appeared on the coasts in great numbers for many years. The small rocks at low tide are swarming with desolate-looking birds, and the capture of a small fish or some garbage is the signal for a general battle for possession.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

THE FARM

ALFALFA MAXIMS.

The word now comes from Canada that alfalfa, the wonderful wealth producer, is the best suited to the conditions of farming in that region also. The Toronto Globe has prepared a list of alfalfa mixims, which it will pay our western farmers to study. Here they are:

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Grow your protein—don't buy it.
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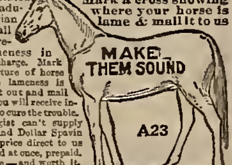
We have associated with us a Graduate Veterinarian to answer all questions regarding lameness in horses, free of charge. Mark a cross on picture of horse showing where lameness is located and cut out and mail same to us. You will receive instructions how to cure the trouble. If your druggist can't supply Mack's Thousand Dollar Spavin Remedy remit price direct to us and we will send at once, prepaid, $5.00 per bottle—and worth it. Accept no substitute.

Mark a cross showing where your horse is lame & mail it to us



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Cut down high places fill and pack low ones drag out roots, pick out stones and LEAVE he track SMOOTH and ELASTIC OVER ITS SURFACE. WE court personal investigation.

Our "LITTLE WONDER" Is a new low priced, ALL STEEL HARROW.

Send for CUTS and PRICES to CALIFORNIA TRACK HARROW CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

GUN CLUB members wanted

for one of the best Clubs in San Joaquin Valley on S. P. R. R. 129 miles from San Francisco. Club is being reorganized; all local members out. A limited number of memberships are now open, which must be filled at once. If interested write A. C. Hayes, 24 W. Santa Clara St., San Jose, Cal.

SAVE - THE - HORSE

Trade-Mark Registered

A RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY HAS VALUABLE EXPERIENCE

FROM THE OWNER OF RENE'S BABY 2:14; PELEG 2:11; SYZYGY 2:15; THE PANORAMA 2:20¼; PAP O 2:14¼; INCOME'S TOPSY 2:14¼; RUSTICWOOD JR. 2:19¼.

FRISBY H. McCULLOUGH
Attorney and Counselor
Edina, Mo.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

I had a valuable mare with a bog spavin of long standing. I followed instructions and my mare was completely cured of her lameness within two weeks from the time I made the first application. While using your remedy I worked her slow miles and shortly after she got over the lameness she went three heats in 2:19, 2:21¾, 2:18½. I began racing her the last week in August and raced her ten races in seven weeks, winning four firsts, one second and two fourth moneys, and finishing twice outside the money and once withdrawn on account of rain, and closing the season the first week in October with a half-mile track record of 2:14¼.

Your remedy absolutely removed all traces of the trouble so that she was sold at the Chicago sale for about $500, absolutely sound, after passing inspection of one of the most distinguished members of the veterinary profession in the country.

"Save-the-Horse" is a sovereign remedy and the claims you make for it are warranted by facts. F. H. McCULLOUGH, Edina, Mo.

IT'S THE BEST INSURANCE HE KNOWS OF.

Brazil, Ind., April 23, 1914.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed $5. Please send one bottle of Save-the-Horse at once. I have cured two spavins and one very bad case of shoulder lameness. To have a bottle of Save-the-Horse in the stable is the best insurance against loss I know of. I cannot praise it enough for what it has done for my horses. J. L. CUTSHALL.

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Enclosed $10. Send two more bottles Save-the-Horse. The horse I used it on last spring for bone spavin still goes sound; has not limped a step and has been used hard since. It is useless for me to say I have faith, as this makes six bottles I have bought for different horses. C. A. GARDEN.

18 YEARS A SUCCESS.

This remedy is positive, not experimental. We originated the plan of treating horses under an iron-clad Guaranty Contract to return the purchase money if the remedy fails.

SAVE-THE-HORSE is sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere

$5 with a binding contract to refund money or cure any case of BONE AND BOG SPAVIN, THOROUGHPIN, RINGBONE, CURB, SPLINT, CAPPED HOCK, WINDPUFF, SHOE BOIL, INJURED AND BROKEN DOWN TENDONS. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., BINGHAMTON N. Y.

Makes Them Sound **SMITH'S WONDER WORKER** Keeps Them Sound

Allays fever and inflammation at once, this must be done to effect a cure. UNEXCELLED AS A REMEDY for bone and bog spavins, curbs, splints, ringbones, capped hocks, shoe boils, wind puffs, thoroughpins and bunches of all kinds, bowed, strained and ruptured tendons, shoulder, hip and stifle lameness, weak joints, sweeny, cording up, throat trouble and rheumatism. Relieves pains and soreness without loss of hair or a day's let up. As a leg and body wash it has no equal, invigorates and restores the distressed horse between heats and after hard workouts.

Price $2.00 per bottle, prepaid on receipt of price. $16.00 per doz.; $10.00 per gal.

W. K. SMITH & CO., Tiffon, Ohio.

W. E. DETELS, Pleasanton, Cal., Distributing Agent, for the Pacific Coast.

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GOOD ONES FOR SALE.

COLUMBIA, ch. m. by Clipper 2:06, dam by Anteeo Jr.

MARIE G. (4), br. m. by Gerald G. (son of Zombro 2:11), dam Columbia by Clipper 2:06; second dam Marie Direct by Bonnie Direct 2:05.

MISS LIBERTY (7), ch. m. by Zolock 2:05¼, dam Columbia.

TEDDY THE GREAT (4), s. g. by Nearest McKinney, dam Miss Liberty.

GODDESS OF LIBERTY (3), b. f. by Bon Voyage 2:08, dam Miss Liberty.

HINEY (2), s. g. by Best Policy, dam by Anteeo Jr.

LADY AMELIA, br. m. by McKinney 2:11¼, dam by Anteeo Jr.

BAY POLICY (1), b. g. by Best Policy, dam Lady Amelia.

BEDELIA (6), ch. m. by Gerald G. (son of Zombro 2:11), dam by Alfred.

MARCUS DALY (4), br. g. by Bonny McKinney, dam Birdy by Eaglet; second dam Black Swan by Tenbroeck.

The above ten head can be bought for $1000, on or before October 1st, 1914. Must be sold as a whole or not at all.

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PHOENIX

ARIZONA STATE FAIR

November 9-10-11-12-13-14, 1914

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 1st.

Daily Racing Summary:

MONDAY

2:03 Pace (Board of Trade Special) $1,000
2:07 Pace 2,000
2:09 Trot 2,000
2:25 Trot (Ariz.) 1,000

TUESDAY

2:15 Pace $2,000
2:16 Trot (Copper Stake)..... 2,000
2-yr. Pace (Ariz.)..... 500
2-yr. Trot (Ariz.) 500

WEDNESDAY

2:04 Pace $2,000
2:07 Trot 2,000
3-yr. Pace (Ariz.)..... 600
3-yr. Trot (Ariz.)..... 600

THURSDAY

Auto Day $5,000
In Prizes.

FRIDAY

2:10 Pace (Copper Queen Stake)....$2,000
2:12 Trot (C. & A. Stake)..... 2,000
2:18 Trot (Ariz.) 1,000
3-Yr. Pace (Board of Trade Special) 500
(Open to All)

SATURDAY

F. F. A. Pace..... $2,000
F. F. A. Trot..... 2,000
2:20 Pace (Ariz.) 1,000

OPEN PURSES

Trots

2:16 ..... $2,000
2:12 2,000
2:09 2,000
2:07 2,000
F. F. All 2,000

Paces

2:15 ..... $2,000
2:10 2,000
2:07 2,000
2:04 2,000
2:03 (Special) 1,000
F. F. All 2,000
3-yr. Pace (Special)..... 500

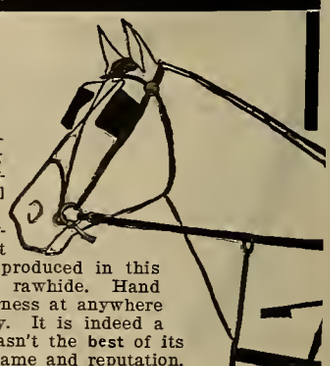
$50.00 allowed as shipping expenses to all trotters having a record of 2:08 or better by Nov. 9, 1914, that start in the 2:07 and F. F. All trots or either of them, same allowance made for pacers having a record of 2:06 or better by Nov. 9, 1914, that start in one or more of the 2:03, 2:04, or F. F. All paces.

One second time allowance on records made prior to 1914 for 2:03 pace and this pace and race only. Three-year-old pace (special) open to all. Mile heats, best 2 in 3.

For further information address,

C. .B. WOOD, Secretary.

Minor Heir Jr. Racing Harness



A harness with two styles of hitches—the two minute attachment for racing and the hreast collar and traces for jogging and training. Another famous Sell Brand product.

Made from genuine old-fashioned, slow-tanned Hollinger Oak Leather, without exception the finest harness leather produced in this country, reinforced with Indian tanned rawhide. Hand cut, hand finished. No other racing harness at anywhere near its price can equal this in quality. It is indeed a masterpiece of harness-making. If it wasn't the best of its kind, I wouldn't be backing it with my name and reputation.

Write for price and full information or come and see it.

I sell all Sell Brand Horse Goods, including

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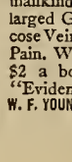
The old, reliable remedy you can depend on for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any lameness. Thousands have proved it invaluable. Get a bottle from your druggist. Price per bottle $1.6 for $5. "Treatise on the Horse" Free at druggist or from Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

FOR SALE—Black stallion by Kinney Lou, dam by Oro Wilkes. Six years old, handsome trotter, well broken and with very little work shows speed; a promising prospect.

Bay mare by Nutwood Wilkes, dam by Direct, pacer, handsome, fast and a good racing prospect.

To see the horses and for further particulars address B., care BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, 366 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco.



ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 54 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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LORD DENMARK

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Winner of more first premium than any other stallion West of Chicago, and of more money than any other exhibited at the California State Fair.

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LONG RUNS

Twenty-eight shooters in fifteen States won forty-four HERCULES CENTURY TROPHIES with runs of 100 to 267 straight, shooting HERCULES INFALLIBLE and E. C.

Following is a list of those who have received Hercules Century trophies:

Name.	Address.	Runs.
Arie, Mark	Thomasboro, Ill.	106-105
Clark, Homer	Alton, Ill.	174
Couts, J. F. Jr.	San Diego, Cal.	114-190
Crosby, W. R.	O'Fallon, Ill.	162-143-193-158
Fetherston, L. M.	Chicago, Ill.	110
Freeman, H. D.	Atlanta, Georgia	130
Fuller, F. G.	Mukwonago, Wis.	128
Graper, F. A.	Custer Park, Ill.	147
Heikes, R. O.	Dayton, Ohio	152
Holt, E. R.	Montgomery, Ala.	126-105
Hummel, Chas.	La Porte City, Iowa	125
Huntley, S. A.	Vancouver, Wash.	100-105-114-187-228-267
Jahn, J. R.	Davenport, Iowa	108-148
Kennicott, H.	Evanston, Ill.	143-103
Leahy, D. T.	New York City, N. Y.	101
Little, E. C.	Cadsden, Ala.	110
Livingston, John	Springville, Ala.	113
Lyon, George	Durbam, N. C.	136
Mills, H. S.	Salt Lake City, Utab	119
Morgan, R. D.	Baltimore, Md.	140
OBrien, Pete	Portland, Oregon	101
Poston, H. E.	San Francisco, Cal.	137
Powers, Henry	Atlantic City, N. J.	116
Ridley, William	What Cheer, Iowa	145-115-122
Schmitz, J. A.	Storm Lake, Iowa	104
Sharp, Dr John F.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	134
Spotts, R. L.	New York City, N. Y.	102
Spencer, C. G.	St. Louis, Mo.	133-153

SHOOT SHELLS LOADED WITH HERCULES INFALLIBLE AND E. C AND MAKE LONG RUNS.

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Wilmington, Del.

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J. B. Rice, Mgr., Chronicle Bldg. San Francisco, Cal.

THE PARKER GUN

AT DAYTON, OHIO, DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 7th to 12th

The Old Reliable Parker

in the hands of Mr. Woolfolk Henderson won the amateur Championship at Singles, scoring 99 x 100 targets at 18 yards; the Amateur Championship at Doubles, scoring 90 out of 50 pairs; and

THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

with the unprecedented score of 98 out of 100 at 22 yards rise.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP

was won by Mr. Toney Prior with the splendid score of 97 x 100 at 20 yards rise.

THE HAZARD CHAMPIONSHIP CUP

was won by Mr. Sam. A. Huntley with the brilliant score of 91 out of 50 pairs, and in the Amateur Championship at Doubles Mr. Huntley was second, scoring 89 out of 50 pairs.

Messrs. Prior and Huntley shot 34 inch barrel PARKER Guns.

Booklet on small bore guns free on application.

Booklet on small bore shot guns will be sent free on request.

PARKER BROS., Meriden, Conn.

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or A. W. duBray, Resident Agent, San Francisco, P. O. Box 102...

THREE WINS AT DAYTON

BY USERS OF

PETERS SHELLS

E. C. Cup - - -

The Challenge Match between W. R. Crosby and J. S. Day for the possession of this famous trophy was won by Mr. Day. He scored 97x100 single targets, 39x50 singles, expert rules, and 46x50 doubles, a total of 182. Mr. Crosby accounted for 173, and both shot the Ⓟ brand.

Hazard Trophy

In this match there were 46 entries, each shooting at 50 pairs from 16 yards. S. A. Huntley won with the fine score of 91, and J. S. Day tied for 2nd with 90, both shooting Peters.

High Average

High score in the single target practice events was made by C. A. Young, 198x200, with "steel where steel belongs" shells.

These events were shot on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club, Dayton, O., Saturday, Sept. 5, in the presence of some 200 shooters, who were already in the city to compete in the Grand American Handicap, Sept. 7-11.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE CO., Pacific Coast Branch: 583-85 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

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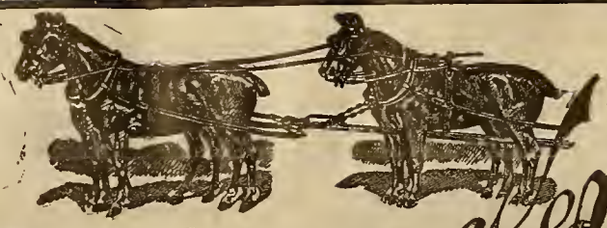
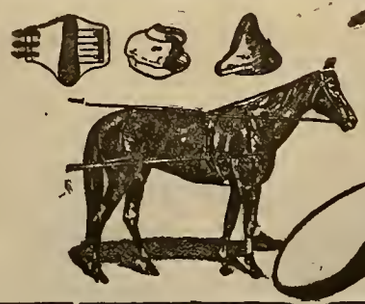
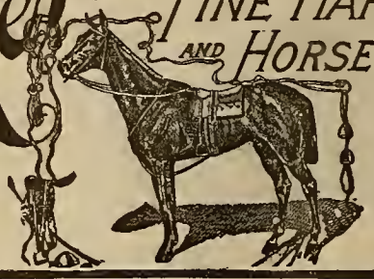


The Best Horse Boots



J. A. McKerron

FINE HARNESS AND HORSE BOOTS



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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The only Manufacturer of Horse Boots on the Pacific Coast.

The Grand Canadian Handicap
WON WITH
WINCHESTER
"Leader" Loaded Shells

Winchester loaded shells and shotguns were conspicuous winners at the big shoot of the Dominion of Canada Trap shooting Association, held recently. Some of the important events in which Winchester shooting superiority was shown, were:

Grand Canadian Handicap: Won by S. G. Vance, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 91x100 and 24 and 23 on shootoff.

Brewers' and Malsters' Cup: Won by W. Barnes, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 25x25, and 25 straight on shootoff.

High Professional Average: J. R. Taylor, with a Winchester repeating shotguns and Winchester loaded shells. Score, 289x300.

Eight-Man Team Championship of Canada: Won by Stanley Gun Club Team. Score, 186x200. Six of the eight members of the team shot Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

Five-Man Team Championship of Toronto: Won by the Stanley Gun Club No. 1 Team of Toronto. Score, 233x250. Four of the five members of the team shot Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

The Earl Grey Cup: Won by Walter T. Ely, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 290x300.

Long-Run Trophy: Won by W. Barnes of Hamilton, 76 straight made with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

High Amateur Average: W. T. Ely, first; score, 290x300. A. E. Millington, second; score, 287x300. M. Fletcher, third; score, 286x300. All using Winchester loaded shells.

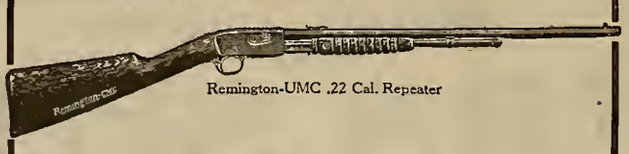
It's Time to Mobilize Your Winchester Gun and Shells for the Fall Shooting

A Real Boy and a Remington

MANY American boys have learned to shoot better than some of the famous grown-up marksmen whose names are household words. A few of these alert youngsters are Bloice Bowen of Colorado, Robert McGivern of Montana, James Colvin Francis of Missouri, Sergeant Otto Reynolds of California—all winning fame with their victories and having a good time doing it.

"A Real Boy with a Remington" is an ideal combination for clean, healthful, manly sport, and the development of sturdy American character.

Start your boy with a Remington, that he may reap the advantage of gun-making progress that was under way when his great-grandfather was a boy.



Remington-UMC .22 Cal. Repeater

SELBY SHOT GUN LOADS

SELBY SMELTING & LEAD CO.
San Francisco and Seattle

EFFICIENT SHOTGUN LOADS
are those which shoot up to standard

To produce efficient loads, each charge of powder and shot must be uniformly accurate. The wads must be selected because of their fitness for the particular load and all assembled in the shell under proper pressure. Shells loaded in this manner will be practically perfect and while fresh will hold up to Factory Standard.

This is why **Selby Loads** are efficient. They are loaded right and reach the shooter while Fresh.

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SPECIAL LOADS AT SHORT NOTICE

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

VOLUME LXV. No. 13. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

ESPERANZA (3) 2:09, by CARLOKIN–MY IRENE S.

Champion three-year-old trotter of Pacific Coast. Winner of The Breeders' Futurity, State Fair Futurity, Occident and Stanford Stakes.

The Greatest Achievement of Trapshooting

1914 GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 98 ex 100 from 22 yards.
AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP of the United States, single targets - - - - - - - - - 99 ex 100 from 16 yards.
AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP of the United States, double targets - - - - - - - - - 90 ex 100 from 16 yards.
at The Grand American Handicap Tournament, Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8-12, 1914.

were won with PETERS SHELLS, the famed Ⓟ brand

Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, of Lexington, Ky., was the victor in each of these great races, and in all of them he used PETERS Ideal Shells, made with "steel where steel belongs." His performance stands without a parallel; no individual shooter and no make of ammunition has ever before won all of the world's trap-shooting honors, a fact which in itself is a marvelous tribute to Mr. Henderson's marksmanship, and to the QUALITY of his ammunition. But in addition to this, he established a new WORLD'S AMATEUR RECORD, 98 out of 100 at 22 yards, the full significance of which will at once be apparent to every trap or field shooter.

High Average for all Targets

was won by MR. S. A. HUNTLEY, using PETERS Shells.

J. H. Patterson Introductory	193 ex 200, from 18 yards
Double Target Championship	89 ex 100, from 16 yards
Special Event	98 ex 100, from 16 yards
Preliminary Handicap	90 ex 100, from 22 yards
Grand American Handicap	95 ex 100, from 22 yards
TOTAL,	565 ex 600.

2nd Average was won by Mr. Henderson, 562 ex 600.

High General Average at Raymond, Wash., Aug. 17-20, was won by L. H. Reid, 385 ex 400, and Third Amateur won by Mr. Mark Siddall with 364 (tie), both using PETERS Factory Loads.

At the Eureka, Cal., club shoot Sept. 13th, Mr. H. Kelley was High Amateur, 174 ex 200, Mr. Ira Russ second with 173, and Mr. H. A. Hine third, 172. M. O. Feudner was High Professional, breaking 182. All used the "shells with steel where steel belongs."

At Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 2nd, Mr. Guy Holohan was High Expert, 186 out of 200; Mr. A. W. Bruner second with 151. Mr. S. A. Bruner and Mr. C. D. Hagerman tied for third amateur, breaking 182. Each used PETERS shells.

Mr. L. H. Reid won High General Average at Roslyn, Wash., July 31st, breaking 146 out of 155, using PETERS shells.

No such record as this has ever before been made or approached by any make of ammunition. It can lead to but one conclusion — PETERS Shells have all the desirable and essential qualities of dependable ammunition and afford the Shooter greater satisfaction and results than any other.

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FAMOUS PRODUCER, CORA WICKERSHAM,
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(Cash winnings $21,087.75.)

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Dam of Strathboule 2:13½, Pavana (Timed in race 2:08¼), etc.

STALLIONS——

BLACK HALL 48645 by OZONO 40480 out of MAGGIE YEAZER,
Best Wilkes Stallion in California. Imported Walnut Hall Farm, Kentucky.

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Sire of Kinnesham 2:13½, Pavana (Timed in race 2:08¼), etc.

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FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS, OCTOBER 1st, 1914

Write for catalogue

Geo. L. Warlow, Fresno, Cal.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Pleasanton—September 24th to 26th.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Columbus, Ohio .....Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington .....Oct. 5-17

WHAT more can be said about the State Fair which ended last Saturday than that it was the greatest, best and most successful of any heretofore held in California. From every view point it was a striking and brilliant success, and not an accident occurred to mar the week's pleasure. The display made by the farmers and manufacturers was particularly noticeable and furnished a powerful illustration of the progressiveness of the tillers of the soil and the mechanics who are striving to excel in making the work of the farmers, and in fact, all humanity lighter. This fair was a revelation to the stock breeders. Many came there expecting to see horses, cattle and sheep such as they had often seen before at the fair, but they were astnoished to note that the very choicest individuals, collections, herds and flocks were on exhibition for their inspection and instruction. The exhibition of draft stock was of the most creditable description. Careful and experienced judges had visited England, Belgium, France and Germany to get the very best that could be procured for this Coast and many competent judges declared there never were so many high class representatives of the various breeds assembled on one fair grounds before in America as they saw at this State Fair.

This State Fair will always be remembered for the excellence of its races. The splendid management and close contests furnished entertainment of the highest class to the lovers of light harness horse racing.

There were so many other features connected with this successful exhibition that columns could be written about them and then the half would not be told. The big tent in which the judging of cattle and horses, and also the horse, show took place, was the scene of many interesting gatherings.

Great praise is due the management of the fair in every department and it is a pleasure to know that their efforts to please and and their desire to make this, the annual Show institution of California, one of the greatest "drawing cards," were appreciated. It is also hoped that the present management will be continued, for every one connected with it proved a worker, and every statement made about what would be shown the public was verified. Keeping faith with the people, they have achieved results which will be effective for good and redound to their credit for many years.

NEXT TUESDAY the great Fresno fair and race meeting begins. Members of the organization in charge are working hard to make it a great deal better than the ones previously held there. Many additional improvements have been made in the shape of new buildings and facilities for the exhibition of products of all kinds. New stalls and pens for the live stock have been built, and, as many of the prize winners at the State Fair will be there to compete for the premiums offered, those people who were unable to go to Sacramento will have an opportunity of seeing the best that was there, at this place, and then they can judge of the merits for themselves. The pavilion is in good hands and the agricultural, horticultural and viticultural displays will astonish visitors who have never made a trip through Fresno county and noted the extent and variety of its resources in this respect. The race programme will be a good one, large purses and liberal conditions have secured a large entry list. Every race will be conducted with the same fidelity to the rules as marked them at Woodland and Sacramento. Some of the very fastest trotters and pacers on this Coast will be there, and as the railroads have made special reductions in passenger rates from all points to Fresno during the fair, it is hoped that a large number of people will take advantage of this and go. We must make these county fairs a success in order that we can win our fight for appropriations for the maintenance of more fairs in this State, and the only way to do this is for every one interested to come and induce his or her friends to share the pleasure of attending this and all other county fairs.

JAMES B. HAGGIN.

JAMES B. HAGGIN, who has just died in his ninety-second year, was one of the last, perhaps the very last, of the illustrious band of forty-niners, pioneers of California, who acquired large fortunes in the development of gold mines which had been dormant during the centuries of Indian and Spanish occupation. It cannot be said that Mr. Haggin was precisely of the forty-niner type; he was not a hardy adventurer, he did not carve his fortune out of the rocks with a pick, but gained his foothold in the new country through his skill and experience in legal practice. He was a Kentuckian and had practiced law in his native State and in the far South before he hung up his shingle in the gold mining region, and he acquired the foundation of his fortune in fees obtained in the adjustment of property rights. All that he made he shrewdly invested, and his ventures in gold lands and copper mines during a long term of years made him one of the wealthiest men of his time.

His share in the protracted fight, against short-sighted opposition, to secure irrigation for the San Joaquin Valley is well remembered, and in later years as a breeder of thoroughbred horses he achieved memorable triumphs on the turf with Ben Ali and Firenze. All that he did was done on a large scale, his ranches and stock farms were the largest, his hop plantations the most fertile and extensive, his horses among the fastest, his homes palaces. He was liberal and popular.

His death may be said to close a noteworthy and most interesting chapter in American history. The era of the argonauts has departed. Fortunes as vast as his are not to be gained hereafter in this country as he gained his. There is no more buried treasure to make Monte Cristos of daring men with alert minds. There was just enough of mystery in the origin of Mr. Haggin, in the tales of his strain of Turkish or Arab blood, to enhance the glamour of his career. Take him all in all, he was an eminent American, one in whom his fellow-citizens could take honest pride.

ORMONDALE FOR HAMBURG PLACE.

John E. Madden added another Futurity winner to the list of stallions at Hamburg Place, when he secured the bay stallion Ormondale from the Ormondale Company last Monday. Ormondale, like Ogden, won the Coney Island Futurity, the most classic event of the American turf. A stallion must have early speed to suit Mr. Madden if he is to use him for a sire.

Ormondale reminds one of his sire, Ormonde, the unbeaten, "the horse of the century." Ormonde scored sixteen victories as a two, three and four-year-old. At two he won a sweepstakes at Newmarket, the Criterion Stakes and Dewhurst Plate. At three he won the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, St. James Palace Stakes at Ascot, Hardwicke Stakes, St. Leger, Great Foal Stakes and Newmarket St. Leger.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "STALLION."

Mares and entire horses ran together on the common lands and created so much confusion that a law was passed ordering males to "be kept in bounds and tied in stalls, whence the name of stallion or stalled one was applied to the entire horse." Then came emasculation. Henry VIII. had a law passed that no stallion less than 15 hands high and no mare less than 13 hands should run wild in the country. One of the great objects in view was a horse adapted to cavalry purposes. Stoutly built, small horses were preferred to tall leggy ones because they better stood the wear and tear of a campaign. In times of stress the exportation of horses was prohibited. The good specimens were kept at home for reproductive purposes.

PROGRAMME OF FRESNO DISTRICT FAIR.

Tuesday, September 29.

Floral Festival; The Republican Cross City Race; Katherine Stinson, School Girl Aviator; "All Around Championship" Athletics; Motor Polo; Horse Show.

First Race—2:15 Pace, Purse $500.

Alton S., s. g., A. Sperry; Harry Mac, blk. s., Russell Gray; Zorene, ch. m., P. J. Chalmers; Casey Jones, Mrs. J. M. McKiernan; Red Pointer, b. g., H. W. Smith; Le Dona, br. m., E. H. Crowell; Gold Lily, b. f., I. L. Borden; Adver Direct, br. g., J. D. Springer; McVerde, br. s., J. W. Hitch; Robert Bingen, b. s., and Alice May, ch. m., Woodland Stock Farm; Potrero Boy, b. g., M. Reams; Dolly Varden, b. m., P. McCart; Welcome Jr., b. s., J. M. McKiernan; Mary W., s. m., and Villa, b. g., D. W. Wallis; A. B. C., blk. g., W. B. Alford; The Mighty, b. s., W. R. Meese.

Second Race—2:20 Trot, Floral Festival Stake, Purse $1000.

St. Patrick, b. g., and Fiesta Maid, br. m., Woodland Stock Farm; Ateka, b. m., H. W. Smith; Princess Irene, ch. m., C. E. Dowling; Ruby Mac, ch. m., C. E. Dowling; Rose W., b. m., W. R. Zibbell; Vallejo King, b. s., Thomas Smith; Prince Del Monte, sor., Jasper W. Paulsen; Lady Arbella, s. m., R. Hersey; Miss Gaily, ch. m., Hemet Stock Farm; Loe Blossom, ch. m., Mrs. L. M. Schenck; Best Policy, b. s., Mrs. E. B. Leggett; Pavana, blk. g., M. L. Woy; Killarney, b. m., Al Pryor; Merry Widow, ch. m., W. Parsons; Silver Hunter, b. g., P. H. Sexton; Copper King, b. g., A. C. Severence; Panama, b. h., S. H. Cowell.

Third Race—First Heat of Ladies' Race, Purse $300.

Dan C., g. s., John Caesar; Diamond, b. g., S. D. Harmon; Silente, s. s., Alex. Brown; Jessie Smith, b. m., John Frenchaboy; Little Chief, Mrs. S. Haig; Firebaugh, br. s., S. Brown; Athasham, b. s., Harry D. Brown.

Two Running Races; Baby Show; Night Chariot Races, under Searchlight; Wild Mule Race.

Wednesday, September 30.

Fresno Day; Premium Awards, Floral Festival Department; Athletics; Katherine Stinson, Aerial Interpretation Modern Dances; Horse Show—Special Features; Opening of Dog Show, Fresno Kennel Club; Stock Judging and Various Premium Awards, also Judging of Town Exhibits; Stock Parade; Motor Polo.

First Race—2:12 Trot, Chamber of Commerce Stake, Purse $1000.

True Kinney, b. s., Woodland Stock Farm; Baby Doll, b. m., W. R. Zibbell; Prince Del Monte, sor., Jasper W. Paulsen; Kinney de Lopez, ch. h., Hemet Stock Farm; Loe Blossom, ch. m., Mrs. L. M. Schenck; Merry Mac, ch. h., W. Parsons; Dione II., b. m., S. H. Cowell; The Empress, b. m., W. R. Meese; John Gwynne, b. g., John C. Kirkpatrick; Mountain Boy, b. g., J. D. Springer; Mable Van, b. m., F. E. Van Tress; Copper the Ore, blk. m., Wells & Bonnell; Little Beau, ch. m., C. A. Schweitzer; Robert Bingen, b. s., Woodland Stock Farm; Della H., m., H. G. Smith; Casey Jones, b. g., Mrs. J. E. McKiernan; Loch Lomond, br. g., I. L. Borden; Leonid, br. s., and Nat Higgins, b. s., D. W. Wallis; Teddy Bear, b. h., C. F. Silva; Zulu Belle, blk. m., C. A. Durfee; Dick W., b. g., B. F. Stone; Vera Hal, b. m., Mrs. H. Cohen.

Second Race—2:07 Pace, Raisin Ass'n Stake, Purse $1000.

Alice May, ch. m., and Robert Bingen, b. s., Woodland Stock Farm; Della H., m., H. G. Smith; Casey Jones, b. g., Mrs. J. M. McKiernan; Loch Lomond, br. g., I. L. Borden; Leonid, br. s., and Nat Higgins, b. s., D. W. Wallis; Teddy Bear, b. h., C. F. Silva; Zulu Belle, bl. m., C. A. Durfee; Dick W., b. g., B. F. Stone; Vera Hal, b. m., Mrs. H. Cohen.

Third Race—Second Heat Ladies' Race.

Two Running Races; Baby Show; Novelty Acts; Gigantic Pyrotechnical Display, Capture of Vera Cruz, etc.; Night Chariot Races under Searchlight; Wild Mule Race.

Thursday, October 1.

San Joaquin Valley Day; Start of the Cross Continent Balloon Flight, Ten Balloons; Special Program by Aviator; Horse Show and Stock Parade; Motor Polo.

First Race—2:25 Trot, Purse $500.

St. Patrick, b. g., and Fiesta Maid, br. m., Woodland Stock Farm; Prince Del Monte, sor., Jasper W. Paulsen; Tena G., ch. m., Hemet Stock Farm; Merry Widow, ch. m., W. Parsons; Little Beau, cb. m., C. A. Schweitzer; Princess Irene, ch. m., and Ruby Mac, ch. m., C. E. Dowling; Best Policy, b. s., Mrs. E. B. Leggett; Pavana, blk. g., M. L. Woy; Hanford Mac, b. s., George Russell; Harold C., b. g., Fred Chadbourne.

Second Race—2:20 Pace, Commercial Club Stake, Purse $1000.

Airlie Demonio, b. s, and Alice May, ch. m., Woodland Stock Farm; Mary W., s. m., and Villa, blk. g., D. W. Wallis; Star Tilden, br. s., George W. Putnam; Blacb Mack, blk. g., John C. Kirkpatrick; Eddie G., b. g., W. R. Zibbell; Harry B., ch. g., Hemet Stock Farm; Oro Mo, ch. g., S. H. Cowell; Adver Direct, br. g., J. D. Springer; Dee Sherrill, b. m., T. W. Orme; Daisy R., b. m., H. W. Smith; Pegasus, b. s., A. C. Severence; A. B. C., b. g., W. B. Alford; Le Dona, br. s., E. H. Crowell; McVerde, br s., J. W. Hitch; Potrero Boy, b. g., M. Reams; Dolly Varden, b. m., P. McCart; Welcome Jr., b. s., J. M. McKiernan; Clara Mac, b. m., W. W. Gallup; Asa Pointer, b. g., J. M. Dunn; Dicto, b. g., J. F. Dunne; Colleen, br. m., Jennie Pryor; R. W., b. s., R. W. Earl; Zoetrix, s. m., J. W. Marshall; Far Cracker, b. g., R. E. Sparks.

Two Running Races; Baby Show; Judging of Dogs; Special Evening Program now being prepared, including chariot races under Searchlight; Wild Mule Race.

Friday, October 2.

All Schools Day—(All schools expected to close and be entertained by best annual athletic meet held west of the Mississippi River, several world's champion participants, seventeen events); Katherine Stinson, School Girl Aviator; Dog Show Judging; Baby Show; Second Night Fireworks, Mt. Lassen in eruption, Panama Canal Lock in Operation; Chariot Races under Searchlight and additional special evening program.

Saturday, October 3.

Automobile Day—Three Grilling Events for $4,000 in purses; Final Aerial Program; Motor Polo; Novelty Automobile and Cycle Car Races; Grand Final Evening Program.

CLOSING DAYS AT THE STATE FAIR.

With the best day of harness racing seen on the Pacific Coast this season, the 1914 California State Fair passed into history with what is unofficially pronounced to be a record-breaking closing day attendance. It is estimated that close to 20,000 people passed through the gates, which should do much to boost the week's attendance figures close to last year's record mark of 101,000. Although this year's fair fell short of last year's in the way of major attractions, the success of the head-on collision on Wednesday had the effect of boosting the last three days to far bigger proportions than the last three days of 1913.

Closing day opened with a grand stock parade, in which more than 1000 animals passed in review in front of the grandstand. Prizes won by the various entries were exhibited and it was a proud day for the owners. The top-notch racing card of the afternoon attracted the biggest crowd of the week to the grandstands, barring of course, the head-on collision day. Saturday night the fireworks display and band concert were more pretentious thau usual: the final awards were made in the horse show, and then several thousand of the visitors lingered behind to mingle with the fair exhibitors and employes in an informal carnival through the midway and main pavilion.

One of the most consistent winners of blue ribbons at the horse show held nightly during the fair was Lord Denmark, the beautiful bay five-gaited stallion owned and exhibited by Mrs. T. L. Johnson of San Francisco. Lord Denmark proved his superiority by winning the blue ribbon Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and two red ribbons on Saturday night. He won the title of champion stallion of California Friday night when he was awarded the sweepstakes premium from one of the finest classes of stallions ever shown here.

Edith Adams, winner of the three-gaited championship among the horses exhibited at the fair, claimed the attention of the spectators throughout the week in the evening horse shows, winning eight blue ribbons out of nine times entered. R. L. English of Chino, Cal., is the owner of the animal, defeated only once, and that time by Obregon, the property of Mrs. E. H. Lockwood of San Francisco. Edith Adams was an easy winner over Obregon in the final appearance Saturday night.

All jumping honors were carried away by Bounder, the property of Adelaide S. Gillis of Los Angeles. Bounder outclassed all opponents in jumping form by long odds, making a long, graceful, easy hurdle in all performances.

In the special riding contests for lady and gentlemen riders Mrs. E. P. Riggle and Miss Andrews, both of Los Angeles, tied for first honors. E. A. Bridgeford of San Francisco was awarded first place over R. L. English of Chino.

Sixth Day.

Willie Durfee added to his reputation as one of the greatest light harness teamsters in the country when he captured today the 2:20 class trot, the feature of the State programme, with Frank S. Whitney. This makes Willie Durfee's record for the meet seven firsts and three seconds out of ten mounts, which is considerable shooting around the money.

The young Los Angeles driver was forced to do some clever handling of the ribbons to land Whitney a winner. In the first heat, Panama stepped out in front all the way, although Whitney was fighting at the wire, a half length behind. The next two finishes were also close, and Whitney finished first.

The amateur trot saw A. Ottinger of San Francisco pilot Copper the Ore, a winner in straight heats. Some interest was added to the race because Ottinger and Dan Hoffman, who entered Monica McKinney, had a side bet up, but Copper the Ore was simply too classy.

An added feature was a trotting race under saddle for gentlemen amateur riders. S. Christenson's Bodaker annexed the honors easily, because Wireless suffered several bad breaks. The time of 2:14 was announced as the Coast record. The summary:

First race—To beat 2:30¼, trotting. Winnie Bond, b. f. by The Bondsman—La Muscovita (Hoey). Time, 2:27.

Second race—2:20 class, trotting; stake $2000; three heats, every heat a race:

Frank S. Whitney, b. h. by F. S. Turner—dam unknown (W. G. Durfee)	2	1	1
Panama (Tryon)	1	2	5
Pavana (J. Quinn)	6	3	2
Vallejo King (Chadbourne)	3	4	4
Fiesta Maid (Maben)	7	5	3
Tena G. (Blackwell)	5	7	6
Nuristo (Spencer)	4	6	w
Lady Arbella (Villa)	8	d	

Time—2:10¼, 2:10½, 2:11½.

Third race—2:20 class, trotting; amateur owners driving:

The Empress, b. m. by Stillwell—Lady Kohl (Meese)	2	1	1
Christmas Wilkes (Sims)	1	2	2

Time—2:24½, 2:18¾, 2:20.

Fourth race—Amateur trotting; owners driving:

Copper the Ore (Ottinger)	1	1
J. C. Simpson (Bunnell)	3	2
Monica McKinney (Hoffman)	2	3

Time—2:16¾, 2:14½.

Fifth race—For trotters under the saddle; one mile, gentlemen amateur drivers:

Bodaker, by AntrimBirdie (Hewett)	1
Wireless (Romander)	2

Seventh Day.

Leata J., the Stockton mare which J. M. Jones had previously been content to drive to second or third money against Jim Logan and Don Pronto in the feature races of the Coast harness meets, slipped over a surprise today and took first money in the free-for-all pace. Leata J. took the first two heats by two of the greatest spurts from behind seen during the State Fair racing, and was well on the way to come from behind in the third heat. But she made her start too late and could not quite overtake Jim Logan in the stretch and Montgomery's pacing king saved himself from the disgrace of a straight heat defeat.

In each of the three heats Leata J. was well in the rear at the half mile post. Durfee took the lead with Don Pronto in the second heat and held it, with Jim Logan second, all the way to the three-quarter pole. Just as the spectators were getting all worked up over a spectacular stretch finish between these two horses, Leata J. swept around into the stretch and from an outside position swept down the track, passing the other horses easily for a half length win over Don Pronto. This heat was timed in 2:03¾, the fastest mile of the week. The first quarter was done in :31¼, the half was done in 1:02¼ and the three-quarters was chalked off in 1:32½.

In the first heat Durfee was in front up to the half when Leata J. started her spurt. Within a hundred yards she passed Don Pronto, and reeling off the second half in 1:01 and the last quarter in :29¾, the Stockton mare was a winner by a head over Don Pronto, with less than a length from Leata J.'s head to the sulky of Jim Logan, who finished third.

Leata J. did not win the third heat, but her spurt from a bad third at the three-quarters to second place with only a head to spare for Jim Logan at the wire won her as much applause as though she had cleaned up the event. Jones, her driver, was wreathed with a floral collar and also presented with a handsome cup, the latter being donated by Frank Ruhstaller.

Second in interest to the free-for-all pace came the 2:20 class pace with the slowest heat run off in 2:06¼. Clara Mac, J. W. Considine's new mare, hitched up one more notch in her claim to being the pacing queen of the Coast by beating out Durfee's White Sox in the first and third heats. The third heat Clara Mac won in 2:04½, which betters her own mark of 2:05¼ made at Santa Rosa three weeks ago. Incidentally it boosts her into the 2:05 class for next season.

Dowling, driving Clara Mac, took the lead in the first quarter in the second and third heats and held it safe all the way, even though hard pressed by Durfee, who finished a close second. In the second heat Clara Mac's pole position was only good for the lead for the first quarter, Durfee nosing in front and nursing White Sox along with just enough lead to finish safe.

The Stanford stake for three-year-olds was a cinch for Bill Durfee behind Esperanza, with Ted Hayes nosing Bon Courage into second money just ahead of Walter Tryon's Nearest Alto McKinney. In the free-for-all trot Durfee did some great driving, but could not get enough speed out of Alerick to prevent John Quinn from driving Borden's Albaloma to a straight heat win.

A mile race for saddle horses, made up of a quarter mile walk, a quarter mile trot, quarter mile single foot and the last quarter in a gallop, was an easy win for Davis on Alpha, winding up the 1914 State Fair race meeting. From here the horses go to Pleasanton, where a four-day meeting opens Wednesday.

First race—Three-year-old class; Stanford stake, $1120:

Esperanza, b. f. by Carlokin-My Irene S. (W. G. Durfee)	1	1	1
Bon Courage (Hayes)	3	2	2
Nearest Alto McKinney (Tryon)	2	4	4
Ethel D. (C. A. Durfee)	4	3	5
Columbia T. (Silva)	5	5	3

Time—2:12, 2:10, 2:14.

Second race—Free-for-all class, pacing; purse $1000:

Leata J., b. m. by Royal McKinney—Geraldine (Jones)	1	1	2
Jim Logan (Montgomery)	3	2	1
Don Pronto (W. G. Durfee)	2	3	3

Time—2:06, 2:03¾, 2:07.

Third race—2:20 class pacing; stake value $2000:

Clara Mac, br. m. by Expressive Mac—Clara (Dowling)	1	2	1
White Sox (W. G. Durfee)	2	1	2
Oro Mo (Tryon)	3	3	3
Pegasus (Miller)	4	4	5
Zoetrix (Chadbourne)	5	5	4
Far Cracker (Hoy)	6	wd	
Colleen (Rutberford)	dis		

Time—2:05¾, 2:06¼, 2:04½.

Fourth race—Free-for-all trotting, purse $1000:

Albaloma, b. g. by Almaden D.—Loma B. (Quinn)	1	1	1
Alerick (W. G. Durfee)	2	2	2
Merry Mack (Parsons)	3	3	3

Time—2:14¾, 2:15, 2:12.

Fifth race—Novelty race for saddle horses; one mile: Won by Alpha (Davis); Highland Lucia (Burke), second; Gypsy Jim (Anderson), third. Time, 4:17.

HOLLISTER DRIVING CLUB.

Two harness races and a fast running race furnished amusement for the crowd of spectators at Riverside Park Sunday afternoon. The running race was a quarter mile dash and repeat event. Caldera's Ruinart Jr. finished first in the first dash. De Roza's Dandelion nosed out in the second heat and won the race in the third heat which was run to decide the tie. A. H. Fredson's Jr. Pilot ran in the first heat and finished third.

Both harness events were half-miles, best two in three heats. Joe Sanchez' Oro Guy won the first and E. Garcia's Sis the second race.

First race—half-mile, 2 in 3:

Oro Guy Sanchez (Foust)	2	1	1
Quidado, Soares (Soares)	1	2	2
Teddy B., Wilson (Wilson)	3	3	3

Time—1:19, 1:21, 1:21½.

Second race—half-mile, 2 in 3:

Sis, Garcia (Soares)	1	1

Time—1:10¼, 1:12, 1:14½.

Ben Alto, Kydd (Snibley)	2	2

Third race—quarter mile, repeat:

Dandelion, De Roza (——)	2	1	1
Ruinart Jr., Caldera (Foust)	1	2	2
Pilot, Fredson (Wilson)	3		

Time—:25½, :25½, :25.

RACING AT THE STADIUM.

The California Driving Club's card of matinee races at the Stadium track last Sunday afternoon was illustrated with two dead heats, both of which were greeted with salvos of cheers when the horses came down the stretch to the wire.

Emma M. and Golden Buck finished the opening heat in the 2:25 pace with four other sidewheelers bunched and at their sulky wheels. Caliente Girl pulled a shoe and was out of the going. The finish was a lively one. Emma M. annexed the next two heats, Little Jack and Golden Buck being the contenders.

Matawan and Monica McKinney finished the other dead heat in the third time out of the free-for-all trot. The drive for home was fought out every inch of the way between Matawan, Monica and Ida M., Horseshoe Boy being out of the race. Ida M. was but a neck back of the two dead-heat horses. This heat was the most exciting one during the afternoon. The judges awarded the cup to Matawan on the summary positions. Ida M. nosed out Matawan at the wire in the first heat. Matawan led all the way in the second heat and won by half a length.

Harold K. won the 2:25 trot in two straight heats, beating out Direct Rome in close arguments at the finish. This was Harold K.'s first win in two seasons.

Pointer Belle won both heats in the free-for-all pace quite handily. Dick made a better showing than in his previous races.

Victor Pointer nosed out Little Medium in the first heat of the 2:18 pace, and beat Little Medium by half a length in the second heat.

The 2:20 trot was won by Ateka in two straight heats. Weather conditions were balmy and pleasant and a large crowd was in attendance. Summary:

First race—2:25 trot; mile heats, best two in three:

Harold K. (V. Galindo)	1	1
Direct Rome (E. J. Fallon)	2	2
Ella Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	3	4
Springtime (G. Clotere)	4	3
Minequa (M. Ford)	5	5

Time—2:27, 2:26½. Scratched—Dalta A., Effie Madison.

Second race—2:25 pace; mile heats, best two in three:

Emma M. (W. Malough)	1	1	1
Golden Buck (W. G. Walkup)	1	3	2
Little Jack (G. Conlon)	3	2	7
Hello Girl (P. Keogh)	4	4	3
Vastida (J. Paras)	5	7	4
Fred D. (A. De Vecchio)	6	5	5
Caliente Girl (A. Benson)	7	6	6

Time—2:18¾, 2:20½, 2:21.

Third race—Free-for-all pace; mile heats, best two in three:

Pointer Belle (Kidd and Luce)	1	1
Dicto (W. De Rnyder)	2	2
Mabel Dillon (B. Cobb)	3	3

Time—2:12¾, 2:13. Scratched—Tom Murphy.

Fourth race—Free-for-all trot; mile heats, best two in three:

Matawan (H. C. Ahlers)	2	1	1
Monica McKinney (Hoffman and Sicotte)	4	2	1
Ida M. (H. Boyle)	1	3	3
Horseshoe Boy (A. S. Hanks)	3	4	4

Time—2:15¼, 2:15¼, 2:16½.

Scratched—Melrose. Added starters—Ida M., Horseshoe Boy.

Fifth race—2:18 trot; mile heats, best two in three:

Declared off.—Scratched: Birdeye, Sweet Adena, Bodaker. Horseshoe Boy withdrawn and entered in free-for-all trot.

Sixth race—2:18 pace; mile heats, best two in three:

Victor Pointer (D. Keating)	1	1
Little Medium (Dr. H. E. Allen)	2	2
Roman Boy (Dr. W. A. Dougherty)	3	3

Time—2:16, 2:16.

Seventh race—2:20 trot; mile heats, best two in three:

Ateka (B. Cohn)	1	1
Modicum (G. D. Mackay)	2	2

Time—2:18¼, 2:19. Scratched—Sutton.

THEN AND NOW.

There is more difference in the average speed of the trotting horse family of today compared to what prevailed in earlier years of the development of the tribe than there is in the champion performances. This follows as a natural law of the evolution of any product whatsoever. The evolution is from the tribe or class as a whole and not isolated individuals, and at any particular point in time the rare avis of the variety is simply the choicest specimen, or varying the figure, the rarest flower on the bush. This topmost at the time may be the highest possibility of the genius to produce and it may not be, and nobody can say whether it is or not. But the level of the whole rises with something like mathematical precision, and registers the progress made accordingly. It is true the phenomenon appears with something like periodic regularity, though with nothing approaching certitude of either chronology or measure. With one or two of unusual champion calibre at present attracting attention, they in no wise compare with the grand racing cohorts from weanlings to old aged winners of stern contests, and in time doing the two-minute race stunts and smashing records over courses of all sorts, north, east, south and west, and putting up at pumpkin shows more thrilling races than Grand Circuit leaders of the earlier days dreamed of. Why, George Wilkes, Director, Dexter and Goldsmith Maid speed would not excite the spectators of a cornfield sailors' meeting on the western prairies, while the average contests and contestants of their time would not size up with a program made up of "untrained," or roadster hacks. If some one fond of computation in figures would take the successive year books and compute the advance year by year, or in regular periods, an approximately trustworthy comparison would result.—Spirit of the West.

LIVE STOCK AT THE STATE FAIR.

With 150 head of registered Jersey cattle on the California State Fair grounds during the State Fair week, Jersey fanciers had the opportunity to congratulate themselves on having not only the largest number of animals exhibited at this year's fair of any breed represented but also of breaking all previous records set at California shows. High class fitting up was much in evidence and the majority of the firsts went to a herd of imported animals which recently came from the Isle of Jersey where Jersey breeding has reached its highest point of perfection.

The showing of Holsteins this year caused a sensation in breeding circles of the black and whites, as the quality was superior to anything ever before shown in this State. Professor H. H. Killdee who came from the Iowa Agricultural College to judge the dairy cattle, stated he was entirely unprepared to witness such quality as the California breeders had prepared for this show.

The exhibit of swine this year was conceded by exhibitors and judges the best ever brought together at the fair in competition. Judge Edward A. Baxter of Pawnee, Illinois, said the exhibits were of the highest quality and fit to compete in any competitive exhibit and that the character of the exhibits, show that California swine breeders are among the foremost in breeding fine stock. Judge Baxter has been a breeder for more than forty years and is considered one of the best judges in the country.

The champion boars and sows of all classes showed wonderful breeding and careful exhibit preparation on the part of the exhibitors. Several new breeders entered stock in the swine classes and added much to the general high quality of the show.

The most representative show of Shorthorn cattle that has ever been seen at the California State Fair was on exhibit this year. Four herd containing 54 animals in the best of condition appealed to the visitors and demonstrated the fact that interest in better beef cattle is growing every year in California.

Other breeds shown, in which the quality was exceptionally good, were Aberdeen Angus, Hereford and Red Polled.

The competition for the grand championship honors in all the live stock classes at the California State Fair this year was very keen. In the Holstein class the grand champion bull of last year, Lorene Korndyke, the property of A. W. Morris and Sons of Woodland, Yolo county; and the grand champion cow, Inka Tritomia, of last year, owned by James McGillivray of Sacramento, came back and took their positions this year.

Following are the grand champions:

Percherons: Champion stallion, Londricitos, Whitehall Estate, Tracy; champion mare, Fritezi, C. A. Penniger, Stockton.

Belgians: Champion stallion, Vulcain De Lecobocoherie, G. L. Luhrsen, Bethany.

Clydesdales: Champion mare, Lady March, O. H. Brant, Shellville.

Shires: Champion stallion, Salvador Forest King, H. Wheatley, Napa; champion mare, Lady Redlinch, H. Wheatley, Napa.

Champion Jack: Jumbo, C. W. Blevins, Williams; champion jennie, Jennie Flood, M. A. Merrill, Willows.

Beef Cattle.

Shorthorns: Senior champion bull, Greenwood King, T. S. Glide, Davis; junior champion bull, Mysie's Knight, T. S. Glide; grand champion bull, Greenwood King, T. S. Glide; senior champion cow, Lady Perfection, T. S. Glide; junior champion cow, September Morn, T. S. Glide; grand champion cow, September Morn, T. S. Glide.

Herefords: Senior champion bull, Young Donald, Simon Newman, Newman; junior champion bull, University Prince, U. of C. Farm, Davis; grand champion bull, Young Donald, Simon Newman; junior champion cow, Lenora D., Simon Newman; grand champion cow, Lenora D., Simon Newman.

Red Polled: Senior champion bull, Corbat, R. C. Cartwright, Angels Camp; junior champion bull, Dandy Heil, R. C. Cartwright; grand champion bull, Corbat, R. C. Cartwright; senior champion cow, Laura Davyson, R. C. Cartwright; junior champion cow, Elorie, R. C. Cartwright; grand champion cow, Laura Davyson, R. C. Cartwright.

Dairy Cattle.

Holstein-Friesians: Senior champion bull, Lorena Korndyke, A. W. Morris & Sons; junior champion bull, Prince Juliana Walker, A. W. Morris & Sons; grand champion bull, Lorena Korndyke, A. W. Morris & Sons; senior champion cow, Inka Tritomia 2d, Jas. McGillivray; junior champion cow, Squaw Queen Johana, Stanford University; grand champion cow, Inka Tritomia 2d, Jas. McGillivray.

Jerseys: Senior champion bull, Rochette's Noble, C. P. Hembree, Monmouth, Ore.; junior champion bull, Rochette's Noble Fountain, C. P. Hembree; grand champion bull, Rochette's Noble, C. P. Hembree; senior champion cow, Imp's Brilliaut Spray, C. P. Hembree; junior champion cow, Noble Peer's Jewell, C. P. Hembree; grand champion cow, Noble Peer's Jewell, C. P. Hembree.

Guernseys: Senior champion bull, Tungsten, W. H. Saylor, San Francisco; junior champion bull, Wanggen Vista, Dr. W. J. Henderson, Berkeley; grand champion bull, Tungsten, W. H. Saylor; senior champion cow, Imp. Juliu's Maid 4th of Baulieu, Saylor; junior champion cow, Princess Sequel, Elliott-Brant Rancho, Owensmouth; grand champion cow, Princess Sequel, Elliott-Brant Rancho.

Dutch Belted: Senior champion bull, Hopsey's Hummer, Mrs. Strader, Ceres; junior champion bull, Imperator, U. G. Strader, Ceres; grand champion bull, Hepsey's Hummer, Mrs. Strader; senior champion cow, Princess Elaine, Mrs. Strader; junior champion cow, Mistletoe, Mrs. Strader; grand champion cow, Princess Elaine, Mrs. Strader.

Sheep.

Rambouillets: Champion ram, A. A. Wood & Son 135, Bullard Bros., Woodland.

Shropshires: Champion ram, Bishop Bros., San Ramon; champion ewe, Bishop Bros.

Hampshires: Champion ram, University of California, Davis; champion ewe, University of California.

Soutbdowns: Champion ewe, University of California, Davis.

Fat Sheep: Champion wether, middle wool, University of California; grand champion wether, University of California.

Goats.

Champion buck, Kid Devlin, W. Howland, Redlands; grand champion doe, Winthrop Howland, Redlands.

Swine.

Berkshire: Champion boar, Improver B., Oak Grove Farm, Woodland; champion sow, Robin's Ruby, F. W. White, Elk Grove; champion boar bred by exhibitor, Panama Lee, C. W. Barrows, Los Molinos.

Duroc Jerseys: Champion boar bred by exhibitor, King Col., University of California; champion sow, Lamb's American Beauty, Elmer Lamb, Ceres; sow of any age, bred by exhibitor, Elmer Lamb, Ceres.

Yorkshires: Champion boar, Capt. of U. F., University of California; champion sow, Unilola of University Farm, U. of C.

Poland China: Champion boar, Kings Wonder, W. F. Bernstein, Hanford; boar of any age bred by exhibitor, King's Wonder, Bernstein; champion sow, any age, Candy Kid, Bernstein; champion sow, bred by exhibitor, Banker's Lady, M. Bassett, Hanford.

Chester Whites: Champion boar, California Dandy, University of California; boar any age bred by exhibitor, Dodo, C. B. Cunningham, Mills; champion sow, any age, Star Vino, C. B. Cunningham.

Judge John T. Caine of the Utah Agricultural College, who judged the draft horse classes at the Fair said that the Percheron horses were greatly superior to anything shown at previous shows and the prize winners in the aged stallion classes were competent of winning at the International Stock Show in Chicago, which is the recognized leader of horse shows in the United States. Close competition was in evidence in all of the Percheron classes and while this was not so noticeable in the Shire, Belgian and Clydesdale exhibits, the quality of these horses was excellent.

The prizes offered by the State Stallion Registration Board for the best registered stallion and three of his get, exemplified what is possible in the breeding of better draft horses and many of those present considered the benefits of this new offering of utmost importance to the horse industry of the State.

PANAMA-PACIFIC ENTRIES.

Mr. Geo. J. Dietrich, who is working on the Grand Circuit in the interests of the race meeting to be given in connection with the World's Fair next year, reports wonderful progress in his endeavors to induce Eastern owners to ship their stables here this fall. Some weeks ago we published excerpts from a letter written by him on this subject and the following extracts are from a letter received yesterday at this office:

"I want to say that Geo. White of Syracuse, N. Y., is coming over with a carload. Some of his horses will race in the amateur events and others in the professional races. Ernest J. White has a wonderfully fast pacing mare in Anna Hal. He intends starting her at a few of the fall meetings but will keep her eligible for the 2:06 pace. He definitely promised the nomination."

"If they do not break their necks you will have the most wonderful free-for-all pace that ever took place. There is no chance for the whole bunch of free-for-allers to come together this fall as it looks now. That is, some will race against others but the entire lot will not meet at any one time. As I wrote you some time ago, you are going to have William sure. At Syracuse I got Dr. McCoy to promise to bring Directum I. Of course Murphy will have Frank Bogash, having said so at Syracuse. Walter Cochato is in Murphy's stable also but I saw his owner, Will Maple, and he said that even if Murphy does not have the horse next year he will send him over. He wants to horse to go over this fall and be wintered. Then there will be the other free-for-allers like Earl Jr. and Flower Direct. You will get Worthy Prince in your 2:10 stakes, Walter Cox having bought him. Fred Jamison, one of the best of young trainers, said that he would come over. He races fifteen or twenty every year and high class ones. He wants to enter Present Queen in the 2:06 pace. Gay Audobon is now racing kindly and Mr. Gatcomb is fully determined to enter him in both big stakes. He is coming by way of Dallas and Phoenix this fall. Tommy Murphy really paid $30,000 for Peter Scott so as to win both trotting stakes and be told me he was saving him for them. When the time comes you will find that Murphy will have a very powerful stable for your meeting. I had another talk with Henry Rea at Wheeling this week and he has stopped racing Junior Watts; he does not wish to take any chances of getting out of the 2:10 class. He won ten straight races and Rea says he can trot the third heat in 2:06. He will come over this fall. "

BELMONT HORSES SAFE.

August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, has received word from his stable managers in both France and England that, up to a week ago, his stables had not been raided by either the French or English governments in search of horses, and that at that time—about ten days ago—all his horses in training in France, all but one of which are two-year-olds, were safe. They are located in a farm a short distance out of Chantilly, and his trainer had assurances that the Government would not commandeer any of them.

The only fear he has is that some of the German Uhlans may have got near enough to the stables in their raids since his communications to have commandeered all the fodder, and so left the horses in a condition where starvation was possible, as his advices were that it was almost impossible to get feed for the animals at any price. Both the stallion Flintrock, now six years old, and Ethelbert, who is about eighteen years old, will probably escape requisition, as there is no desire on the part of the army officers who look after remounts to take stallions so long as they can get geldings or mares not in foal of about five years old, and hacks and hunters.

From England, where he has a number of young horses, Mr. Belmont has received word that none of the animals in his stable have been impressed as yet, and these, with the twenty-nine broodmares he has on a farm in France outside of the war zone, will not be disturbed.

Milton Henry, who founded the famous "Henry's American Bar" in Paris, and who recently sold it to Tod Sloan, another American jockey; John Loftus, who has been riding for J. E. Widener of Philadelphia; Guy Garner, who has been riding for Don J. Gamiguel, a Madrid sportsman, who races in France, and Lucien Lynne, all well-known jockeys in France and all of whom served their apprenticeship in this country, were passengers on La Touraine, refugees from France. They were all at Chantilly when the war broke out, Henry riding at the time for M. Alexander Aumont, a large breeder as well as racing man.

"France was not at all prepared for war when the invasion of Belgium woke them up with a start," said Johnny Loftus, who with his wife and nine-weeks-old daughter, Eleanor Marie, are at the McAlpin. "The army was not mobilized and racing was going on as lively as ever. Then everything stopped with a bang. Trainers, stablemen, and other employes about the track were ordered to the front overnight. The race tracks were closed. Stables were deserted and the smart ones among those left in charge of the horses at once began shipping their horses to the south or extreme northwest of France.

We got eleven of Mr. Widener's older horses and eight mares away to Trouville, where he has a farm, but four of our jumpers, Escanaba, Jacques de Coeur, Plaisir d'Amour, and a fourth, whose name I cannot recall, were snapped up by the military authorities before we could get them in hiding. The stallions and young fillies we were not worried about, as the first call was for horses five years old or upward, and it was only just before I left that they began taking four-year-olds on a second call for horses.

"I understand that Mr. Herman Duryea's horses are all safe, as they were taken up to Normandy, many miles from the seat of trouble, and shipped from there to England. John Sanford's horses have escaped, in all probability, so far as we could find out, for they were at Maison Lafitte. A few of W. K. Vanderbilt's horses were taken, but most of them were shipped away secretly to points where it would be possible to get feed for them."

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MUST BE WRONG.

This European war is proving a godsend to every person who loves a good old alibi. An alibi, be it known, is that form of excuse which is elastically useful on both sides of an argument. The war is the most beautiful example of alibi that has come to notice in many a day. For instance: If a person wishes to stall off a call upon him for funds, he pleads the war; if he desires to avoid buying millinery for the better portion of his family, the war makes his plea plausible; European travel is barred, per se, and if the person using the alibi is at all brisk on his mental feet, he can apply the same reasoningto contemplated expenditures in a hundred and one different directions. Even in the important matter of horse sbows, the alibi takes effect. Only a short time ago the National Horse Show Association issued an official statement that the great fixture held annually at Madison Square Garden would be postponed because of conditions in Europe. It is admitted that the international classes are among the most interesting on the program of the National Horse Show. It is admitted that international classes equal to past years will be impossible this season. But there is no reason apparent for postponing the show. As bas been fully outlined in The Rider and Driver, the holding of an American show in which our horse wares can be displayed adequately and with due regard for the beauty and spectacular aspects of the horse and intelligent human interest, is distinctly possible. Repeating our statement that the foreign officers and horses made an interesting feature of the National, we assert once more that the war alibi fails as an adequate excuse for abandoning so important a feature as the National Sbow. —Rider and Driver.

NOTES AND NEWS

Lord Derby 2:05¾ is still alive, and is running out on a farm. E. E. Smathers, of New York, still owns the gelding.

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Single G. 2:07¼ met his first defeat of the season, last week, at the hands of the Western mare, May E. Pick 2:09¼.

◈ ◈ ◈

Up to Portage, Wis., Charley Dean, Charley Jr., and second-trainer "Red" Callahan, accounted for five of the eight races contested, two second moneys and one third. Going some!

◈ ◈ ◈

May Mack defeated King Clansman and Guy Nella in the 2:09 class trot at Detroit last week in straight heats and slow time.

◈ ◈ ◈

The dead Todd 2:14¾ now lacks just one performer of being a "century sire." Toddress, p., 2:12¼ is his 99th standard record-maker.

◈ ◈ ◈

Sim Lindsay considers the three-year-old colt Patrick de Oro, hy Copa de Oro, a pacing wonder. It is reported that he worked the Winnipeg track in 2:08.

◈ ◈ ◈

Ed. R. Smith of Los Angeles sold at the State Fair, Sacramento, the high schooled trick saddle horse Quarrie Denmark to Mr. John W. Considine of the Woodland Stock Farm for Mrs. Fred Beckman. The price paid was $2,500.

◈ ◈ ◈

Something like 2,000 horses hought hy the British government at St. Louis have heen shipped to Canada for export out through that channel and are still heing bought at the rate of 200 a day. Prices on this kind of horses range from $110 to $170.

◈ ◈ ◈

James M. Hazelton of Frankfort, Indiana, the new owner of Bon Voyage 2:08, reports that this stallion was shown seven times, heing first six times and once second. He has done a good stud husiness with him as he is well liked in Indiana and adjoining states.

◈ ◈ ◈

Edwin R. Smith of Los Angeles has heen appointed representative of the National Trotting Association for the Los Angeles Harness Horse Association. His duties will consist in supervising and reporting all record meetings given over the Los Angeles race track under the supervision of the L. A. H. H. A.

◈ ◈ ◈

Walter Cox has paid $10,000 for the trotting stallion, Worthy Prince 2:11¼, hy Prince McKinney, purchasing him of Thos. Griffin, Moston, Mass. He will he shipped to Cox at Detroit from West Virginia, where he has heen racing successfully. Last year this stallion was very successful on the half-mile tracks and in the fall, Cox made an unsuccessful attempt to purchase him.

◈ ◈ ◈

J. O., driven hy Charles Dean Jr., performed a rather unusual stunt for a five-day mile-track meeting by winning three races at the Michigan State Fair. This is the pacer purchased hy Dean Sr. for R. J. MacKenzie after J. O. had worked a mile in 2:06 at Lexington. He was off early in the season hecause of cracked heels, but is now in top condition. Dean is out to win as much winter feed as possihle.

◈ ◈ ◈

A novelty in the shape of a three-wheeled sulky was exhibited at the Michigan State Fair, hy Dr. J. L. Benson of Winnipeg. The doctor claims it is four seconds faster to a mile than a two-wheeled sulky because there is no body motion. Dr. Benson is the owner of the three-year-old Brisac and the two-year-old Barsac, full brothers, by Bingara, dam hy Kremlin, purchased from Wm. Russell Allen.

◈ ◈ ◈

The war cloud in Europe has set the horse huyers to milling around and England is the hest patron thus far in the game. The Kansas City market is already shipping out great quantities of horses and mules to some one up in Canada and this somebody knows what to do with them, for he is sending them across the ocean hy the shipload and the call is for more. One of our Colorado hreeders maintains that not enough attention is given to this species and says: "The mule is much more easily raised than the horse, and if well broken is more agreeahle to handle, more trusty and gentle. In hreaking a mule first bit and hreak with as much care as a Dan Patch colt. Be easy and explain what it should know. Do not imagine you are breaking oxen and apply the same methods, hut remember that a mule is the most intelligent work animal living and too often knows more than the driver. Do not ever tease a mule to teach it tricks hut he always gentle and kind. A mule never kicks and hecomes untrustworthy until taught to he so. If mules are raised this way folks will wonder why they have not always heen raising mules. For good sense and judgment and for a pleasant team nothing equals a pair of properly raised and broken mules. As soon as weaned they should be put in the feed lot and fed oats and crushed corn or any suitahle fattening feed until about the first of February when they will hring from $150 to $200 a head on any of the southern markets."

There seems to he plenty of fast horses in California this year, hut little for them to do, as week after week goes hy and no meetings of any consequence are held. It is said that recently at the Pleasanton track fourteen different horses have worked in 2:10 or better, of which only a few have records that fast. It seems a pity that some organization cannot he effected whereby a racing revival upon the Pacific Coast may he hrought ahout.—Horse Review.

◈ ◈ ◈

Esperanza ,the three-year-old trotting filly in the stahle of W. G. Durfee, is the hest three-year-old trotter ever seen in California; she holds a record of 2:09 which is the Pacific Coast record for that age. She also went a trial mile in puhlic at Santa Rosa in 2:07½, the fastest mile ever trotted hy a three-year-old on the Coast. Her racing career has heen hrief hut sensational; as a two-year-old she won the State Fair Futurity and the Oregon Futurity; at three she won the Breeders' Futurity, the State Fair Futurity and the Stanford and Occident stakes. She is California hred, sired hy Mr. Durfee's successful horse Carlokin 2:07½ out of My Irene S. (full sister to Zulu Belle 2:12½, p. 2:06½), hy Petigru, next dam Johannah Treat.

◈ ◈ ◈

Secretary W. H. Liggett, of the Herington, Kans., Fair Association, also the proprietor of Bald Knoh Stock Farm, at that place, has purchased from J. O. Vroman, of Pomona, Cal., the noted trotting stallion Zomhronut 2:08½, hy Zombro 2:11—Mont Rose, hy Pilot Lemont 2:21¾. During his racing career Zomhronut acquitted himself with much credit on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere, winning eleven races and heing first or second in nineteen out of thirty-two starts. His record was made at Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 11, 1910, on which occasion he won the first, third and fourth heats in 2:08½, 2:08¾, 2:08¾, showing himself to be hoth game and fast. His winnings reached the sum of $7,795. He is now thirteen years of age. With the sole exception of San Francisco 2:07¾, now one of the stallions at Walnut Hall Farm, Zomhronut is the fastest trotting stallion by his famous sire.

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Just at present we have upon the turf two performers which are as yet unbeaten, hut their careers are unfinished, nor has that of either heen sufficiently protracted to suhmit him to an unequivocal test. We refer to the trotter Peter Volo, 2, 2:04½, 3, 2:04¾, and the pacer William, 3, 2:05¼, 4, 2:00. Thus far Peter Volo has raced four times as a two-year-old and once this season, at three, winning every race. William has raced six times at three and three times this season at four, and has won every race. Both Nancy Hanks and Dan Patch lost a solitary heat; Peter Volo also lost one heat this season. William has not, thus far, ever heen headed to the wire after receiving the word "Go!" Having gone thus far on the path to glory, the interesting question arises, Do they possess the requisite individual qualities, and will they have the racing luck, to preserve their unheaten certificates to the ends of their careers?

◈ ◈ ◈

The thoroughhreds belonging to the estate of the late William O. MacDonough of California were sold at auction at Sheepshead Bay on Septemher 1st. The stallions sold were the get of the Derhy winner Ormonde. The prices realized were far helow the expectation of the consignors. The top price of the sale was paid for the eleven-year-old futurity winner Ormondale that was sold for $2,000. Twenty of the hrood mares were purchased for prices ranging from $50 upwards; $1,600 was the highest price realized for any of the mares. Kentucky hreeders picked up the hest of the others at prices so low that only in four instances was as high as $500 reached. The twenty mares hrought a total of $6,575, heing an average of $324. For the 38 animals sold—some being passed for want of a hid—the estate received the sum of $15,200, or only ahout one-tenth of the amount that Mr. MacDonough paid for Ormonde a numher of years ago.

◈ ◈ ◈

John Anderson of Burlington, Kans., and his good reliahle pacing mare, May E. Pick 2:07¼, dropped off at Indianapolis on their way home to Kausas from West Virginia, where they created consternation in the camp of Single G. 4, 2:07¼. May heat the four-year-old in a thrilling six-heat hattle at Clarkshurg, in which she and her Kansas owner were pitted against a formidahle field of horses and some very resourceful sulky diplomats. This event really settled the ownership of the drivers' purse in the triple-town circuit of Clarksburg, Parkershurg and Fairmont, W. Va., in which the drivers' stake of $1,000 was offered for the reinsman winning the most money in the circuit with one horse. May E. Pick landed it for Anderson and incidentally proved herself to be one of the best pacing mares of the year. As stated, she also won at Indianapolis, on points, and hy a narrow margin. She is one of the most pleasant and attractively rigged pacers seen this year—a medium sized hlack mare hy Silkwood, p., 2:07, dam Celia Belmont, hy Allie Wilkes 2:15; grandam Bonetta, hy Commodore Belmont 4340, son of Belmont 64. Plain harness and few hoots describes her equipment, as she goes in an open hridle, wears the minimum in protection and so far as reliahility in racing is concerned, can he said to he always on the joh.

C. X. Larahee, owner of the Brook Nook Ranch, died last Wednesday at his home in Bellingham, Wash., in his seventy-first year. As a hanker Mr. Larahee was well known in Montana, Idaho and Washington. Thirty-one years ago Brook Nook was founded and devoted to the hreeding of the light harness horse. Of the hetter known trotters and pacers foaled at Brook Nook are Kinghrook 2:07¼, Donax p. 2:07¼, Mandolin p. 2:10, Knick Knack p. 2:11½, etc.

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One of the remarkahle performances of the past week was the winning of the free-for-all class trot, purse $100, at the Berea, O., Fair hy Gertrude in 2:27. This mare has now reached the ripe old age of twenty-one years, is hy Chineshrino 2:28½ and out of Lucy Wilson hy Williston, a son of Happy Medium; grandam Irene Wilson (dam of Myrenne 2:27¼) hy Sherman 2:23½. During her entire life, this mare has heen used exclusively as a family driver and, though never trained, was occasionally used in the matinees at Berea, O., hy her owner, John Heffner, a "real dyed in the wool" horse lover of Gresham, O. Last season, when twenty years of age, Gertrude was started in a slow event of $100 value and secured a record of 2:28½, a performance prohahly never hefore equaled hy a twenty-year-old mare in her maiden race. Last week she won another $100 event at Berea and reduced her mark to 2:27, which is indeed a remarkahle performance for a trotter of similar age. This mare was foaled in 1893, the property of Malvern Farm, Malvern, Pa., and consigned hy that farm along with Acolyte 2:21 and others to the Fasig-Tipton sale at Cleveland and there purchased hy Mr. Heffner.—Amer. Sportsman.

YEARLINGS AT AUCTION.

Fifty-three thoroughhred yearlings were disposed of at the comhination sale at the J. B. Haggin private stahles at Sheepshead Bay this week for a total of $41,025, an average of $774. Considering the rather uncertain outlook for racing hoth here and in Canada next season, hreeders looked on the sale as a satisfactory one, particularly as a numher of the offerings were from practically untried stallions and mares, and so had to be sold on hloodlines alone.

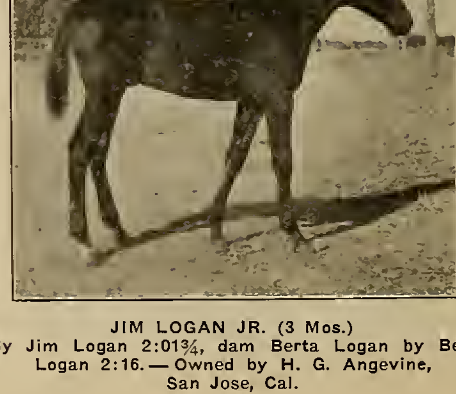
Popularity of sires was shown in the sales of three of the get of Star Shoot for $4,450, four hy Peep o' Day for $5,700, seven sired hy Peter Quince for $5,425, and six of the get of Trap Rock, hrother to Tracery, for which Mr. Belmont refused $200,000, for $5,200.

Rohert Davies of Toronto, Canada, was the huyer of several of the highest priced animals sold, paying $3,000, the top price of the sale, for a hay son of Peep o' Day—My Gyps, hy Kyrle Daly; $2,800 for a hay son of Jack Atkins and Miss Marion, hy Himyar; $1,100 for a chestnut daughter of Trap Rock and Avon II., hy Avington; $1,000 for a chestnut son of Trap Rock—Golden Bush, hy Oriflamme, and $600 for a hay daughter of Trap Rock and Miss Marconi, hy imp. Alhert.

For $2,000 Moses Goldhlatt ohtained the chestnut colt hy Star Shoot out of Berry Maid, hy imp. Oddfellow, and Schuyler L. Parsons paid $2,300 for a hay daughter of Waterhoy and Hamhurg Belle. James Blute hought the hrown colt hy Peter Quince out of Sweet Marjoram, hy Dinna Forget, for $2,000, and the Oneck Stahles paid $1,000 for a hay daughter of Ormondale and Lady Bramhle, and so a half sister to the speedy Helen Barhee. For $1,500 each there were sold a chestnut colt hy Star Shoot—El Salado to J. T. McDonald and a hay son of Peep o' Day and Vic Kinney to Frederick Johnson, the latter making several other purchases at lesser prices.

James Fitzsimmons paid $1,400 for a colt hy McGee out of Any Day, hy Locohatchee, the first of the youngsters that came under the auctioneer's hammer. R. T. Wilson gave $1,300 for a half hrother to Firehall, a dark hay hy Trap Rock—Sly Nun, and James McManus paid $1,100 for the colt hy Trap Rock out of Africa, hy imported Saville.

Of the others disposed of sixteen sold for $500 or more and the halance for sums from that amount down to $100 for the unfashionahly hred ones, which had no individuality to commend them to hidders.



JIM LOGAN JR. (3 Mos.)
By Jim Logan 2:01¾, dam Berta Logan by Bert Logan 2:16.—Owned by H. G. Angevine, San Jose, Cal.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Frank Bogash Jr. Paces Fast Mile.

Detroit, Sept. 18.—Frank Bogash Jr., a prohibitive favorite, won the free-for-all pace at the closing State Fair harness races today, and traveled the second heat in 1:59¼, the fastest heat ever paced in an open race. Directum I., an original entry, did not race, having been sent to Grand Rapids, where he will race William in an exhibition contest next Thursday. Both heats of the free-for-all were won by the bay gelding, driven by Murphy. The first heat was easily taken in 2:05, but Walter Cochato led in the second until the five-eighths pole was reached, when Bogash drew away and paced the last half in 58¼ seconds.

The 2:17 pace went to Baron Marque after a four-heat duel with Nelda Schnell. Peter Pearl won the 2:17 trot. Burt Axworthy took the first two heats, but the brown colt claimed the next three. Results:

Free-for-all pace; purse $2,500—Frank Bogash, Jr., won; Earl Jr., second; Walter Cochato, third. Best time, 1:59¼.

2:17 pace, purse $1,050—Baron Marque won; Nelda Schnell second; Myra Belle, third. Best time, 2:08¼.

2:17 trot, purse $1,050—Peter Pearl won; Burt Axworthy, second; The Temptress, third. Best time, 2:09¼.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Peter Stevens and Lelia Patchen were winning favorites at today's opening of Columbus Grand Circuit races. Each took a straight heat victory, Peter Stevens fixing his record at 2:02¼ in the second heat of the King stake for pacers.

Lelia Patchen took the 2:14 class pace without great trouble, her best opponent being Patrick M. Summary:

King Stake, 2:05 pacers, three in five, $3000:
Peter Stevens, b. h. by Peter the Great (Garrison) 1 1 1
Harry the Ghost, g. g. (Hedrick) 2 2 2
Minnie Chimes, b. g. (McVey) 3 3 5
Also started—Del Rey, b. h. (Cox); Towanda, blk. h. (C. Valentine); Hal Grey, g. h. (Pendleton); King Dapnne, blk. h. (Frost).
Time—2:03¾, 2:02¼, 2:03¼.

2:11 class, trotting, three in five, purse $1200:
Brighton B., b. h. by Brighton (Murphy) . 4 2 2 2 1 1
Marta Bellini, br. m. by Bellini (Dickerson) 2 1 1 7 3dis
Fair Virginia, br. m. by Zombro (Cox) . . . . 1 5 I 6 2dis
Also started—Grattan Boy, b. g. (Geers), Bertha Carthey, b. m. (DeRyder), James W. rn. g. (Dore), Echomore, b. h. (Bogash), Florence Vincent, b. m. (Andrews).
Time—2:07½, 2:06¾, 2:09, 2:08¼, 2:12½, 2:14½.

Hotel Hartman Stake, 2:13 pacers, three in five, $5000:
Napoleon Direct, ch. h. by Walter Direct (Geers) . . . . 1 3 5 I 1
Camelia, br. m. by Cummer (Cox) 2 1 2 3 2
Major Ong, b. g. by Major Gantz (Murphy) . . 5 5 1 2 3
Also started—King Couchman, b. g. (McMahon), Viewpointer, b. h. (Saight).
Time—2:12½, 2:04¾, 2:08, 2:05½, 2:06¾.

2:14 class pacing, three in five, purse $1200:
Lelia Patchen, blk. m. by Dan's Brother (Snow) 1 1 1
Patrick M., ch. g. (Stokes) 2 2 3
Flash Patchen, blk. h. (Hilman) 9 3 2
Shadeline, ch. h. (Owen) 3 4 5
Also started—Mr. Zimmerly, ch. g. (Vail), Tango, br. h. (Todd), Teddy Strathmore, b. h. (D. Valentine), Fred de Forrest, br. h. (Osborne), Dingola, ch. h. (Monahan), Tommy Direct, b. h. (Hall).
Time—2:05¼, 2:06¼, 2:07¼.

Columbus (O.), September 22.—At the Columbus Grand Circuit races this afternoon a time average better than any ever known was made by four sets of trotters and pacers. Thirteen heats were raced to an average of 2:05 1-5.

Anna Bradford lowered her own world's record of 2:03¼ for three-year-old pacers to 2:01½ and took away from William the record of 2:05¼ and 2:05 for a two-heat three-year-old pacing performance. Squantum, the contender against the filly, was timed separately in 2:04 and 2:02¼.

Etawah made a break in the first heat of the Capital City stake trot and it was taken by Omar in 2:05¼. The Geers horse then won two heats in the same time and ended the race with a fourth heat in 2:04½, making the total time 8:20¼ and breaking the previous four-heat record of 8:20¾, made by Dudie Archdale.

Margaret Druien, a pronounced favorite, won the card's richest stake, the $10,000 Hoster Columbus trotting stake, in straight heats. In the middle heat she equaled her record, 2:05½, taken at Grand Rapids early this season.

Carna G. won the 2:08 pace.

Capital City Stake, 2:08 trot, three in five, $3,000:
Etawah, b. h. by Al Stanley (Geers) 6 1 1 1
Omar, b. g. by Noblesse (Floyd) 1 3 2 3
Newzel, b. g. (Andrews) 3 4 6 2
Time—2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:05½.
Also started—Peter McCormick, br. h. (Shuley), Dago, b. g. (Grady), Orkdale, g. g. (McDonald), Tommy Horn, b. g. (Owens), Judson Girl, b. m. (Cox).

Horse Review Futurity, three-year-old pacers, two in three, $3000:
Anna Bradford, blk. f. by Todd Mac (Murphy) . . . . I 1
Squantum, b. g. (McDonald) 2 2
Prince Jolla, b. c. (Hedrick) 3 3
The Whip, b. c. (McMahon) 4 4
Time—2:03½, 2:01½.

Hoster Columbus Stake, 2:14 trot, three in five, $10,000:
Margaret Druien, b. m. by Peter the Great (Cox) 1 1 1
Rythmel, blk. m. (Shank) 8 2 2
McCloskey, br. g. (McDonald) 2 5 3
Also started—King Clansman, br. h. (McMahon), The Guide, b. h. (Geers), Mirthful, b. m. (Murphy), Tommy De Forrest, b. h. (Osborn), Hazel Laing, ch. m. (Andrews).
Time—2:07½, 2:05½, 2:06.

2:08 class pacing, three in five, purse $1200:
Carna G., b. g. by Allerton (Geers) . . . . 4 1 1 I
Little Alfred, b. g. by Red Elk (Ray) . . . . I 3 7 3
Don Patch, br. g. (Jamison) 5 2 2 2
Also started—Ella Mackay, blk. m. (Cox), Cleo B., s. m. (C. Valentine), Merry Direct, b. h. (Childs), Tillie Tifton, b. m. (Murphy).
Time—2:05¼, 2:05¾, 2:06¼, 2:07¼.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

Columbus, (O.), September 24.—Over a slow track that was put entirely out of commission by a shower after being used for five heats, the Columbus Grand Circuit meet was revived this afternoon. The Horse Review Futurity, for three-year-old trotters, was not taken up on account of the condition of the course. None of the three races, on each of which there was heavy betting, was completed. The summary:

Free-for-all class, trotting, two in three; purse $1200; unfinished:
Ross B., b. g. by Petronius (Wright) 2 1
Joan, br. m. by Directum Spier (McDevitt) 1 3
Grace, ch. m. (C. Valentine) 3 2
Time—2:08¼, 2:10.

2:06 class, pacing, three in five, purse $1200; unfinished:
Baron A., b. h. by Baron Medium (Cox) 1 1
Mansfield, b. g. (Spray) 2 3
Major Ong, b. g. (Murphy) 4 2
R. H. Brant, b. g. (Grady), and Ruby K., b. m. (C. Valentine), also started.
Time—2:12¾, 2:14½.

2:15 class, trotting, three in five, purse $1200; unfinished:
Signal Boy, b. g. by Signette (Wright) 1
Burt Axworthy, ch. s. (Murphy) 2
Irving Heart, b. s. (DeRyder) 3
Peter Pearl, b. c. (Nuckols), Belzona, b. c. (Young), Glenora, br. m. (Garrison), F. A. L., b. g. (Dickerson), Shella, b. m. (C. Valentine), Sadie Baron, b. m. (Flick), Cacus Star, b. s. (Rodney) and Helen Wilstar, b. m. (Richley), also started.
Time—2:13¼.

WILLIAM CHAMPION PACER.

By defeating Directum I. in three straight heats on Thursday afternoon, William became the world's champion pacer.

Each heat of the match race, which was for a purse of $6,000, was a real contest.

Directum broke right at the start of the first heat and William took a two-length lead. Directum I. slowly cut down this advantage and forced William to a whipping finish to win the mile in 2:01¾ by a nose margin.

In the second heat the horses alternately showed in front, with Directum I. holding the advantage at the upper turn. Here William took the lead, holding it to the wire and winning by half a length in 2:01¼.

William took the lead at the beginning of the third and final heat and never was headed. The first half of this mile was covered in :59½. Then the pace eased a trifle, and William won the heat slowed up in 2:02½.

The track was in splendid condition, but a cold brisk wind impeded the horses on the back stretch.

ENTRIES AT THE STADIUM.

The San Francisco Driving Club has arranged a programme of harness races to be held at the Stadium Sunday afternoon, when the Indoor Yacht Club will entertain the orphan children of this city with many kinds of outdoor sports. The following is the programme of harness events:

First Race.

Sutton, H. Frellson; Laddie, G. J. Holland; Bodecker, S. Christensen; Ateka, B. Cohen; Muggins, H. Cohen.

Second Race—2:20 Pace.

Jim Logan Jr., McKinney Stable; Emma M., W. Malough; Roman Boy, W. A. Dougherty; G. J. P., R. Consani; Ishmael, F. Lauterwasser; King Pointer, H. Campodonico.

Third Race—2:15 Pace.

Mabel Dillon, B. Cohen; Delilah, J. C. Welsh; Bradmont, G. Giannini; Dicto, McKinney Stable; Tom Murphy, E. T. Ayres.

Fourth Race—Free-For-All Pace.

Happy Dentist, J. J. Ryan; W. J. K., W. J. Kenney; Wm. Tell, McKinney Stable; Johnnie K., J. Kramer.

Fifth Race—Free-For-All Trot.

Silver Hunter, McKinney Stable; Bird Eye, A. Combatalade; Matawan, H. C. Ahlers; Soreta, McKinney Stable; Ida M., H. Boyle.

Sixth Race—2:25 Mixed.

Sea Breeze, Shorty Roberts Jr.; Vastida, J. Paras; Dalta A., E. T. Ayres; Pride of Elmhurst, J. Johnson.

Seventh Race—2:30 Mixed.

Steve D., J. Tassi; Springtime, F. Clotere; Ella Wilkes, G. Borromeo; Greatness, E. Cerceit; Baldy Mitchell, H. Campodonico.

Officers of the Day—Judges, J. C. Welsh, G. J. Giannini and A. Ottinger. Timers, H. Boyle, J. Holland, F. Clotere. Starter, W. J. Kenney. Marshal, J. Lombard. James McGrath, secretary of meet. Races start at 12 M.

When the racing season of 1913 closed, the stallion Allerton 2:09¼ had made good the prediction of his breeder, C. W. Williams, made nearly twenty years before, that the son of Jay Bird would eventually be the sire of two hundred and fifty standard performers, unless he met with premature death. The new performers added to Allerton's standard list last season brought his total of such performers up to two hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and ninety-nine of which were trotters. Now Allerton has made another record in breeding annals, for he is the first stallion to be represented by two hundred standard trotters, the addition to his list of such performers having been made a few days ago when his son, Alleroid, took a record of 2:19¼. When Allerton's career is reviewed, what a wonderful horse he appears to have been! Raised and trained by an Iowa farmer, he proved to be the greatest trotter of his day, placing the world's record for trotting stallions at 2:09¼ after he had been through severe racing campaigns which in each case, followed a heavy season in the stud. As soon as his foals were trained he jumped to the forefront among the sires of his time and several seasons headed the sires of new performers. He was the first sire to have two hundred and fifty standard performers, the first to have two hundred standard trotters, and his list of 2:20 trotters is probably the largest ever credited to a stallion, with a few more yet to come.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

ENTRIES FOR THE RIVERSIDE MEETING.

The following is a list of entries received in the 2:17 class pace at the Riverside meeting, Oct. 13-17:

Oro Mo, ch. g., C. F. Silva; Captain Todd, S. H. Wright; Lady Silverthorn, b. m., Thos. Silverthorn; San Jacinto Girl, br. m., D. D. Ellsworth; The Pig, b. m., Chas. June; Atlantic Fleet, s. g., Fred L. Cole; Zella D., b. m., Abe W. Johnson; Petty McKenney, b. m., Lincoln McCulloch; Maude Wilkes, M. I. Wheeler; J. A. C., T. N. Goldsmith.

All the other races were declared off as they did not fill satisfactorily, but they have been reopened, all of the races to be mile heats and the purses being increased to $300 straight through. Following is a list of the entries to close Wednesday, Sept. 30th:

Tuesday, October 13—2:30 trot, $300; 2:23 pace, $300.
Wednesday, October 14—2:14 pace, $300; 2:10 trot, $300.
Friday, October 16—2:20 trot, $300; 2:18 pace, $300.
Saturday, October 17—2:10 pace, $300; 2:15 trot, $300.

OREGON FUTURITIES NOS. 4 AND 5 ELIGIBLES.

Following is the list of three-year-old and two-year-old trotters and pacers on which starting payments have been made, in Oregon Futurities 4 and 5, and which in consequence are eligible to start at the Salem meeting:

Three-Year-Old Trot.

Valeen M., by Bonaday—Diabella C.; F. M. Anderson.
Bon Cupid, by Bonaday—Diona; J. J. Fahie.
Bon Cress, by Bon Voyage—Kate Kopje; J. J. Campbell.
Ethel D., by Carlokin—Roberta Madison; Mr. Cooley.
Esperanza, by Carlokin—My Irene S.; W. G. Durfee.
Salem Boy, by Zom Norte—Dianna; Mrs. Ione Mauzy.
Zombronun, by Don Zombro—Sela Nun; Fred T. Merrill.
Lucifer, by R. Ambush—Zodell; H. C. Fletcher.
Bon Courage, by Bon McKinney—Niquee; Ted Hayes.

Three-Year-Old Pace.

Chango, by Copa de Oro—Lady H.; W. G. Durfee.
Miss Browme, by Hal B.—Brown Lace; Fred T. Merrill.
Hemlock, by Hal B.—Eliza Lincoln; S. A. Agnew.
Ruth Hal B., by Hal B.—Dictatress; Sam Weis.
Maxine, by Jim Logan—Trilby Maid; J. E. Montgomery.

Two-Year-Old Trot.

Sela Curzados, by Cruzados—Sela Nun; Fred T. Merrill.
Nicola B., by Carlokin—Caroline; W. G. Durfee.
Beirne, by Beirne Holt—Freckle Bird; F. E. Ward.

Two-Year-Old Pace.

Hal Lovelace, by Hal B.—Love Me; Fred T. Merrill.
May Day Hal, by Hal B.—Altalena; Henry Weis.
Janice L. P., by Hal B.—Pundeta; G. L. Parker.

RESULTS AT WALLA WALLA.

Sept. 14.—2:18 trot, 3 in 5, purse $750:
Tom Moko, b. h. by Moko (Childs) 1 1 1
Jerry Zombro, b. g. by Zombro (Helman) 2 2 2
Lady W., b. m. by King Alexis (Hogoboom) 3 3 3
The Frisco, ch. g. by Caution (Lance) 4 5 4
St. Michael, 5-4-5.
Time—2:37, 2:40½, 2:42½.

2:18 pace, 3 heats, every-heat-a-race, purse $500:
Jack Turner, b. g. by Tommy R. (Hogoboom) . . 1 1 1
Mack N., blk. g. by McKinney (Sanford) 4 2 2
St. Elmo, b. h. by King Alexis (Baddeley) 2 4 3
King Bird, b. h. by King Almont (Pridemore) . . 3 3 4
Time—2:39¾, 2:44½, 2:45.

Half-mile dash, purse $150—Silver Bell, won; Black Sam, second; Yo Solo, third. Time, :53½.

Five-eighths mile dash, selling, purse $150—Boas, won; Clim Buchy, second; Sea Coast, third. Time, 1:07½.

Three-fourths mile dash, selling, purse $300—Lady McNally, won; Iver Mill, second; Bobbie Cook, third. Time, 1:21.

Sept. 15.—2:24 trot, 3 in 5, purse $500:
Lathrop, br. g. by Evergets (Barclay) 1 1 1
Bonniola, b. m. by Bonaday (Helman) 2 2 2
Arenga, br. g. by McV. (Hogoboom) 4 3 3
Lady Rosaline, b. m by Packline (Bridemoore) . . 3 4 4
Time—2:33, 2:39, 2:36½.

2:13 pace, special, three heats, purse $250 net:
Hal Norte, br. h. by Hal B. (Woodcock) . . . . I I 3
Prince Zolock, blk. h. by Zolock (Helman) 3 3 1
Red Hal, b. g. by Hal B. (Lang) 2 2 2
Carlyle F., b. g. (Franklin) 4 4 4
Time—2:27½, 2:27¼, 2:26¾.

Five-eighths mile dash, purse $160—Yo Solo, won; Greenbrae, second; Clem Bucy, third. Time, :57½.

Seven-eighths mile dash, purse $150—Lady McNally, won; Buddy Cook, second; Tucanon Lily, third. Time, 1:35¾.

Five-eighths mile dash, pure $150—Davolta, won; May, second; Gib C., third. Time, :50½.

Sept. 16.—F. F. A. pace, 3 in 5, purse $1000:
Hal Boy, b. g. by Hal B. (Childs) 1 1 1
Ovieda, b. m. by Bob Fitzsimmons (Dennis) . . 2 2 2
College Gent, blk. h. by Kentucky Patterson (Barnes) 4 3 3
Dan Logan, b. h. by Chas. Derby (Daniels) 3 4 4
Delmas, b. g. by Dialect (Hogoboom) 5 5 5
Time—2:16½, 2:15½, 2:16¼.

2:24 trot, 3 in 5, purse $1000:
Dean Swift, b. g. by Almaden D. (Daniels) 1 1 4 1
Tom Moko, b. h. by Moko (Childs) 3 3 1 3
Seneca, ch. g. by King Entertainer (Barnes) . . 2 2 2 2
Dr. McKinney, blk. g. by Capt. McKinney (Lance) 4 4 3 4
Time—2:21, 2:22, 2:22¼, 2:22½.

Four and one-half furlongs dash, consolation, three-year-olds and over—Handsome Fred, won; Sylvia N., second; Jack Robb, third. Time, :59.

Four and one-half furlongs dash, consolation for two-year-olds and over—Ada, won; Greenbrae, second; May, third. Time, 1:01.

Five furlongs dash, purse $150—Free Will, won; Dorothy Ann, second; Bobby Cook, third. Time, 1:06½.

Although the bookmaker is supposed to be extinct in New Zealand as the dodo, it is feared in official circles that he not only exists, but thrives. To divert business from bookmaker channels, therefore, the New Zealand authorities are attempting to get a resolution passed to the following effect: "1. By the entering of a horse, any person having or subsequently acquiring an interest in such horse shall be deemed thereby to undertake, neither directly nor indirectly, to make any wager with a bookmaker in connection with such horse or any other horse in the race in which such horse is so entered. 2. That it be an instruction to licensing bodies to require from all licensed trainers and jockeys an undertaking neither directly nor indirectly to make any wager with a bookmaker while so licensed."

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

THE ROADS OF ENGLAND.

There was something statesmanlike in the foresight that suggested to the invading Romans the idea of building permanent roads into the remote corners of the provinces they conquered, wilderness though many of them were. Our own age yields tribute to the great pioneer railway builders of our Western country, and to them civilization owes a debt through their subjugation of distance, and in their bringing of wide stretches of fertile land, otherwise inaccessible, within the reach of commerce. There is something ever more picturesque in the pathway that the Roman army cut through hill and forest, as it stretched its iron hand out over almost all Europe. It was much more than a "blazed trail." Great highways were constructed leading from one point of vantage to another in such manner that the supremacy of the imperial city reached out through these open arteries to the provinces and kept the confines of her empire secure. The old Roman roads in Britain have not yet passed out of use, but remain still as monuments to the Roman genius for conquest, and as object lessons to those who have builded in after years.

Many European countries seem to have fallen heir to this heritage. Travelers from America remark this as one of the first impressions of their visit. The long, level stretches of straight country road in France tell very plainly of the value that is set there upon the commercial advantage of ease and safety of locomotion upon the public highways. In Scotland and England the roads are equally as good, even though the twists and turns in them remind one of the tracks of sheep across a pasture field. One must have his wits about him, who would follow the intricacies of a cylist's road map. But though direction may be difficult, the roads are one with the beauty of the rural landscape and one with the stability of the energies of the British people. The conviction grew upon me that herein the country possessed a permanent asset, and one that proved a very important factor in its prosperity. It is a question of wider significance than we think.

The first impression is one of delight in journeying through the country. The hedges have had their turn of bloom. The blackberries, the hawthorn, the wild rose and the honeysuckle appear in blossom one after the other, and in the spring time make the whole air fragrant. Now and again, by the grounds of a mansion of a large estate, the hedges change to brick walls, higher than a man's head, which leave the passerby in wonder at the gardens and groves which lie within. Beyond the walls lies the open stretch, with the green fields on either side, and farther on is a meadow, where the scurry of rabbits to their burrows brings a stranger to his feet to watch them. At a turn of the hedge, we enter a wood, and the sunlight through the trees remains in the imagination as a memory that will not pass.

But it is of the roads themselves I have to speak. They are built as those of city streets. The foundation is of broken stone. Two years ago I saw the old men at work with their hammers, cracking the stone by the roadside. A slow and tedious job it seemed to be, but the square, neat piles gradually grew as the hours passed, for these old-timers had the knack of the thing, and the merry clip, clip of their hammers usually told its tale. This year there were fewer of them, power crushers having largely come into use. The crushed stone is carted from the mill to the road-side, and left in recesses placed at intervals for the purpose. In past years, after being carefully laid, this was largely worked into a solid roadbed by the traffic, but now steam rollers are used. The heavy stone, however, is not now needed so much as formerly, except in construction. Much of the work at present consists in dressing the surface with a light layer of fine stuff, which is frequently laid down solely in the tracks leftby the cart wheels, or perhaps I should say by the motor cars. The rubber tires have a habit of sucking away the lighter material of the surface layer, and thus distinct tracks are gradually worked into the roadbed. When these are formed, the rain, instead of running off to the side, trickles down these channels, and further destroys the surface. On this account, a special tax is being placed on motors, and an effort is being made to have part of this revert to the municipalities for use in road improvement.

The work on the roads is under control of the counties, and a special tax is levied for the purpose. The counties own their own machinery, and employ their own foremen and gangs of men. These men, with their steam rollers, carts, sprinklers, etc., we saw at work in gangs all over the country. They dress the road wherever it is necessary, leaving the surface slightly rounded from side to side to shed the water. They also trim the turf at the edges, and cut channels to the ditches, as occasion may require.

These roads are of immense advantage to the country districts, and bring them within much more convenient access of markets. Buyers of farm produce, of whatever kind, find no difficulty in covering large sections of the country in a day, which fact in itself is a very great stimulus to business. I myself traveled seventy-five miles in a day, on a visit to different stock farms, and this would not be considered a big day's work. Our own country falls far short of such facilities for travel, and we have the greater need, since distances are greater, and railway lines much farther apart. There is encouragement to producers and breeders in knowing that their farms can be easily reached, and many remote and outlying farms would come into this category through the medium of good roads. Further, with travel made easy, the townspeople go much more into the country, and take a large trade with them, and indirectly create a greater demand for all that the country yields. Continual regret is expressed at the isolation of life on the farm. It would be a revelation to many to see how much real social enjoyment there is in the country districts of the Old Land, and how much evidence there is of it in the traffic upon the roads. Walking, driving, bicycling, motoring—each plays its part; and when travel is made a pleasure, people are brought nearer together. I know of men that wheel nineteen miles to business in London on a Monday morning, after having spent the week-end in the country. The week-end holiday is one of the great recreations of the English people, and city life and country life thus join hands.

One other thing I noticed: well-kept roads have given a stimulus to the production of better horseflesh. A farmer is almost ashamed to appear with a dirty carriage and a shabby looking horse. His pony and trap are usually very smart and trim, and he takes a pride in them. His cart horse, even, has something of the gentleman about him. And so the story goes. I need not speak of mail delivery, access to school, obtaining of provisions and carriage of goods to market. This I will say, that, other things being equal, a remote country district can have few things more conducive to prosperity than the easy access which is given to it through good roads.—H. S. Arkell.

WHAT GREAT SIRES SHOULD BE.

Certain families whose descendants total a great number of 2:30 performers have in the past been regarded as having accomplished great things, and if a stallion is credited with a hundred or more 2:30 trotters and his sons and daughters find a prominent part in the Year Book under list of sires, many students of breeding at once jump to the conclusion that a great founder of a family has been seen. There are today the descendants of certain sires who are conspicuous only because they have records better than 2:30, certain tribes from which have come long lists of heat winners, yet which have failed signally to give to the world, either great campaigners, winners of important events or more particularly colt trotters. No family can truly be said to have achieved greatness unless among its members are occasionally seen a first class horse, a winner either of a colt race, or a victor in a classic event. In judging families and comparing them with others they must be given what has come to be called acid tests, and any tribe that fails to furnish a champion colt trotter, a Transylvania winner or a great campaigner has failed to achieve real greatness, and, regardless of the number of his progeny that gained records better than 2:30, is but commonplace.

If the breeder hopes to be successful in his ventures he must judge only by the highest standard of excellence and can not afford to content himself merely with mediocrity. An example of a family in which great stake winners have been conspicuous by their absence is that founded by Nutwood, who, in spite of the fact that he is credited with more than a hundred in the 2:30 list, never sired but one high class colt trotter, nor have his sons or grandsons succeeded in taking a prominent place in the list of stallions. The mere fact that a sire begets early and extreme speed, that his youngsters come to hand quickly and are possessed of genuine racing ability, is itself proof positive that he has a capacity that is lacking in others who fail to do as well. Even such a sire, however, may fail to breed on in succeeding generations in the male line, and when this fact is clearly established after the best of opportunities are offered, breeders show a lack of judgment in adhering to this line of blood. Prepotency in a sire is the ability to breed on, to beget sons who sire race horses, and by race horses is meant colt trotters as well as aged campaigners. Even the ability to breed on in the female line does not constitute real greatness in a family, for there are hundreds of such where there is found one that is a genuine progenitress.

For many years it has been the belief of breeders that almost any well-formed, well-gaited young trotter, possessed of speed and gameness, will, if he is fasbionably bred, transmit his good qualities to his get and is deserving of being placed at the head of the stud of really high class mares. Such a belief has long since been shown to be a fallacy, for unless a stallion comes from what is known as a sire family the chances are greatly against his breeding on. The get of a stallion who is the sole representative of a tribe may breed on in succeeding generations, yet this is due more to atavism or breeding back to some remote ancestry than to any other fixed law of heredity. A stallion whose sire is a failure can not be expected to beget with great uniformity early and extreme speed, and the instances where such stallions have succeeded may be due to chance or to some other cause than the prime law of nature.

Breeders in the past have been prone to jump at conclusions, to take it for granted that because a stallion was bred in what are popularly known as fashionable lines, he will prove a success in the stud, and as a result of this method of breeding there is today in this country no fixed type among trotters and few stallions who have either been a pronounced success in the stud or have bred on in the male line. Many breeders ridicule the idea that any one tribe is more desirable than another to breed from, and they completely overlook the fact that a horse who comes from a line of failures is himself almost sure to meet with little success.

In England and in France, where breeding the thoroughbred has been conducted scientifically for something over a hundred years, it has been shown that certain lines have given to the world the great sires of their day, while others have bred on through the female. So pronounced has this theory of breeding become that discriminating owners completely ignore certain stallions no matter how successful they have been on the turf, and prefer one of lesser ability as a race horse if he traces through a line of sires for many generations. In England, if a high class race horse appears who is the sole representative of his immediate family, breeders look at him with distrust, and not until he has shown his ability to get stake winners do they patronize him. Some of the most brilliant horses ever produced in England have been dismal failures as sires, not because of any physical defect, but because they come from a line from which sires were missing.

If breeders of the light harness horse would show the same discrimination, would in addition to rejecting all unsound and ill-shaped stallions, profit by the lessons of the past and breed from strains in which there is no missing link, they would meet with greater success. If they would bear in mind that of the thousands and thousands of trotting stallions now doing service in this country, only a few and a very few can accomplish great results, they would save themselves from much disappointment and would in addition confer a boon on posterity. One great trouble with the breeders of trotters in this country has been that they conducted their operations solely with the view of accomplishing something for their own era. They have attempted to make successes where such were impossible, have tried to make great trotters come from tribes lacking in the capacity to breed on. They have, indeed, attempted to draw water from a dry spring.—Stock Farm.

WAR MAY DESTROY THE BELGIAN HORSE INDUSTRY.

It is in and around Liege, where, so far, the fiercest fighting of the European war now raging has been done, that the horse-breeding interests are centered. The American consul at that point, H. A. Johnson, in writing of this great industry, recently said:

"It is estimated that there are 275,000 horses in Belgium and horse breeding has, thanks to judicious fostering on the part of the government, become an important and remunerative industry. There were 29,999 horses, valued at $7,000,000, exported last year. The exhibit of working horses at the annual show in Brussels surpassed anything ever seen there. Belgian horses may be divided into two distinct groups—the Flemish breed and the Ardennes borse. To the first group belong the large, massive work horses in general use throughout the country. These animals are much appreciated in England and America and are largely exported to the United States for breeding purposes. The horses of the Province of Namur, although belonging to the group of heavy draught horses, represent in a measure the transition from the Flemish breed to that which inhabits the Ardennes and Condroz districts. Much smaller than the smallest Flemish horse, the Ardennes type is robust, long-necked and broad-shouldered. He resists fatigue and endures privation better than the other. The Condroz horse very closely resembles the Ardennes and is prized for light, quick draught work."

It appears almost certain now that the war will wipe out the Belgian breed in its native country, in which case the fine mares and stallions of the breed imported into this country during the past three or four years will greatly increase in value on that account. How far the war will go toward decimating the Percheron breed of France it is difficult to say. Its fate depends a great deal upon the length of the war and the consequent demands that will be made upon the country for horses; but it can be stated with certainty that the foreign countries will be so denuded of good breeding horses when the war does finally close that this country will be the one which will be looked to for stock to re-establish the breeding studs of Europe.

WATERCRESS PUT TO DEATH.

James B. Haggin's famous old English thoroughbred stallion Watercress was destroyed and buried at Elmendorf Farm this week. The infirmities of his twenty-five years were becoming too numerous for the son of the great Springfield and the good mare Wharfdale, granddaughter of the illustrious Queen Mary.

Watercress was bred by Lord Falmouth and was foaled in England in 1889. When he was six years old John Mackey, acting for James B. Haggin, bought him for $2,400. A few days after a syndicate of German breeders offered Mackey $15,000 for Watercress, but it was refused, and the horse was shipped to this country and sent to Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, Cal.

At the dispersal sale of the Rancho del Paso Stud, in which the Tevis heirs were interested with Mr. Haggin, and which was held in New York, December 5, 1905, Harry Payne Whitney bid $70,000 for Watercress, but Haggin retained him at $71,000 and sent him to Elmendorf.

Watercress won the Prince of Wales Stake at Ascot, Liverpool St. Leger, Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot, 1½ miles, and Drayton Handicap at Goodwood, Great Lancashire Handicap, etc.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Sept. 22, 23—San Jose, Cal. San Jose Blue Rock Club, C. N. Ford, Secretary.

Sept. 24—La Junta, Colo. Arkansas Valley Trap Shooters' League Tournament, under the auspices of the La Junta Gun Club. John F. Cook, Secretary.

Sept. 28, 29—Tonopah, Nev. Tonopah Gun Club, Vail M. Pittman, Secretary-Treasurer.

October 17.—Wilmington, Del. Dupont Trapshooting Club, T. E. Doremus, President.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Trap Shoots.

California Wing Shooting Club.—Live birds. First Sunday of each month. Grounds, Sobrante, Contra Costa county.

Exposition City Gun Club.—Fourth Sunday of each month. Grounds, Easton, San Mateo county.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Sept. 14-17—Spokane Kennel Club, Spokane, Wash. Robert H. Cosgrove, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Oct. 7-9—San Jose Kennel Club. Chas. R. Harker, Secretary. N. D. B. A. rules.

Oct. 10—Peninsula Kennel Club, San Mateo. One day open air show. A. K. C. rules.

Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1—Colorado Kennel Club. C. A. Ellis, secretary.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Field Trials.

Feb. 15, 1915—Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's Panama-Pacific International meeting (32nd Annual Trials). Entries for all stakes close October 15. Henry L. Betten, secretary, Alameda, Cal.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR ASSISTANT RANGER.

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced that an examination for assistant forest ranger will be held on October 19 and 20 at all national forest headquarters in District 5. The places of examination will be as follows: Los Angeles, Willows, San Diego, Placerville, Bishop, Yreka, Red Bluff, Alturas, Arbolado, Quincy, Santa Barbara, Hot Springs, Sisson, Northfork, Sonora, Navada City, Weaverville—all in California—and Gardnerville, Nevada.

The examination is open to men between 21 and 40 years of age. It aims to test the ability of the competitors to actually perform the duties of a forest ranger. It includes both written and field tests. Previous experience either as forest guard or in some similar line of work is very important.

The salary is at the rate of from $900 to $1200 per annum. For the next year or two, however, it is probable that no new appointments will be made in California for periods exceeding six months.

All inquiries regarding the examination should be addressed to the Civil Service Commission, San Francisco, California.

ECHOES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Jacob Hansen, Roland Secord and Irwin Wisner, residents of West Edmonton, where they are employed in the Grand Trunk Pacific railway roundhouse, had a terrifying experience in the heart of a dense forest in Jasper Park the night of September 10. While motoring from Jasper House to Fitzhugh, B. C., 250 miles west of Edmonton, the automobile broke down and as the chauffeur was unable to repair the machine, the men pitched camp near the south trail.

Within an hour after the sun had slipped behind the western mountains, the trio, seated on the grass, heard the long drawn howl of a wolf, quickly answered by others. The pack drew closer and the three men, headed by Hansen, ran to a deserted cabin, where they made shelter. Fires were lighted and the men armed themselves with clubs, in the absence of weapons, and passed the night watching the wolves trying to climb through the circle of flames.

"I have had numerous hair-raising experiences during my lifetime," said Hansen when the party returned to Edmonton the morning of September 14, "but the night in the woods was the most terrifying.

"We had neither food nor weapons, and there with just the protection of the fires, we passed the long hours of the night, which seemed a year, literally hemmed in by a band of half-famished beasts. That luck was with us is the only reason we are alive and safe today. I shall never forget that night.

"We dared not rest as we had to constantly replenish our fires with brush to keep the wolves from rushing on us, and it was not until 4 o'clock the following morning, when dawn began to break, that the wolves slunk away. I can tell you a heartfelt sigh went up from our party when, with our auto at last repaired, we made our way into Fitzhugh."

GOSSIP FOR SPORTSMEN.

A change in the enforcement of the Federal migratory bird law, known generally as the Weeks-McLean law, of more than passing interest to sportsmen is announced. Violations of this law have been in charge of the Department of Agriculture since the passage of the bill. This year, however, the administration of this statute has been turned over to the Department of Justice and violators of the law will be confronted with the same machinery of prosecution used for the currency, revenue and other federal statutes.

Up to this season, although the Department of Agriculture was in charge, no means were provided for the enforcement of the law, and few prosecutions resulted.

By reason of the decision of an Arkansas judge, an impression has been created that the new Federal law was unconstitutional. Another Federal judge, in South Dakota, about the same time, decided that the law was constitutional. This latter decision has been accepted as the more legal ruling.

* * *

A game protective association, with a membership of thirty sportsmen, was organized a fortnight ago near Fort Bragg. The purpose of the organization is for deer protection during open as well as closed seasons. In that section it has been suspected that different hunters have killed more than the limit of two bucks and always "have one coming." In closed season deer have been killed and the matter hushed up.

Realizing that these practices have become a bit too common all over the northern section of the State, game protection associations are being formed in different counties. The form of organization imposes secrecy as to membership and harmonious and co-operative working between the different bodies, a line of tactics that should produce desired results.

* * *

An erroneous impression is rife with many hunters holding shooting licenses for 1913-14, that the documents are good until the end of this year. Such belief is incorrect. Those licenses expired June 30, 1914. The licenses issued July 1 for this year have printed across the face, "Expires June 30, 1915." This is definite as to the date of expiration and may save misleading contention in the future.

* * *

Marin county has the reputation of being one of the leading venison-producing sections in this State. The animals are plentiful in the Marin hills, because they are protected and most of the hunters are careful to discern a pair of horns before shooting at a deer. As a result, the ranges are full of does at present, and this means a good crop of bucks for next season. The Country Club grounds are said to be alive with deer, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a herd of bucks and does in that section of the country.

A partial schedule of the deer killed during the hunting season of six weeks, and which closed September 1, shows that the Lucas Valley district provided eighteen bucks—shot by members of the Victor, Big Rock and Lucas Valley Gun Club clubs. Nicasio accounted for seventeen, the Camp Taylor and San Geronimo country seven bucks. The Country Club's tally was seventeen and twenty bucks were brought into the town of Bolinas, some of these gathered in by poachers. The Tamalpais Gun Club is reported to account for eleven bucks. The country about Inverness and Marshalls, on the opposite side of the bay, turned out seventeen venison carcesses. Seven bucks were killed at Willow Camp and Big Ravine. The higher slopes of Mount Tamalpais produced nineteen deer. From the Lagunitas Gun Club preserve thirteen bucks were sent in to San Rafael alone, and all large ones. The hills in the vicinity of San Rafael gave the modest number of three deer, practically shot in the city limits. Two more bucks were bagged near McNear's Point. The Novato Gun Club hunters shot eleven deer and the Burdell and Bodkin ranches are credited with fifteen more. This brings the total up to 167 bucks shot on club grounds. To this record could be added quite a respectable number of deer bagged by ranchers and independent hunters who know the hunting country.

To give an idea how plentiful the deer were this season, it is claimed that at present there are at least one hundred does in the Lucas valley alone. Before the season closed, the keeper of the Lagunitas Gun Club states that he saw a bunch of fourteen forked horns at one time.

Sportsmen in the county claim that the recent revocation of the bounty on vermin has worked disastrously to hunting interests in that section. Valley quail increased 20 per cent. after the varmint bounty was in force. This year the hills and canyons are alive with quail, the big increase attributed to the destruction of bluejays, wild cats, foxes, skunks and coyotes previously.

* * *

With the quail hunting season but three weeks off, upland sportsmen are looking forward to great sport with the "hoodlum of the valley." Reports from most of the nearby shooting territory state that feed and cover this year has brought about most favorable breeding conditions.

The Alameda County Supervisors have cut down the open quail season one month. Instead of opening in that county on October 15 the season to hunt and shoot valley quail will begin on November 15.

In Contra Costa county, it is given out, "there never was so many quail in the county." The same observer during a recent trip along Marsh creek, from Brentwood, states that doves were few and far between during a drive of twelve miles, not a bird was seen in a country that at one time was famed for dove shooting.

Sonoma county will be another good quail shooting territory, if current reports are reliable. In the mountains back of Skaggs Springs the birds have nested in oak timbered country this year, finding plenty of feed in old grain fields. Plenty of water in the hills was one reason, possibly, that tempted the birds to locate higher up this year.

San Mateo county is also most promising for limit bags—only early in the season, however. Safe to say an army of skirmishers from this city and peninsula points will cause the birds to get exceedingly wild after a few days of powder burning. Marin county's quail crop is also a large one. The imposition of a $50 fine on a San Rafael citizen for shooting a quail in his yard, within the city limits, the other day, has prompted the Marin county press to advocate stiff fines for game law violations within city and town limits across the bay.

* * *

Dove hunters in district six find the outlying grain fields in many localities full of doves and limits of 20 are shot by many gunners. Good dove shooting can also be had near Fresno and other valley points. San Francisco dove hunters have to go far now for a limit shoot. In the nearby districts of San Mateo and across the bay a day's bag of over ten or a dozen is not often shot.

The opening days of the dove season in the vicinity of Newman enabled a big crowd of gunners to secure limit bags, particularly so on the grounds of the Sycamore Dove Club. Doves are so plentiful near Fresno that residents of the Alta Vista suburbs, in the city limits, have sought police relief from the many hunters in that district.

* * *

The open season for mountain quail, grouse and sagehen in all game districts of this State runs from September 1 until November 1, three months. The daily individual bag limits are ten mountain quail, four grause and four sagehens. About this time of the month mountail quail are leaving the high altitudes for the Sierra foothills lower down. The grouse, on the contrary, moves up on the highest and bleakest ranges. Sagehens are getting scarcer every year in this State. Modoc and Lassen counties and the Sierra valley, near Boca or Loyalton, offer chances for a few birds.

Mountain quail are reported to be plentiful in Lake county. Flocks of this beautiful quail have recently been seen feeding along the road from the foothills up to Bartlett Springs. Grass Valley hunters have shot numerous limits of both grouse and mountain quail in the eastern parts of Nevada county since the season opened. The birds are very plentiful this year in that section, it is said. Deer are also reported to be plentiful in that region, which is embraced in district No. 3, where the deer season remains open until November 1.

With the quail hunting season but five weeks off, upland sportsmen are looking forward to great sport with the "hoodlum of the valley." Reports from most of the nearby shooting territory give out that the feed this year has brought about most favorable breeding conditions.

* * *

According to Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner Andy Ferguson of Fresno, the reports from the field deputies in the San Joaquin valley are to the effect that more ducks remained in the valley this spring than have been noted for many years past.

FISH LINES.

Coast saltwater anglers may possibly be interested in the following account of the doings of Eastern brothers of the angle as given in the New York Times:

Black drums are biting at Long Beach, and to date four fish have been taken, weighing 206½ pounds. These individual fish weighed 60, 56½, 50 and 40 pounds respectively.

The black drum has a mouth like leather. When he has taken the bait and mouthed it long enough to assure the angler that it is well within his lips the hook must be driven home by a firm turn of the wrist to fasten it, and then by a smart strain on the line.

The power of their jaws demands hooks of extraordinary thickness and hardness. These are fastened to the line with a strong snood of either cord or gut. The fish are neither cunning nor shy, so the angling for them demands much less skill than does that for striped bass. From the southern part of New Jersey to Florida the drum are generally sought over ledges of rock in the open sea. From Atlantic City north the angling is done from the beach.

Black mussels, whelks, young conch, shedder crab, lobster, and hermit crabs are the usual food of the black drum fish. There is no better bait than a good sized hermit crab, put on whole. Soft clam, sandworm, bloodworm, and mossbunker also make good

hait for the hlack drum.

The outfit needed is a surf casting rod, such as is used for hig striped hass. The reel must he powerful and ahle to hold 600 feet of 21-thread line. A sinker weighing from three to five ounces is the weight. Attach it to the end of the line with a swivel. One hook is sufficient. A short leader, not more than two or two and a half feet long, three or four ply in thickness, should he attached to the line ahout two feet ahove the sinker. The hook must he of the very hest spring steel that can he ohtained. The hlack drum's jaws, heing ahle to crush small oysters, can cut a soft steel hook in two with comparative ease. A fine hlue Virginia spring steel or Shaughnessy hook is the proper thing to use. The size should he from 3-0 to 5-0.

Black drum weighing twenty pounds and under are excellent eating, many persons liking them quite as well as sheepshead. The flesh of hlack drum weighing over twenty pounds is rather coarse. The scale of the drumfish is an inch wide and an inch long and very thin.

Drumfish run into the hays at night more frequently than they do in the daytime.

* * *

Most writers on the art of dry-fly fishing, hoth English and American, strongly advocate the purchase ahroad of lines and flies. Many of our local rod experts, as well as prominent Eastern dry-fly enthusiasts, dissent positively from this view. Dry flies, hoth snelled or eyed, can he found in our tackle stores (Ellery Arms Co., or Palace Hardware and Steel Co., formerly Golcher Bros., particularly), that are perfect imitations of insects familiar on hoth coast and mountain streams, as well as appearing over the Middle West or Eastern waters. These flies are carefully and artistically tied and made up with imported material. The line required for dry-fly casting must he of tapered silk, size F heing hest adapted. Here also much general advice has heen offered calling for the very expensive imported line which is not at all necessary. Standard American-made lines of tapered silk offer every advantage, including that of less cost. Although not cheap lines, the price is in proportion to the wear and tear qualities.

To augment the huoyancy of the dry fly it will he necessary to paraffin it from time to time. Most dry-fly rodsters carry a small phial of paraffin oil, which suhstance may he applied to the fly with the thumh and fingers. The first application should he made on fly and tackle after tying the flyhook to the leader. The leader should he of tapered gut, six feet heing the most convenient length for all weather casting.

For dry-fly fishing a rod with snap, whip and hackhone is required, hoth for comfort and results. The length hest suited—ahout nine feet—weights not more than 5½ to 6 ½ounces. Split hamhoo rods are hest. The reel should he of the single click variety, of sufficient weight to balance the rod.

Eyed dry-fly hooks are gaining in favor more and more every season. When the gut on a dressed fly is chafed or worn out the fly hook is of no further utility. On the contrary, the eyed fly hook is always ready. It is a very easy matter to change flies, the jam knot heing simple to tie. When the gut snell on the leader is worn it can readily he changed for a new snell length. Dry-fly patterns used are the same as sunken fly patterns, a hit more delicate and lighter in makeup. It is a comparatively easy matter to duplicate any sunken fly pattern with dry flies. To enumerate here the hest dry-fly patterns and sizes would simply he to list the favorites for coast and mountain streams. Many fishermen, however, have their own creations made up for them, or dress the trout hooks themselves. The sunken fly fisherman will find an added pleasure in his day's fishing if he will put aside prejudice long enough to give the dry-fly a tryout ,and while he may not get so full a hasket, he undouhtedly will add a delightful variety to his day's sport and perhaps become a devotee of the alluring art of floating a fly. Always considering, however, that his efforts and application must he carried on over a smooth and easy flowing stretch of water. Your hurly-hurly tumhling hrooks are no place to lure trout with the dry fly.

* * *

The Fish and Game Commissioners are arranging to locate two new fish hatcheries, one of local importance for the joint henefit of anglers in Alpine, Mono and Inyo counties. A site will he selected that will have favorahle transportation facilities. The other proposed hatchery will he located south of Tehachapi pass, prohably in the San Bernardino mountains. This esthlishment will he maintained for the henefit of Southern California fishing waters.

Commissioner M. J. Connell and Hatchery Superintendent W. H. Shehley will shortly proceed down south and select a suitahle site for the State fish farm. Several favorahle locations are in view. It is prohahle the selection of a satisfactory site for the hatchery will not be a difficult matter, as ground, free water and also offers to build necessary roads have been tendered the Fish and Game Commission from more than one source.

* * *

Eel river steelhead angling, as far as capturing the hig ocean trout goes, seems to have taken a hit of a slump during last week. Anglers who have returned from different resorts along the river state that fly-fishing sport with large steelhead, fish that run from five to ten pounds or more, has heen rather ndifferent. On the contrary, the run of half-pounders is still on, and these fish respond readily to the fly patterns. Among those wise in the ways of the river trout the hellef is that there will he another run of large and hungry steelheads toward the end of this month. Such heing the case, the sport will improve materially. E. H. Humphrey spent a week recently on Eel river and landed numerous catches of half-pound trout. "Chuh" salmon, young male fish running from four to six pounds in weight, render good returns to the angler of fly-fishing disposition. W. H. Ingalls of this city and Clarence Haywood of Redwood City, two veteran Eel river anglers, left for that stream this week.

Upper Sacramento anglers do not offer encouraging accounts of the sport during the past week. Three days' trial hy H. H. Kirk were rewarded with hut few rises to the fly lures. At Dunsmuir, "very little fishing heing done, weather cold," was the condition early last week. Possihly the principal reason for slight catches has heen the hig salmon run up the Sacramento. It is helieved that the rainhow trout and other finny inhahitants of the river are feeding on salmon eggs dropped hy the schools of quinnats on the journey to the headwater spawning heds.

Truckee river trout anglers are still depending on haited hooks for a decent showing in the haskets. Indications point that hest fly-fishing results are ohtained up river, heyond Truckee. T. C. Kierulff and party of rodsters enjoyed a five days' turn at the river near Union Mills last week.

Reports from Williamson river are that big trout are plentiful—hut there were no rodsters on the stream a fortnight ago. Good catches, trout running up to seven and eight pounds, have heen made hy one or two "natives" of that section. Ned Bosqui, J. B. Coleman and George Uhl tried Spring creek for ten days' fine fishing, trout weighing two and three pounds were plentiful and game. Prior to stopping at the creek, the party had enjoyed a grand time with Rogue river steelhead. They were located near Trail, in Oregon. Trout from seven to ten pounds in weight kept their rods busy. Bosqui claims he hooked the father of all Rogue river trout—he played one hig fellow for an hour and a half and lost out when the fish hroke away.

Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Burnham are hack from a Klamath lake trip, during which time daily catches of large lake trout were made. The hig lake trout take kindly to the spinning spoon.

K. C. Mohley, hack from a trip ahout the mountain lakes, reached via Blairsden, is not overly enthusiastic with trout fishing there, as he found the game.

Smith's creek, east of San Jose, toward Mount Hamilton, one would imagine had heen pretty well whipped out this season. S. A. Wells tried the stream one Sunday and picked up seventeen trout, averaging eight inches in length. Our near-hy creeks get a lively threshing during the early weeks of the season and soon show up in hasket results. A rest-up of a few weeks generally means a fairly nice hasket for the rodster who knows his creek.

* * *

Salmon grilse have heen running in San Gregorio lagoon, down the San Mateo coast. Some days the fish would pay no attention to the rodsters, other days the mood of the young salmon was different and they were taken on spoons, the hooks haited with shrimps or sand fleas.

* * *

Truckee river anglers no douht will he pleased to know that it is proposed to utilize the waste liquids from the Floriston paper mill in a novel manner. An evaporating machine, it is reported, will he installed at Floriston. The machine manufactures a road hinder from waste liquids which is said to he superior to oil and non-injurious to automobile tires. This contrivance has heen used successfully in the East. The mill waste has long heen a hone of contention on the Truckee river. It is said to he the direct cause for the hlack, inky appearance of the river water helow Floriston and an alleged cause for the destruction of thousands of trout and other fish.

* * *

Salmon trolling anglers have caught quite a numher of salmon in Raccoon straits, off California City, and near Red Rock the past week. A week previous there was a large fleet of launches outside, mostly in the vicinity of Duxhury reef. Although the weather was pleasant during the forenoon, hut few fish were taken. Most of the salmon caught were picked up off Gull rock during the afternoon. One lucky angler landed a fifty-one pound fish.

* * *

The California Anglers' Association has started a whist tournament. Wednesday evenings of each week will he devoted to the competition until the series is ended.

* * *

An experiment in planting Sacramento river perch in sloughs near Watsonville was tried recently, when a consignment of hreeding fish was liherated hy Frank Shehley and Game Warden J. H. Hill. This variety, if given a chance, will multiply rapidly, is a game fresh water fish and has a good reputation as a pan fish.

* * *

Black hass fishing in the main river and irrigation canals near Middle River station was handicapped recently by heavy northeast winds. This fishing water is well thought of hy hlack hass anglers. Boh Murdoch, Louis Gotthelf, W. J. Street, Ed Schultz and George Klarman composed a party, who, despite the clouds of dust and strong wind, managed to land a fair catch of hass.

* * *

Striped hass fishermen look forward to good catches in the Wingo sloughs from now on. A lucky indication is taken from the catches made hy Harry Palmer and Al Cooksey recently. Palmer landed a 47 and a 32 pound hass. Cooksey's fish weighed 38 and 11 pounds. These four were the largest caught. The hass fell to the temptation of "hullhead" haited hooks. Frank Holland and Jack Hannah managed to hook and land three-nice-sized hass, while fishing in Applehy hay, so called. On the contrary, the fishermen who prospected Turkey Point had poor luck. The general helief is that there is a run of large hass in the sloughs on the hay side of Wingo station.

Fishing close to the Benicia wharf Sunday, Captain E. V. Brown and party landed four hass of good dimensions, a 16-pounder heing the heaviest. Good fishing is reported to he in vogue through Carquinez straits at Port Costa and other points and also across the straits at South Vallejo. On the return trip several large sized salmon were hooked, on trolling spoons, near Red Rock.

In the American river near Folsom some nice sized striped hass have heen taken recently. O. B. Thorp celehrated Admission day hy landing a twenty-six pound hass, the largest of its species yet caught in that vicinity. Other catches of hass running from eleven to eighteen pounds have also heen reported.

* * *

The first tuna weighing over 100 pounds caught this season at Catalina Island, was landed and a Tuna Club red hutton awarded last week.

Dr. B. F. Alden of San Francisco is the first angler this fall season to catch a tuna weighing over 100 pounds. His fish weighed 151 pounds. This accomplishment entitles him to an active membership and the gold hutton hearing the emplem of the club.

A. W. Hopper won a red hutton hy hooking a 66-pound tuna on light tackle. On the same afternoon Dr. Alden hooked his tuna a companion caught a swordfish. The next day W. C. Boschen of New York caught two more small swordfish.

AT THE TRAPS.

Golden Gaters' Windup Shoot.—The Golden Gate Gun Cluh season closed Septemher 20 with a good attendance of shooters for the closing shoot. The winners of the cluh trophies for the season of 1914, seven monthly shoots are:

Cluh medal shoot, champion class—Tony prior, first medal; C. D. Lancaster, second; J. Clark, third; W. H. Price, fourth. First class—H. P. Jacohsen, cup; C. H. Beetham, second; F. Wehster, third; E. Klevesahl, fourth. Second class—H. Holhrook, cup; L. D. Steinfeld, second; H. C. Peet, third; Miss Meyers, fourth.

Toney Prior won the Parker shotgun prize for high average in the fourth regular cluh event, 12 pairs. H. P. Jacohsen, second, gold medal.

Fred Wehster won the Du Pont trophy, for hest long run in the 50 hird match, a string of 36 hreaks.

L. D. Steinfeld won the Hercules trophy, "for new memher showing the greatest improvement during the season."

Boh Bungay's team, with a score of 87, won the "gruh" shoot over Sam Huntley's team, which hroke 85 out of 100 hirds. Gold hars were won hy H. B. Vallejo and T. Handman for runs of 15 straight. Silver har winners, 10 straight, were A. C. Haight, C. D. Lancaster, H. P. Jacohsen, Tony Prior, J. Clark and C. H. Beetham. The scores follow:

Events—	1	2	3	4
Birds—	50	20	10	24
C. A. Haight	44	19	6*	18
H. E. Poston	41	20	10	21
H. B. Vallejo	44	19	8*	17
Dr. C. D. McGettigan	42	19	10*	..
C. D. Lancaster	40	18	8	16
H. P. Jacobsen	39	17	8*	20
H. C. Peet	31	13	6	..
Lon Hawxhurst	47	19	9*	..
G. Thomas	39	18	9	..
W. H. Price	35	13	8	..
Tony Prior	45	17	9	19
J. Clark	43	18	..	17
L. D. Steinfeld	31	14	8*	..
C. H. Beetham	26	17	9*	..
H. Haight	37	17	..	..
H. Holbrook	29	..	10	..
J. W. F. Moore	32	11	6	..
Miss Meyers	18	..	..	..
R. H. Bungay	43	..	10*	..
T. Handman	43	19	8	16
Miss Houghawout	..	10	..	..
S. A. Huntley	..	..	10	20
Pete Ashcroft	..	..	9*	..

*Designates winning team in "grub" shoot.

* * *

Santa Maria Blue Rock Club.—Cluhs participating in the tournament Septemher 13 were: Santa Barhara Trap Shooting Cluh, Paso Rohles Blue Rock Cluh, San Luis Ohispo Blue Rock Cluh, Santa Maria Blue Rock Cluh.

Sam Chase of the Santa Maria cluh won the trophy for high gun in the five 20 hird events with a 92; Mr. Mitchell, representing the Selhy people, had the fine score of 97 hut could not qualify for the trophy. Mr. Williams of Santa Barhara won the trophy for long run in the events, hreaking 34 without a miss.

In the five-man squad match for the Denton trophy, the squad representing the Santa Maria Blue Rock Cluh won the cup with the remarkahle score of 95 x 100. This is getting around the world's amateur mark. The squad shot in fine form, the 100 hirds heing trapped in 6 minutes 32 seconds.

Memhers of the Santa Maria squad and their scores: E. Taylor 19x20, Sam Chase 19x20, E. Rubel 17x20, El. Bryant 20x20, C. Camphell 20x20.

Mr. Denton deserves special mention for the donation of the Denton trophy, this toward the furtherance of a fine clean sport. The cup does not hecome the property of any one cluh until it has heen won three times hy an individual cluh.

The following is the standing of the squads in the shoot for the Denton trophy: Santa Maria Blue Rock

Club—First—95x100; Paso Robles Blue Rock Club—Second—84x100; Santa Barbara Trap Shooting Club—Tbird—80x100; San Luis Obispo Blue Rock Club—Fourtb—75x100.

In the miss-and-out event, Campbell (S. M. B. R. Club) was high, Elwood Bryant (same club), second.

In the doubles event, for birds only, Mitchell was bigh with the fine score of 23 out of a possible 12 pair. Among the amateurs, Williams of Santa Barbara was high with a 22 out of a possible 12 pair. Campbell, Santa Maria, and El. Bryant, Santa Maria, tied for second place with 19. Haese and Boeseke, of Santa Barbara, tied for third place with 18.

The shoot was a grand success from every standpoint. Tbe Santa Maria Blue Rock Club intends to hold an Inter-State Shoot here next year; Santa Maria is a fine live town and will be able to entertain visiting shooters royally. The Santa Maria Blue Rock Club bas the support of the entire community. G. M. SCOTT, Secretary.

Scores in five 20 bird events—

Oliver*	17	16	13	18	18	82
Lambert, Chas.	10	17	16	17	16	76
Van Schaick, J. E.	11	13	17	18	18	77
Vear, M.	17	15	14	17	14	67
Talbot	15	16	16	20	16	83
Taylor, E.	17	19	17	19	17	89
Parsons	13	13	15	13	18	72
Johnson, W. A.	13	..	..	8	..	..
Boyd, Elmer	..	13	17	15	..	..
Sherman, R.	..	..	..	13	9	..
Lewis, C. S.	12	15	16	..	..	..
Coblentz, L. B.	..	..	..	..	15	..
Phillips, J.	16	19	17	17	18	87
Gaxiola, V. D.	17	18	18	16	17	86
Exline	16	16	19	17	17	85
Risden, H.	..	..	13	7	..	..
Sword, E.	..	..	16	15	14	..
Hill	12	10	..	..	..	..
Bryant, E. T.	..	..	20	15	16	..
Hearne, Jr.	14	12	17	16	16	75
Campbell, Clyde	17	18	18	19	15	88
Hoyt, H. T.*	17	19	17	19	15	87
Stair, J.	15	16	15	18	15	79
Chase, Sam	19	18	19	18	18	92
Wilson, J. A.	19	15	14	18	15	81
Maxwell	11	18	11	13	14	67
Johnson, F.	17	18	17	16	16	84
Reubel, Eugene	18	16	18	14	18	84
Bryant, Elwood	17	18	18	18	17	88
Harding, J.	7	13	..	..	..	..
Mitchell, E. L.*	19	20	20	19	19	97
Williams	19	20	15	17	17	88
Larson	16	17	18	15	16	82
Boeseke	19	12	17	17	15	80
McCaffery	16	18	18	15	15	82
Haese	17	17	19	19	18	90
Yungling	..	..	..	9	9	..
Hearne, Sr.	..	..	..	8	4	..
Hughes, L.	..	..	..	20	16	..
Seavey	..	..	..	16	12	..
Bradley	..	..	..	..	6	..
Nelson	..	..	..	..	10	..

* * *

San Jose Tournament—Bob Bungay of Long Beach won the California state championship in singles Tuesday last, the opening day of the registered shoot of tbe San Jose Blue Rock Club.

O. N. Ford of San Jose retained the miss-and-out championship in a lively match, the last event of the day, defeating a large field in which J. F. Dodds of San Diego was the last contender. J. T. Downs of San Jose dropping out after missing his 21st bird. Dodds and Ford were then left to fight it out, but the former missed on the 27th shot. Ford "killed" the next bird, winning the championship and the beautiful cup.

Tbe special miss-and-out event was won by Sam Huntley. One re-entry was allowed in this event.

Huntley won high average for the day, breaking 204 out of 210, one of the best performances ever seen on the local grounds. Huntley had two long runs of 56 and 69, and dropped only 6 birds.

Bobby Ford had the record run of the day, breaking 95 straight. Ford was also second higb average man of the day, breaking 202 out of 210. Ford had a chance to tie, but missed several shots from the last 15 and then failed to break his last target.

Among the professionals, Hugh Poston sbowed the best form, breaking 200 out of 210. Dick Reed was a good second with 195, and L. S. Hawxhurst was a close-up third, with 194.

In tbe California championship for 50 targets, Bob Bungay and Harry Ogilvie of Lindsay tied for first place on 47, and the shoot-off of this event was one of the features of the day.

Shooting at 25 targets, tbe men started out in form but Ogilvie missed on the 15tb. In the meantime Bungay was making a run. Ogilvie missed the 23rd, and then Bungay dropped his first blue rock, tbe 24tb. He broke tbe next, however, and won the match.

Tbe following are the total scores of tbe day at 210 blue rocks:

Sam Huntley 204, O. N. Ford 202, Bob Bungay 200, Dodds 193, Handman and Nash tied for fifth witb 191, Ogilvie 189, Haliburton and Nasb tied on 186 for eighth place; Ada Schilling and J. T. Downs tied on 184 for tenth place; McKagney and Tarney tied on 181 for 12th place; H. Stelling 178; Pbilmay and Baumgartner tied on 169 for 15th place; E. W. Jack, 119 out of 140; Huber, 129 out of 160.

Tbe scores of the 50-bird championship were:

Bungay 47, and Ogilvie 47, tied for first place; (Bungay won on shoot-off); Ford and Nash tied for third place on 46; Haliburton 45; Dodds, Ada Schilling, Stelling and Handman, tied for sixth place on 44; Downs and Anderson tied for tenth place on 43; McKagney 42; Tarney 40; Pbilmay 38; Baumgartner 37.

Professional scores:

Poston, 200 out of 210; Reed, 195; Hawxhurst, 194; Haight, 186; Moore, 134; Straessler, 132.

A banquet was held by the blue rock shooters at tbe Lamolle House Tuesday night. The following were present: Wm. J. McKagney, Dick Reed, O. N. Ford, H. E. Poston, J. H. Dodds, L. S. Hawxhurst, Ted Handman, Harry Ogilvie, H. R. Phinney, A. P. H. Haliburton, Robt. H. Bungay, Mrs. Robt. H. Bungay, Mrs. Ada Schilling, Carl S. Schilling, C. A. Haight.

Tbe sboot came to a close Wednesday afternoon, O. N. Ford, manager of the local club, winning the 50 bird doubles championship.

Sam Huntley was high amateur and high over all for the day with 175 out of 180. Huntley was high over all for tbe shoot, losing only 11 birds out of 380. Ford, who lost 21, was second.

After Ford and Harold Havens of Berkeley had tied on 40 for the doubles championship, the San Jose crack ran away from his opponent in tbe shoot-off on 15 pair. Ford broke 26 to Havens' 16.

Hugh Poston was high gun among the professionals, breaking 172 out of 180. Hawxhurst was second with 169, and Dick Reed was third with 167. In the doubles Dick Reed was victorious, breaking 43 out of 25 pair, to Poston's 40.

The long run of the day was made by Bob Bungay of Long Beach, when he broke 91.

In the doubles, Huntley broke more than anyone else, but was ineligible for any of the money. He broke 42 out of 25 pair.

Tbe scores on 180 targets:

Huntley 175, Haliburton 170, Barstow 169, Ford 167, Havens 166, Bungay 165, Dodds 163, Nash 160, Phinney 159, Schilling 152, Ogilvie 151, McKagney 149, Brewington 138.

* * *

Nemours (Ladies) Trapshooting Club.—Friday's shoot, September 17, closed tbe Westy Hogan contest which has held the attention of the Nemours shooters for the past five weeks.

The management of tbe Westy Hogan shoot invited a squad of tbe Nemours ladies to take part in the women's event to be held on Saturday, the 19tb. In order to give all the ladies a chance for the trip, the club tbrew it open to competition among the members and decided that tbe contest sbould run for five weeks, the three best scores of each shooter to count in the totals.

At the close of the contest Friday, it was found that Miss Carson bad first place with 55 points, Miss Hammond second witb 51, and Mrs. Riley third witb 44. Mrs. White, Mrs. Joslyn, Miss Lannan and Mrs. Springer tied on 41 for fourth and fiftb places. As Mrs. Springer dropped out of the contest, Mrs. White, Mrs. oJslyn and Miss Lannan were in the sboot-off of ten birds. In this event, Mrs. White broke 8, Mrs. Joslyn 5 and Miss Lannan 3, so tbe ladies who will take part in tbe Westy Hogan shoot will be Miss Carson, Miss Hammond, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. White and Mrs. Joslyn.

Mrs. Leonard Hall, one of the charter members of tbe club, who has been living in Tamaqua, Pa., for some months, paid the club a visit and broke 16 of her 25 targets with a strange gun. Mrs. White was high in the handicap event and was awarded the Ramsay medal until the next regular shoot.

Scores (25 targets) follow: Mrs. Joslyn 10, Mrs. Hall 16, Mrs. Springer 1, Miss Carson 16, Miss Lannan 11, Miss Hammond 15, Mrs. Riley 15, Miss Hirst 8, Miss Schfield 4, Dr. Seward 2, Mrs. White 12, Mrs. McCrea 4. BLUE BIRD.

Wilmington, Del.

NATIONAL RIFLE PRACTICE ADVOCATED.

Tbe admonition of Lord Kitchenor, bead of tbe British War Office, about training the recruits for the second army to be sent to tbe continent to fight the Germans, "teach the men to sboot," hits the nail on the head. Lord Kitchenor said further in his dispatch from France: "See that tbe new levies know how to handle tbeir rifles. It makes very little difference whetber they know their right foot from their left if they know how to shoot."

It is very evident that tbe bead of the British armies saw enough on his inspection of the battle lines in France to convince him that straight shooting was tbe first lesson of a good soldier. Reports from the seat of war have all agreed that the lack of this training among the Germans has greatly reduced the casualties of the allies and has been more or less a detriment to the advance of the invading Teutons. What a lesson this is to the United States, where rifle shooting has been more or less neglected not only among the civilian population but even in tbe army itself, where among higher authorities the opinion prevails, assimilated from German text books, that individual training in marksmanship is not essential, notwitbstanding tbe lessons of our own soldiers in the Revolutionary War and in tbe Boer-British conflict.

After years of effort, the National Rifle Association of America, a patriotic organization closely allied witb the War Department, has secured tbe passage by Congress of a measure to issue free to rifle clubs rifles and ammunition so tbat those citizens, who in time of war, would compose the volunteer armies, would have some knowledge of the care and use of the military arm, a knowledge which as Lord Kitchenor has stated, is more important tban marching and drilling. Under this act, tbe Government will issue the rifles with which the regular army was formerly equipped, popularly called the "Krag." It is a splendid shooting arm and the equal of any of the rifles which are now being used by the troops in the European war. With eacb rifle will go 120 rounds of ammunition. This ammunition will be issued annually to every club member whi will guarantee to use same in practice shooting as prescribed by the War Department.

Although this law has been in effect only four months, there has already been organized in different parts of tbe country more tban 40 rifle clubs. Tbese clubs all allied themselves with tbe National Rifle Association of America, whicb organization has been delegated by the Secretary of War to carry out tbe purposes of the new law, organize tbe clubs, supervise tbe firing record and issue decorations to tbose wbo make tbe qualifying escore.

From the headquarters of tbe National Rifle Association of America in the Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., there is being issued tons of literature on tbe organization of clubs, the building of ranges, and instruction in target firing. It is boped tbat the initiating of this new movement will result in the revival of tbe noble sport of rifle shooting in this country, a sport whicb bas almost become extinct, owing principally to tbe cost of cartridges and tbe lack of ranges. Tbe most serious problem to be overcome in tbe proper promotion of this movement so tbat the Government will get adequate returns is the lack of ranges whereon members of rifle clubs can practice. The United States is practically tbe only great power in tbe world that bas not set aside large tracts of land for manaeuvering, artillery and small arms practice. At the present time, tbe Government owns only one range and tbat is located in Wisconsin, and for several reasons it is not in commission. There are small ranges located at or near most of the Army posts, but such ranges are only used at stated times of the year for the target practice of the local garrisons. Practically all the states have state ranges for the use of tbe National Guard, but tbese ranges are so bedged about with restrictions and lack of funds that they are only in use during the period that tbe National Guard is pratic-ing. What this country needs above all other things in the military line at the present time is tbe acquiring of land and the construction of rifle ranges as near as possible to large centers of population. The cost of such land even at this date is almost prohibitory and tbe longer the Government puts off acquiring same, tbe harder it will be to acquire and greater the cost. Efforts have been made from time to time in Congress to pass legislation looking to tbe acquirement of sites for ranges, manaeuvering grounds, etc., but without success. A definite policy of range construction should be adopted by Congress similar to the battleship building plan. One range a year should be constructed until ranges have been provided in all the different sections of the country. Until this has been done and not before will the civilian rifle club movement flourish and becone of actual value to Uncle Sam.

* * *

The plan of dividing the country into five divisions to hold national matches in each division has been a keen disappointment to its promoters. It was thought that by this method, the cost to the States of training and sending rifle teams to tbe national matcbes would be so reduced tbat more States would be induced to send rifle teams to the competitions, but actual results have shown the fallacy of this argument.

The matches of Division A which were held at Sea Girt, N. J., have just come to an end. Of the tbirteen States composing this division ,only five sent teams to this match. In Division B, in which tbe Soutbern States are grouped, it is expected that all but Soutb Carolina will be represented at the matcbes to be held at Jacksonville, Florida, in October. Tbere will be no matches held in Division C, comprising tbe States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and Soutb Dakota. In Division D, comprising the States of Missouri, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, tbe national matches in conjunction witb tbe National Rifle Association matches will be held tbe first week in October, but only the States of Arizona, Indiana and Kansas will participate. These matches will be held at Fort Riley, Kansas. In Division E, which includes the States of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington and the Territory of Hawaii, no matches will be held as only two States, California and Oregon, were interested.

Tbe failure of tbe division al shoot proposition will undoubtedly cause the return to tbe annual matches at one central point, but unless legislation is secured to equalize tbe cost of the States in sending teams, it is more tban propable that interest will want until the national matches will become a farce. This will be most unfortunate in view of the stimulation which the holding of these matches has given to rifle sbooting in this country. Under the present law an onerous burden falls upon tbose States located farthest away from the range wbere tbe matches are held and in many cases this burden falls upon small and financially weak States tbat cannot afford to carry sucb a burden. It bas been recommended by tbe Secretary of War and by tbe National Board for tbe Promotion of Rifle Practice that Congress make a lump appropriation to cover the cost of transportation of all teams to the national matches and tbereby remove tbe unequal burden now imposed tbrough the method of cbarging tbis expense against the States Federal appropriation for nilitary purposes.

Rem-UMC Notes.

C. A. Edmonson of Clayton, Ind., was high amateur, 144 out of 150, at the sboot of tbe Indianapolis Gun Club September 7, using a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells.

At Cbarles City, Iowa, Sept. 4, Cbarles Hummel of Laporte City, Iowa, led tbe amateurs in a trapsbooting meet with a score of 190 out of 200, sbooting a Remington pump gun and Nitro Club speed shells.

Charles H. Newcomb of Pbiladelpbia was bigh amateur at the tournament of the Fox Logan Gun Club at Philadelpbia Sept. 5, shooting Remington-UMC shells.

THE FARM

The method of using this substance in the case of stables is to sprinkle the borax or colemanite in the quantities given above by means of a flour sifter or other fine sieve, around the outer edges of the pile of horse manure. The manure should then be sprinkled immediately with two or three gallons of water to eight bushels of manure. It is essential, however, to sprinkle a little of the borax on the manure as it is added daily to the manure, instead of waiting until a full pile is obtained because this will prevent the eggs which the flies lay on fresh manure from hatching. As the fly maggots at the outer edges of the manure piles, most of the borax should be sprinkled there.

In view of this discovery, there now seems little excuse for any horse owner or resident of a city allowing typhoid flies to breed in his stables or garbage can

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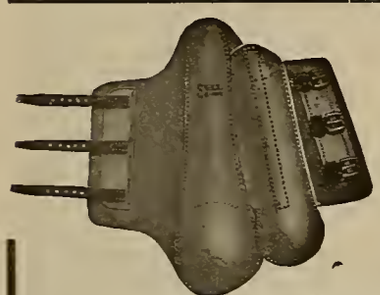

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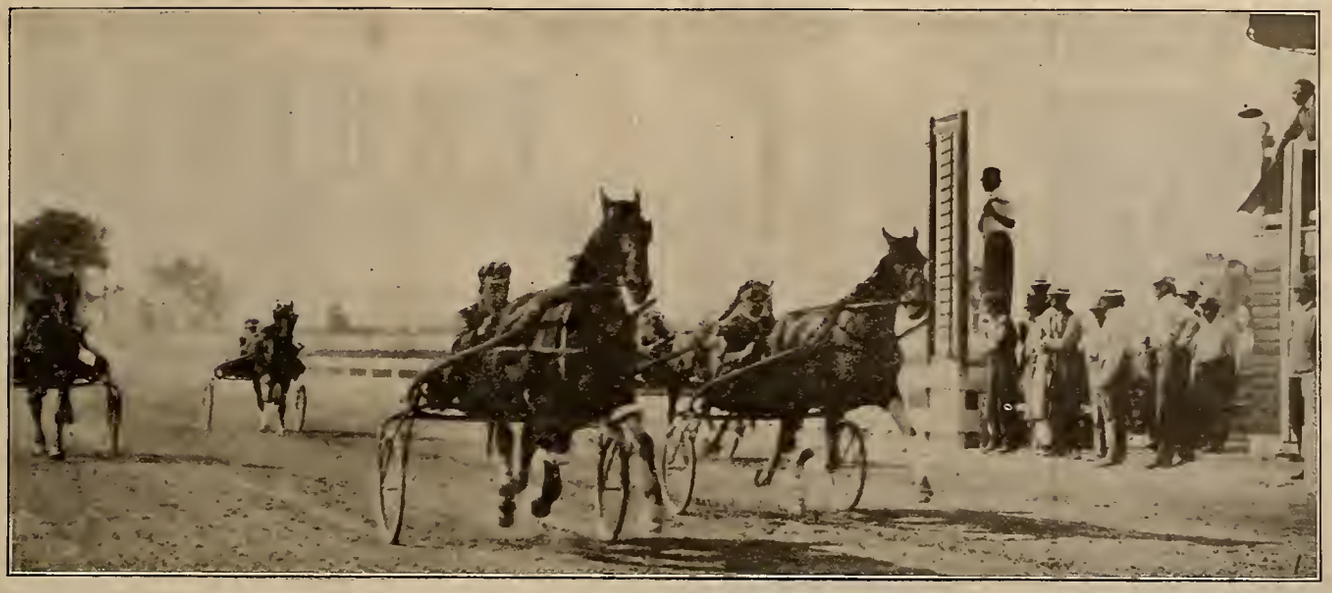

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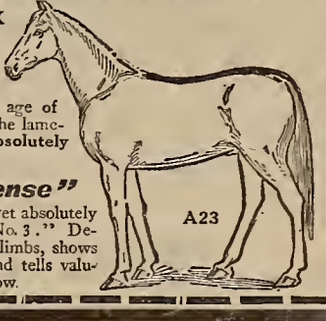

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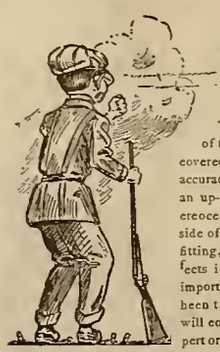

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PHOENIX

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November 9-10-11-12-13-14, 1914
ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 1st.

Daily Racing Summary:

MONDAY
2:03 Pace (Board of Trade Special) $1,000
2:07 Pace 2,000
2:09 Trot 2,000
2:25 Trot (Ariz.) 1,000

TUESDAY
2:15 Pace $2,000
2:16 Trot (Copper Stake)..... 2,000
2-yr. Pace (Ariz.)..... 500
2-yr. Trot (Ariz.) 500

WEONESDAY
2:04 Pace $2,000
2:07 Trot 2,000
3-yr. Pace (Ariz.)..... 600
3-yr. Trot (Ariz.)..... 600

THURSOAY
Auto Oay $5,000
In Prizes.

FRIDAY
2:10 Pace (Copper Queen Stake).... $2,000
2:12 Trot (C. & A. Stake)..... 2,000
2:18 Trot (Ariz.) 1,000
3-Yr. Pace (Board of Trade Special) 500
(Open to All)

SATUROAY
F. F. A. Pace..... $2,000
F. F. A. Trot..... 2,000
2:20 Pace (Ariz.) 1,000

OPEN PURSES

Trots

2:16 ..... $2,000
2:12 2,000
2:09 2,000
2:07 2,000
F. F. All 2,000

Paces

2:15 ..... $2,000
2:10 2,000
2:07 2,000
2:04 2,000
2:03 (Special) 1,000
F. F. All 2,000
3-yr. Pace (Special)..... 500

$50.00 allowed as shipping expenses to all trotters having a record of 2:08 or better by Nov. 9, 1914, that start in the 2:07 and F. F. All trots or either of them, same allowance made for pacers having a record of 2:06 or better by Nov. 9, 1914, that start in one or more of the 2:03, 2:04, or F. F. All paces.

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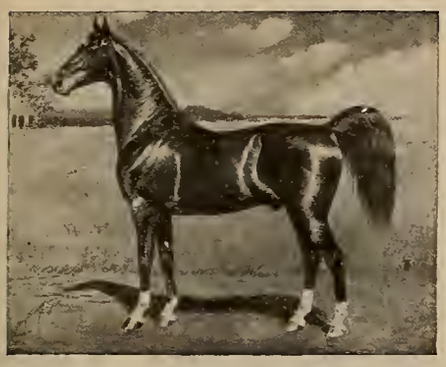

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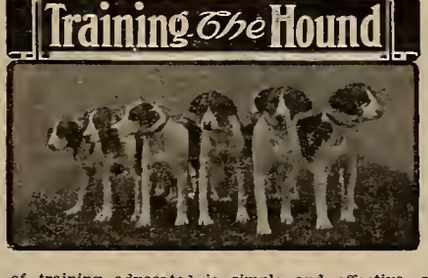

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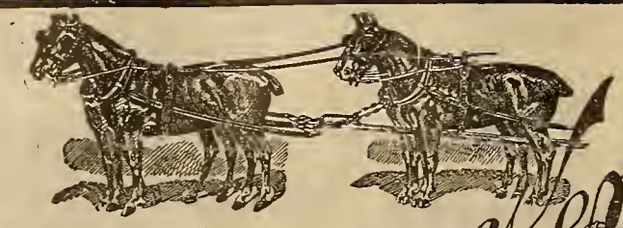

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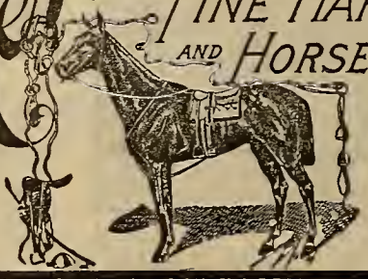
FINE HARNESS AND HORSE BOOTS



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The Grand Canadian Handicap
WON WITH
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Winchester loaded shells and shotguns were conspicuous winners at the big shoot of the Dominion of Canada Trap shooting Association, held recently. Some of the important events in which Winchester shooting superiority was shown, were:

Grand Canadian Handicap: Won by S. G. Vance, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 91x100 and 24 and 23 on shootoff.

Brewers' and Malsters' Cup: Won by W. Barnes, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 25x25, and 25 straight on shootoff.

High Professional Average: J. R. Taylor, with a Winchester repeating shotguns and Winchester loaded shells. Score, 289x300.

Eight-Man Team Championship of Canada: Won by Stanley Gun Club Team. Score, 186x200. Six of the eight members of the team shot Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

Five-Man Team Championship of Toronto: Won by the Stanley Gun Club No. 1 Team of Toronto. Score, 233x250. Four of the five members of the team shot Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

The Earl Grey Cup: Won by Walter T. Ely, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 290x300.

Long-Run Trophy: Won by W. Barnes of Hamilton, 76 straight made with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

High Amateur Average: W. T. Ely, first; score, 290x300. A. E. Millington, second; score, 287x300. M. Fletcher, third; score, 286x300. All using Winchester loaded shells.

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VIRGINIA THE LATEST CLEAN-UP
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Dr. L. G. Richards' State Championship Score, Shooting Nitro Club Steel Lined Speed Shells.

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High Amateur Average, 387 x 400, won by Dr. Richards, with Nitro Clubs — the five highest amateurs shot same ammunition. Five of seven State Medals won by amateurs shooting Remington-UMC shells. Three men on winning Five-Man Team shot Remington-UMC Shells.

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EFFICIENT SHOTGUN LOADS
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

VOLUME LXV. No. 14. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

AIRLIE DEMONIO 2:05½,
Winner of five races—Woodland Stock Farm,
H. S. Dowling up.

Woolfolk Henderson, Lexington, Ky.

The Highest Honors

at the

Fifteenth Grand American Handicap

Dayton, Ohio, September 8-11, 1914 515 ENTRIES—486 STARTERS

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAPSHOOTING TOURNAMENT WON BY SHOOTERS USING

DU PONT

SMOKELESS POWDERS

THE THREE BIG EVENTS OF THE TOURNAMENT,—

The Grand American Handicap

The National Amateur Championship at Single Targets

The National Amateur Championship at Double Targets

Won by

WOOLFOLK HENDERSON

Shooting

3 drams of SCHULTZE

MR. HENDERSON'S remarkable scores for the entire tournament broke all past records, and were high over all on all targets in tbe program.

192x200	single	targets	from	18 yards	John H. Patterson Introductory.
90x 50	double	"	" 16	"	National Amateur Championship.
98x100	single	"	" 16	"	Shoot for Sbooters.
99x100	single	"	" 16	"	National Amateur Championship.
84x100	single	"	" 22	"	Preliminary Handicap.
98x100	SINGLE	"	" 22	"	GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

661x700 Grand Total.

94 4/7% on 700 targets, including douhles, 22 yard and 16 yard targets.

THE PRELIMINARY HANDICAP, won by C. T. RIFFE, Score 96x100 from 17yds. Mr. Riffe shot 3 drams DUPONT.

THE SHOOT FOR SHOOTERS, W. S. BEHM (tie), 99x100. Mr. Behm shot 3⅛ drams SCHULTZE.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP won by Toney Prior, 97x100, from 20 yards. Mr. Prior shot 3 drams DUPONT

MR. SHOOTER: Du Pont Powders Make and Break Records. If You Don't Win with a Du Pont Powder the other man will.

$5,150 GUARANTEED ONLY $2 TO NOMINATE MARE GUARANTEED $5,150

Pacific Breeders Futurity Stakes No. 15

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

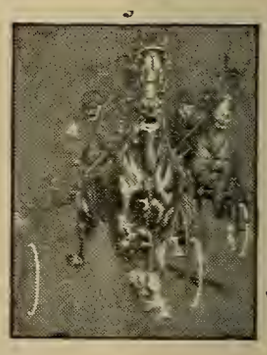
Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association

For foals of mares Covered in 1914 to Trot and Pace at Two and Three Years Old.

Entries Close Tuesday, Dec. 1, '14

$2800 for Trotting Foals. $1800 for Pacing Foals.

$300 to Nominators of Dams of winners. $250 to owners of Stallions.



$2100 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.

100 to the Nominator of the Oam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.

800 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.

50 to the Nominator of the Oam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Trot.

50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when Mare was bred.

$1200 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.

100 to the Nominator of the Oam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.

500 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.

50 to the Nominator of the Oam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.

50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when Mare was bred.

SPECIAL CASH PRIZES FOR STALLION OWNERS.

Given to Owners of Stallions standing highest in number of Mares nominated in this Stake that were bred to their respective horses, divided as follows:

FIRST PRIZE, $100; SECOND PRIZE, $50.

The Above Prizes Will be Paid on December 22, 1914

ENTRANCE ANO PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1914; when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 March 1, 1915; $5 November 1, 1915; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1916; $10 on Two-Year-Olds February 1, 1917; $10 on Three-Year-Olds February 1, 1918.

STARTING PAYMENTS.—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Pace; $50 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse is entered as a Trotter or Pacer.

Colts that start at Two Years Old are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old Oivisions.

CONOITIONS.

The races for Two-Year-Olds will be mile heats, 2 in 3, not to exceed three heats, and if not decided in two heats, will be finished at the end of the third heat and money divided according to rank in the summary; and for Three-Year-Olds — one-third of the money will be allotted for the division for each heat; Oistance for Two-Year-Olds, 150 yards; for Three-Year-Olds, 100 Yards.

If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins; or if the mare dies before May 1, 1916, her nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Nominators liable only for amounts paid in. Failure to make any payment forfeits all previous payments. This Association is liable for $5,150, the amount of the guarantee, only.

Hopples will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Right reserved to declare off or reopen these Stakes in case the number of entries received is not satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

Money divided in each division of the Stake 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. There will be no more moneys in each division or heat than there are starters.

Entries open to the world. Membership not required to enter; but no horses, wherever owned, will be allowed to start until the owner bas become a member.

Write for Entry Blanks to

E. P. HEALO, President.

F. W. KELLEY, Secretary, P. O. Drawer 447. 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Turf and Sporting Authority on the Pacific Coast.

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Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith.

DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Pleasanton—September 24th to 26th.
Fresno—September 29th to October 3rd.
Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

GRAND CIRCUIT DATES.

Columbus, Ohio .... Sept. 21-Oct. 3
Lexington .... Oct. 5-17

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, published weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for October 1st, 1914.

Name of — Post-Office Address.
Editor, F. W. Kelley, 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Managing Editor, F. W. Kelley, 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Business Manager, F. W. Kelley, 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Publisher, F. W. Kelley, 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Owners: (If a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation, give names and addresses of individual owners.)
F. W. Kelley.....366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.) ....None
(Signed) F. W. KELLEY,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of September, 1914. (Signed) J. H. KELLEY,
[SEAL] Notary Public in and for Marin County, State of California. (My commission expires February 7, 1918.)

FRESNO is in the limelight this week and from all accounts received of its county fair and race meeting now in progress, there is every indication that for good racing, attractiveness, variety of exhibits and attendance it will surpass all others held in this beautiful place. The management is composed of progressive business men who take pride in their adopted city, and want to see every attractive feature exploited to the limit, even the race track and fair grounds is being made one of the most beautiful in California. The racing is well conducted and many new records may be expected and some of the fastest will be reduced over the splendid course kept there. There are side shows and amusing games to attract and please the young and old all day, while at night fireworks are featured, and this display draws thousands of spectators. Surely Fresno is in the limelight this week.

———o———

THE QUESTION of having district fairs will be discussed again at the legislature in Sacramento this winter. The necessity for these exhibitions and the countless benefits to be derived from them in this State have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of visitors and exhibitors wherever fairs without State aid have been held this year. Their maintenance is a positive necessity in this land where thousands of visitors and homeseekers arrive every month. As educational exhibitions to these people, as well as to all who have been residents of our rich agricultural valleys, foothills, cities and towns, they cannot be surpassed, and should receive the endorsement and liberal support of every one elected to a legislative office in this State—irrespective of politics. These officials, together with the directors of our leading fairs, and men most prominently identified with the formation of exhibitions, augmented by the presence of business managers and editors of the leading live stock, agricultural, mining and manufacturing journals published in California, should hold a convention in the near future to devise ways and means to hold these fairs. At such a meeting, a plan of action may be evolved which would be easy for our representatives in Sacramento to follow and assist them in the work as planned, for instance: The appointment of qualified fair commissioners, selecting the number, dates and location of fairs, arranging amounts to be awarded for premiums, transportation of exhibits and fixing rates between exhibition points; besides devising plans to encourage exhibitors to be liberal in sending their very finest products, and offering inducements to public schools for displays of the best work of the scholars in various departments. These and many other projects, might be considered at such a convention, and when the subject of holding district fairs comes before the legislature there will be no fatal mistakes made. The time is ripe for this most commendable work.

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OREGON STATE FAIR RACING.

Oregon Futurity Goes to Durfee's Nicola B.

Salem (Or.), Sept. 28.—The fifty-third annual meeting of the Oregon State Fair began today. The arrangements are very complete and indications point to the greatest fair ever held in the State of Oregon.

The 2:24 class for trotters brought out a field of eight. This race was taken by L. B. Daniels' good horse Dean Swift, who established a new trotting record of 2:08½ for the Salem track in the first heat. The former record was 2:10, made by Alberta Dillon in 1913.

No better racing has been seen anywhere than was witnessed today. The audience seemed to appreciate it more than upon any former first day and larger crowds are assured for the balance of the fair.

First Day.

Salem (Or.), September 28.—The Oregon Futurity for two-year-olds was the opening event of the State Fair racing card. The trotter Nicola B., Durfee up, showed the way in every heat. Beirne was second each time, and Sela Cruzado third. Best time, 2:27.

The 2:10 pace was won by King Seal, Durfee up, taking two firsts and one second in a field of seven. The best time was 2:09.

Summary:

Oregon Futurity for two-year-olds, best two in three, purse $900:
Nicola B., by Carlokin—Caroline (Durfee) 1 1
Beirne, by Beirne Holt—Freckle Bird (Ward) 2 2
Sela Cruzado, by Cruzado—Sela Nun (Legg) 3 3
Time—2:27, 2:36½.

2:10 pace, three heats only, purse $700:
King Seal, blk s. by Red Seal—Mildred E. K. (Taylor) 2 1 1
Harold Welcome, b. s. by Welcome—Judith D. (Butcher) 1 2 2
Prince Zolock, blk. s. by Zolock—By Teddy A. (Helman) 3 6 2
J. C. B., b. g. by Hal B.—Midget (Woodcock) 4 4 5
Albia, s. g. (Swisher) 5 3 4
Aldine, b. m. by Alcone (Todd) 6 5 6
Time—2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:09.

2:24 trot, three heats only, purse $700:
Dean Swift, b. g. (Daniels) 1 1 1
Seneca Boy (Barnes) 2 2 2
Great Northern, b. g. by Wayland W.—Ceceile M. (Ward) 3 3 3
Hallie B., b. m. by Hal B.—Zircom (Ewischer) ... 4 4 4
St. Michael, by McRopeal—Oregon Belle (Woodcock) 5 6 5
Axnola, ch. m. by Excel—Nola (Wallace) 6 5 6
Perriro, b. g. by Sheppard Laddie—FernClay (Gambling) .... 7 dis
Time—2:08½, 2:11¾, 2:10.

Second Day.

Salem (Or.), Sept. 29.—The State Fair sport today was in keeping with the weather, while the attendance was large. W. G. Durfee of Los Angeles brought home the winner in each of the three races, never losing a heat of the eight. He did not ride in the relay race. The track was fast but no exceptional time was made for the reason that Durfee never had to extend his horses to their limit of speed. In the three-year-old the best time was 2:15, in the 2:16 trot it was 2:15¼ and in the 2:18 pace it was 2:08½. His winners were, in the order named, Esperanza, F. S. Whitney and White Sox.

Oregon Futurity, three-year-old trot, purse $2000, 2 in 3:
Esperanza, by Carlokin—Irene S (Durfee) 1 1
Bon Courage, by Bon McKinney—Nique (Hayes). 2 2
Salem Boy, by Zom Norte—Dianna (Mauzey) .... dis
Valeen M., by Bonaday—Diabella (Childs) .... dis
Zombronun, by Don Zombro—Sela Nun (Lang) ..... dis
Time—2:15, 2:15¼.

2:15 trot, purse $700, three heats only:
F. S. Whitney, b. s. by F. S. Turner—Sky Pointer (Durfee) 1 1 1
Zomdell, b. g. by Zombro—Homdell (Tilden) 2 3 3
Kenneth C., blk. s. by McKinney—Mountain Maid (Wallace) 3 2 4
Tom Moko, b. s. by Hazel Nutwood—Marvin (Childs) 4 5 2
McAlzo, b. s. by Zolock—Zodell (Kirkland) 5 4 5
Time—2:15¼ 2:16½, 2:15½.

2:18 pace, purse $700, three heats only:
White Sox, b. m. by Nutwood Wilkes—Gen. Wash. (Durfee) 1 1 1
May Davis, ch. m. by Borado—Blossom (Dennis) 2 5 3
Hal Paxton, b. s. by Hal B.—Coltie (Woodcock) 3 3 dis
Jim Hill, b. g. by Commonwealth—Indian Girl (Childs) 4 2 2
Hal Edo, b. m. by Hal B.—Dove (Abett) 5 7 4
Majesta (Barnes) 6 6 5
Major Hardy, b. s. by Oh So—Lillian Welborn.. 7 4 7
Time—2:08½, :09, 2:11.

Third Day.

Salem (Or.), September 30.—A feature of today's racing was the three-year-old pace, which was won by Chango, Durfee up, with two firsts. Toroso and Ruth split second and third money, each wiuning a second and third.

———o———

College Gent won in the 2:08 class, pacing, at North Yakima, Thursday of last week, in straight heats; time, 2:10, 2:10¼, 2:09¼. St. Elmo was second each heat. Seneca Boy won the trot the same day, best time 2:16¼.

FRESNO DISTRICT FAIR.

The Fresno District Fair was officially opened Tuesday at noon to the people of the San Joaquin valley country and a good attendance recorded for the day that compares favorably with the first day crowds at former celebrations. Coincidently with the firing of the State salute of thirteen guns from the top of the Republican building by the officials of the Fresno County Agricultural Association, the gates of the fair were swung open to admit a throng of enthusiastic boosters of the raisin belt.

Each division of the general exhibits was carefully inspected by the visitors. However, no department was actually crowded yesterday. Lovers of stock were agreeably surprised by the vastness of the exhibit as compared with former years. The exhibit is nearly twice as large as it was last year and some of the finest blooded stock in California is to be seen on the district grounds. The entire exhibit is valued at one-half million dollars.

Rather a heavy track, due to the recent rain, prevented fast time being made on the first day of the meeting. While the fields were small, the starter seemed to have considerable trouble in getting them away, and as a result the harness events were drawn out to such an extent that the six furlongs running race was put over. Both the 2:15 and 2:20 trotting races were won in straight heats. The first heat of the ladies' race, which is a continued event to run three days, was won by Mrs. Harmon who drove Silente a mile in 2:19. In a trial against time to beat 2:25¼, 2:25 being the standard pacing mark, Silente secured a record of 2:19¼.

First event—Performance against time to beat 2:15¼, pacing:
Silente, ch. h. by Stanford McKinney—Sextette (Harmon). Time, 2:19¼.
First event—Performance against time to beat 2:25¼,
Second event—2:15 pace:
Mary W., ch. m. (Allen) 1 1 1
Zorene, ch. m. by Dictatus—Ethel C. (Chadbourne) 2 2 3
Soumise, b. m. (Durfee) 7 3 1
Alton S., ch. g. (H. Smith) 5 4 4
Gold Lily, b. s. (Quinn) 4 5 5
Potrero Boy, b. s. (W. Smith) 6 7 6
Also started—Robert Bingen.
Time—2:10¾, 2:11¾, 2:12½.
Third event—2:20 trot:
Panama, b. s. by Kinney Lou—Dione (Tryon).. 1 1 1
Miss Gaily, ch. m. (Blackwell) 3 2 3
St. Patrick, b. g. (Dowling) 4 3 2
Pavana, bl. g. (Quinn) 2 4 4
Copper King, b. s. (Miller) 5 5 5
Fourth event—Ladies' race, 2:10 pace. First heat, Silente, ch. s. (Mrs. Harmon), won. Time, 2:19.
Fifth event—Three-eighths mile, running:
Little Mamie, b. f. (M. Joseph) 1
Pearl, br. m. (F. Gruber) 2
Rosie Aef, b. m. (J. Duncan) 3

———o———

Fresno, October 1.—The final day of racing at the Fresno District Fair was marred by an accident in the final heat of the ladies' race. In making the turn into the stretch, Firehaugh, driven by Mrs. S. Brown of Fresno, hooked the sulky to which Jessie Smith, driven by Miss Grace Smith of Fowler, was attached. Both sulkies were overturned and the women drivers thrown out. Mrs. Brown was seriously injured while Miss Smith escaped with a few scratches.

Clara Mac and Harold C. were the winners in the two big events of the day. Summary:

First race—Performance against time to beat 2:30¼ trotting: Major's By Guy, b. h. by Major Dillon (King). Time, 2:19¼.
Second race—Performance against time to beat 2:25¼ pacing: Maude S., b. m. by Robert Direct (King). Maude S. fell at the first turn. No contest.
Third race—2:25 trotting, purse $500:
Harold C., b. g. (Chadbourne) 2 1 1
Fiesta Maid, b. m. (Dowling) 1 2 3
Tena G. b. m. (Blackwell) 3 3 2
Time—2:13¼, 2:11¾, 2:12½.
Fourth race—2:20 pacing, purse $1000:
Clara Mac, b. m. (Dowling) 1 1 1
Oro Mo, b. s. (Silva) 2 2 2
Zoetrix, ch. m. (Miller) 3 3 3
Star Tilden, b. s. (Smith) 4 4 5
Soumise, b. m. (Friend) 5 6 6
Potrero Boy, b. s. (Tryon) .... 6 dis
Time—2:06¾, 2:07¾, 2:07¾.
Fifth race—Lady drivers; 2:10 pace, final heat:
Athasham, b. s. (Mrs. Lane) 1
Silente, ch. s. (Mrs. Harmon) 2
Diamond, b. g. (Mrs. Rushing) 3

———o———

Esperanza (3) 2:09, by Carlokin 2:07½ and driven by Will Durfee, is the first three-year-old trotter to win all four of California's trotting stakes for three-year-olds, viz., the Breeders' Futurity, the State Fair Futurity, the Occident and the Stanford, the last named three being raced at the State Fair. In those stakes Bon Courage won second money and was driven by Charley Spencer in the first two in which he trotted seven splendid heats without a break or bobble, winning the first heat of the first race in 2:12½ and making Esperanza trot the other three in 2:13 or better on a day when the wind blew a gale. In the Occident, three days later, he made Durfee's filly trot in 2:11½ and was her only contender in the race, which was trotted on a day when the wind blew even harder than in their first race. Ted Hayes, his part owner and old driver, came from Montana to drive him in the Stanford on the last day of the Fair, and while he managed to win second money Bon Courage made a break in the first heat and finished third; he was second in the other two heats and in the last showed a great flight of speed in the stretch, after making two breaks. More than one horseman believes that with Spencer behind him that day he would have beaten Esperanza or made her trot better than 2:10, as the day was perfect for fast time and the track good.

ALAMEDA COUNTY FAIR.

Pleasanton, Sept. 24.—Tbe fastest horses on the Coast are participating in the racing at the Alameda County Fair. Conditions are ideal for racing; not too warm, and tbe track, which has been thoroughly overhauled, is in first-class condition. The racing program will continue tomorrow and Saturday. The record attendance of the opening day of the fair yesterday, when thousands of visitors came in from various parts of the State, was repeated on an even larger scale today, the judging of exhibits and tbe racing being added attractions.

Blooded stallions, racers of State-wide fame, prize stock and poultry and farm products from different parts of Alameda and Contra Costa counties are on exhibition.

Farming implements, samples of soil analysis, veterinary accoutrements, are an interesting exhibit. The State Farm at Davis has sent several fine head of cattle. Danville has a variety of grains, wines and fruits, and from Livermore and Washington townships there is a fine display of nuts, fruits and farm products. Over 100 quail, ducks and other game are being shown by the State Game Farm.

Interest today centered in the exhibition awards made by the judges. The horse parade and horse show will take place tomorrow and Saturday. The horse show will be under the direction of William McDonald and William Bond of Newark.

The track and field meet will take place Saturday morning under the sanction of the Pacific Athletic Union, and will he followed by a foothall game in the afternoon between teams from Livermore and Richmond. Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the department of agriculture of the State University, will lecture during the day.

First Day.

The opening races of the Alameda County Fair at Pleasanton today brought out some interesting light harness competition. In the feature 2:20 trot the erratic but speedy Pavana finally got down in front of the three heats to take the honors. The black gelding acted badly in the second heat for Driver J. Quinn, and finished away back, but he was there in the first and third heats, reeling off a mile in 2:10½. Nuristo was the contender, finishing first in the second heat and second in each of the other two events. Fiesta Maid also trotted nicely.

Airlie Demonio annexed the 2:25 pace in straight heats, the best time being 2:07½. Pegasus was the contender. Zoetrix came on in the last heat to make a thrilling and close finish.

Bondalean, a The Bondsman colt, beat The Bondholder in straight heats in the two-year-old pacing futurity. The summary:

First race—Two-year-old pace, Futurity No. 1, purse $1000:

Bondalean, h. c. hy The Bondsman—Katalina (Montgomery)	1	1
The Bondholder (Allen)	2	2
Direct Heir Jr. (J. L. Miller)	3	3

Time—2:21½, 2:20½.

Second race—2:20 trot, purse $500:

Pavana, hlk. g. hy Stanford McKinney—Strathalie (J. Quinn)	1	6	1
Nuristo (Spencer)	2	1	2
Fiesta Maid (Dowling)	3	2	3
Tina G. (Blackwell)	5	3	5
Copper King (Miller)	4	4	6
Lady Arhella (Villar)	6	5	4

Time—2:10½, 2:13½, 2:13½.

Third race—2:25 pace, purse $1000:

Airlie Demonio, h. s. hy Demonio—Potrero Girl (Dowling)	1	1	1
Pegasus (Miller)	2	2	3
Zoetrix (Chadhourne)	4	3	2
Star Tilden (Smitb)	3	5	4
Far Cracker (Hoy)	5	4	5
McVerde (Delaney)	d		

Time—2:07½, 2:07¾, 2:09¾.

Second Day.

Pavana came back again today and made it two races in as many days. The Stanford McKinney gelding lost the final heat of the 2:12 trot, but he was dead lame. Only his gameness carried him through to the end.

Della H. had too much foot for the bunch in the 2:10 pace. The mare stepped into the lead whenever Driver Smith urged her along and she went three easy heats in 2:10½, 2:10½, 2:11¼.

Loch Lomond had the speed of the others in the stretch and finished second to Della H. each time.

Starter William Higginbotham got the pacers off to perfect starts in each of the heats and they were bunched for the greater part of the journey. Hamburg Belle, the former Stadium pacer. with Al Schwartz at tbe reins, was a bang-up third, while Rohert Bingen showed that he much preferred to trot and raced over the wire in this way in the third heat. The judges promptly set bim last for not complying witb the gait required.

Byron proved tbat he was the best two-year-old trotter brought out this year. He made a show of his field in the futurity today and won pulled up in straight heats in 2:21 and 2:20¾.

Carl showed much speed, but as at the State Fair, broke in the stretch each time and put himself out of the money. The summary:

First race—Two-year-old futurity trot:

Byron, blk. c. hy Moko (R. A. Smith)	1	1
Allle Low (Blackwell)	3	2
May Alto (Hoy)	2	4
Carl (C. A. Durfee)	4	3

Time—2:21, 2:20¾.

Second race—2:12 trot:

Pavana, blk. g. by Stanford McKinney (Quinn)	1	1	4
Miss Gally (Doble)	2	4	1
St. Patrick (Dowling)	3	3	2
Mabel Van (Best)	4	2	3
The Empress (Chadbourne)	6	5	5
J. C. Simpson (Bonnell)	5	6	6

Time—2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:11½.

Third race—2:10 pace:

Della H., br. m. (H. G. Smith)	1	1	1
Loch Lomond (Quinn)	2	2	2
Hamburg Belle (Schwartz)	3	3	3
Robert Bingen (Dowling)	4	4	4

Time—2:10½, 2:10½, 2:11¼.

Third Day.

Clara Mac set a new track record at Pleasanton, pacing a third heat in 2:05½. The previous record, 2:06¼, made by Sir John S., had stood for eight years. Clara Mac also hrought home first money by winning in straight heats, Zoetrix landing second.

In the 2:14 pace, Zorene plucked the lead in straight heats from the contender, Mary W. Alton S. was a good third. The summary:

First race—2:14 pace, purse $500:

Zorene, ch. m. hy Zolock (Chadbourne)	1	1	1
Mary W. (Allen)	4	2	2
Alton S. (Smith)	2	3	3
Gold Lily (Quinn)	3	4	4

Time—2:10¼, 2:10¾, 2:11½.

Second race—2:20 pace, purse $500:

Clara Mac, h. m. hy Expressive Mac (Dowling)	1	1	1
Zoetrix (Chadbourne)	2	2	2
Colleen (Rutherford)	3	3	3
Soumise (C. A. Durfee)	4	4	4

Time—2:10, 2:07½, 2:05½.

HORSE SHOW AT SACRAMENTO STATE FAIR.

Owing to the intelligent and unwearying preliminary work of President Scott, Secretary Paine, and Directors Ramsay, Jastro and Perry, and Dr. Paxton, the horse show was one of the most successful as well as popular features of this year's fair. Seven of eight classes were judged on each of the six nights, and the six thousand whom the big tent accommodated nightly felt themselves fortunate, especially when they learned of the many who were turned away.

Dr. Carl W. Gay, of the University of Pennsylvania, was the judge, and his decisions were ahle, quick and satisfactory to all. His businesslike and impartial methods met with great favor.

Tbere were over 200 entries in the horse show classes.

Revel Lindsay English, Sierra Vista Stock Farm, Chino, California, was there with a stable of seven, and was the heaviest winner of the show. At the head of his string was the old war horse, Highland Squirrel King, who won in "Stallion and Four of His Get." San Jacinto, chestnut stallion, four years old, by Highland Squirrel King, who won Futurity No. 1, Pacific Coast Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, 1913, which was the first saddle horse futurity ever shown anywhere, followed up his last year's success by winning the Junior Championship Stake. This colt is entered in the big $6,000 Saddle Stake to be shown next year at the Panama Exposition and should be well to the front when the ribbons are tied.

Edith Adams, four-year-old brown mare, by Highland Squirrel King, and one of the classiest three gaited mares ever seen at the show, won thirteen straight classes, being undefeated throughout the week.

Highland Lucia, another daughter of Highland Squirrel King, three years old, showed herself a consistent winner by taking first in four classes, including P. C. G. S. H. Association Futurity No. 2.

Del Monte Denmark, chestnut two-year-old hy Prince Arthur, out of the famous mare Lizzie Cromwell (the dam of The Moor), was the winner in the two-year-old stallion class. Altadena, a hunter, divided honors with Miss Gillis' Bounder, in the Hunter classes.

Mr. English rode his own horses, most ably assisted by Mrs. E. P. Riggle of Los Angeles, whose brilliant and exceptional handling of Altadena in the hurdle jumping was one of the prettiest sights of the week. On two occasions she rode Edith Adams in the ladies classes, winning the blue both times, and Friday night she won the class for Five Gaited Horse, any age or sex, riding Highland Squirrel King. This was the first time he was ever shown hy a woman.

The horses belonging to Miss Adelaide S. Gillis, of Los Angeles, in charge of and shown hy Mr. Fred J. Bork, were prominent throughout the show among tbe prize winners. To the great regret of all (including, doubtless, the horse himself), Miss Gillis' beautiful Don Castano got a nail in his foot and was unable to appear after the first night. He has been the State Champion for two years and, as he is in better form this year than ever before, would undoubtedly have made a decided difference in the awards had he been shown.

San Vicente, a beautiful chestnut yearling, by Rex Peavine out of Undine, won the class for stallions one year old, also the American Saddle Horse Breeders' trophy for colts three years old and under. He is such a beautiful colt that he was one of the features of tbe show, being quite in a class by himself. Monarch Dare, by Highland Monarch, out of Undine, captured the class for weanlings, also the weanling division of State Fair Futurity No. 1, defeating a field of fourteen entries. Two other heautiful colts by Don Castano—Undine, and Bounder, a hunter, who carried away the honors in the hunting class, completed the string.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Anderson of Oakland had four. horses, including that good mare Angelus Butterfly, the gelding Midnight, a two-year-old filly Undulata Anna, and Weissinger's Chief. The last two she bought in Kentucky last spring. Angelus Butterfly finished a week of fine performance by winning the Senior Championship Saturday night. This mare was considered an outlaw two years ago. Since coming into the hands of Mrs. Anderson, who is capable and fearless, and always rides her, she has come to the front in the saddle horse world.

Judge E. A. Bridgford, of San Francisco, was there with his stable, always ready to show when opportunity offered, and receiving his share of success during the week. On Saturday night he won the riding contest. He is the veteran of the riders, having reached the age of 66. He always shows his own horses, and takes a keen interest in all that pertains to saddle horses.

The Riding and Driving Club of San Francisco in charge of Mr. J. J. Gethen, ably assisted by Mr. Romander and by Mr. Anderson, had a very successful week.

Mr. Courtney Ford, that good and game sportsman, showed his beautiful horse Golden, finishing second to Edith Adams a number of times. Golden was selected by the Judge as the best of the U. S. Artillery type, Class 277.

Mrs. E. H. Lockwood of San Francisco carried away a number of ribhons, with her horses Lord Golden, Oregon and Chancellor.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson of San Francisco were successful exhibitors, showing Lord Denmark with several of his colts; Noya, and the ponies Pluto and Proteus.

Dr. W. J. Smyth, of Oakland, the genial Secretary of P. C. G. S. H. Association, had his two good fillies, Candy Kid and Peg o' My Heart. With the latter he took the blue ribbon for two-year-old mares, and second ribbon in A. S. H. B. Association trophy.

Other exhibitors were Mr. Edgar J. Depue, of Woodland Hackney Stud; Mrs. R. C. Schand of Hamilton City, who showed her gelding Tommy Mack; and Mr. Leon Greenbaum, of San Francisco.

RACING AT THE STADIUM.

The Indoor Yacht Club played hosts to thousands of orphan children at the Stadium last Sunday. The day was ideal for racing, and Matawan, after refusing to start in the first heat, came on to put over two in a row. Birdeye finished first in the opening heat in a sensational finish with Soreta and Ida M.

The free-for-all pace was annexed by J. J. Ryan's Happy Dentist. W. J. K. took the honors of the second heat.

The 2:15 pace saw some fast competition, with Dicto winning in straight heats, the best time being 2:10.

The 2:20 pace was a tight affair, with Ishmael, G. J. P. and Roman Boy each winning a hracket. Ishmael stood best in the summary and won the cup.

A deal of interest was manifested when Doc Martin finished first in the seventh race, with Greatness, a two-year-old pacer of promise. The summary:

First race—2:18 trot:

Bodecker (S. Christenson)	1	1
Sutton (H. Frellson)	4	2
Muggins (H. Cohn)	2	5
Ateka (B. Cohen)	3	3
Laddie G. (J. Holland)	5	4

Time—2:17, 2:16.

Second race—2:20 pace:

Ishmael (F. P. Lauterwasser)	1	3	2
Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty)	4	2	1
G. J. P. (R. Consani)	5	1	2
Emma M. (W. Malough)	2	5	3
Jim Logan Jr. (McKinney Stahle)	6	4	4
King Pointer (H. Campodonico)	3	6	5

Time—2:12½, 2:10.

Third race—2:15 pace:

Dicto (McKinney Stable)	1	1
Bradmont (G. J. Giannini)	3	2
Tom Murphy (E. T. Ayres)	2	4
Delilah (J. C. Welsh)	4	3

Time—2:12½, 2:10.

Fourth race—Free-for-all pace:

Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)	1	2	1
W. J. K. (W. J. Kenney)	2	1	2
Johnnie K. (J. Kramer)	3	3	3
William Tell (McKinney Stahle)	4	4	4

Time—2:12, 2:12½, 2:12.

Fifth race—Free-for-all trot:

Matawan (H. C. Ahlers)	5	1	1
Birdeye (A. Comhatalade)	1	3	5
Ida M. (H. Boyle)	3	2	3
Soreta (McKinney Stahle)	2	4	4
Silver Hunter (McKinney Stahle)	4	5	2

Time—2:15¼, 2:14½, 2:16.

Sixth race—2:25 mixed:

Pride of Elmhurst (J. Johnson)	1	1
Dalta A. (E. T. Ayres)	2	2
Sea Breeze (Shorty Roberts Jr.)	3	3

Time—2:24, 2:27.

Seventh race—2:30 mixed:

Greatness (E. Cerceit)	1	1
Springtime (F. Clotere)	3	2
Steve D. (J. Tassi)	2	3
Ella Wilkes (G. Borromeo)	4	4
Baldy Mitchell (H. Campodonico)	5	5

Time—2:26½, 2:25.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 24.—All the old lovers of racing attended the meet at the Sweetwater track yesterday for the first time in six years. The meeting was well attended and the public well pleased. Summary:

Class A:

George W., h. g., B. Newman (Newman)	1	1
1915, s. m., C. S. Russell (Russell)	2	2
Orange Boy, s. g., J. R. Williams (Hodges)	3	3

Time—2:21½, 2:22.

Class B:

Pronto J., hl. g., P. Pidgeon (Pidgeon)	1	1
Markee, g. g., F. Fanning (Fanning)	2	2
Nimhus, g. g., J. Rutledg (Pigdeon)	3	3

Time—2:27½, 2:28½.

Class C:

Wanna T., b. m., P. W. Hodges (Hodges)	2	1	1
College Boy, r. g., C. D. Stewart (Stewart)	1	2	2

Time—2:27, 2:30, 2:35.

Class D:

Laura Smith, h. m., Cluh Stables (Woulf)	1	1
Lady B., h. m., Bert Baker (Parks)	2	2
St. Patrick, b. g., G. H. Crawford (Crawford)	3	3

Time—2:49½, 2:49.

Class E—Running race, ¼ mile:

Bahe, h. g., Boden Bros.	1
Minney, h. m., Boden Bros.	2
Geo. R., Geo. Richert	3

Time—:24.

NORTH YAKIMA RACING.

North Yakima, of Washington State, had the pleasure of ideal weather and a fast track last week at the opening of the Washington State Fair. The revival of harness racing brought together a number of the fastest harness horses in the West, which found dry land after a series of rainy meetings.

The free-for-all pace for $1000 was the first race on the card and horses met in this event that had not before contended. The race developed into a record-breaker for the State. Summary:

Sept. 21—Free-for-all pace, purse $1000, 3 beat plan:

College Gent, blk. h. by Kentucky Patterson (Barnes)	2	1	2
Oviedo, b. m. by Bob Fitzsimmons (Dennis)	1	2	3
Hal Boy, b. g. by Hal B. (Childs)	3	4	1
Dan Logan, b. h. by Charles Derhy (Daniels)	4	3	4

Haltamont, 5-5-5.

Time—2:05, 2:06½, 2:06¼.

2:18 trot, 2:24 pace, purse $1000, three heat plan:

Red Hal, b. g. by Hal B. (Lang)	1	1	3
Tom Moko, b. h. by Moko (Childs)	7	3	1
Majesta, ch. m. by Zolock (Barnes)	2	2	5
Jerry Zombro, b. g. by Zombro (Helman)	6	6	2

Indian Hal, 3-4-6; Dr. McKinney, 5-5-4; Dulse, 8-8-7; The Frisco, 4-7-dr.

Time—2:10¼, 2:10½, 2:13.

Starost, son of The King Red 2:20¼, stood first in the 2:30 trot, taking the second heat in 2:13½. Summary:

2:30 trot, purse $500, three beat plan:

Starost, ch. h. by The King Red (Woodside)	2	1	3
St. Michael, br. h. by McAlropa (Woodcock)	1	2	4
Blanche Fitzsimmons, cb. m. by Bob Fitzsimmons (Erwin)	3	3	2

Halmetta, dis.

Time—2:15¼, 2:13½, 2:18.

2:13 trot, 2:17 pace, purse $750, tbree heat plan:

Dean Swift, br. g. hy Almaden D. (Daniels)	4	1	1
Major Hardy, b. h. by Oh So (Erwin)	1	3	3
Prince Zolock, blk. b. by Zolock (Helman)	2	2	2
Seneca Boy, ch. g. by King Entertainer (Barnes)	3	6	5

J. C. B., 5-4-6; Hal Norte, 6-5-4; May Davis, 7-7-7.

Time—2:08¼, 2:08, 2:09¼.

The fates were still favorable on the third day of the meeting, with the crowd doubled over that of Tuesday. Summary:

2:25 pace, purse $1000, three heat plan:

Majesta, ch. m. by Zolock (Barnes)	1	1	1
Red Hal, b. g. by Hal B. (Lang)	2	2	3
Nigger Boy, blk. g. by Oregon Patcb (Rabie)	3	3	2
Admiral W., b. g. by Garvin Wilkes (Frank)	4	5	4

Jack Turner, 5-4-5; Hallie D., 6-6-6.

Time—2:11¼, 2:12¼, 2:14¼.

Three-year-old trot or pace, purse $500, 2 in 3:

Bonniola, b. m. by Bonaday (Helman)	1	1
Valeen M., ch. m. by Bonaday (Childs)	3	2
Tesora, br. m. by The Patchen Boy (Stetson)	2	6
Miss Brownie, br. m. by Hal B. (Dennis)	5	3

Time—2:22¼, 2:22¾.

The fourth day of the Washington State Fair opened with a bright sunshine and every train added to the multitude of people who had come to see the fair.

The first race, the 2:08 pace, had five contenders for the $1000 purse awaiting the decision. As was the case with all other races at this meeting, it was a horse race from start to finish. In the first heat, Jack Turner, owned by B. M. Turner, showed signs of distress on the back stretch. Billy Hogoboom seemed to be coaxing and nursing him along, but when he reached the seven-eighths pole, the spark of life had expired and, as the starter announced, Jack Turner had gone to horse heaven.

In the third race May Davis, who had won the first heat, fell just after passing the flag, but did not appear to be much damaged as she came on and won the third heat by a throat-latch from Strathtell.

RACING AT SPOKANE, WASH.

Rainy days visited the Spokane Fair last week. In spite of this fact the attendance has been large and the live stock display was bigger than ever before, making it the best show Spokane has had in its life of twenty-one years.

On Thursday the Panhandle selling stake was declared no race and the two boys on Pay Streak and King Worth were suspended until October 15, 1914, and the two horses and the trainer were suspended until December 1, 1914.

On Friday the rain and track were too much for even the runners, so it was declared off.

BAKER, OREGON, RACING.

At Baker, Oregon, on Thursday the weather was threatening but the people were loyal, and promptly at 1:30 p. m. the programme started. The track was good but a little heavy. The first race on the programme was the 2:30 trot and it was a five-heat battle, the field being so evenly matched that no horse was able to win in three of the five heats. Creta, driven by Charles Willbourn, being the only horse winning two heats, was the one that took the record under the old placing system. The second race called was the 2:19 pace, and it took five heats, every one being so close that the audience argued as to who had won.

On Friday the first on the programme was the 2:18 trot. John P. Well, driven by the young driver Thomas Brady, landed the first two heats by only a short head; then came J. C. Wallace with the good little chestnut Axnola, winning the next three heats by inches only. Following this came the three-year-old trot. The main contest for this purse was between Bell W. and Valeen M., entered by F. M. Anderson of Portland. Bell W. finally got the decision.

On Saturday there were some close decisions in the 2:24 trot. Charles Willbourn nipped the first heat with the big black Wilkes stallion Gen. Brightheart, after which came Burton Carpenter, the youngest man in the business, with the good colt Nutway, and won the next three heats. John P., Charlie Marrs and Axnola were close for positions. Next came the 2:14 pacers, Jim Hill winning the first heat with three of the others close up. In the second heat something happened to Jim Hill on the first turn and Direct E. worked through the bunch and came on and won. From this time on it was Jim Hill first at the wire with the rest close up.

On Sunday the first race on the programme was a special 2:10 pace. Allerdaw won in three straight heats, Harold Welcome second and lapped on him; the good mare May Davis was third. The next race was a special 2:12 trot. This race was won by Wild Girl in three straight heats with Oklan Moore and Kenneth C. racing her all the way; Sidney Wilkes was fourth. After this came a mile run, the time of which was remarkable under the conditions. After Segurds and La Taranta fighting it out to the last fifty yards, Soon came from behind and won in 1:46.

The chestnut mare Majesta, p. 2:11¼, a straight heat winner at the Washington State Fair, is now a member of the Carson stable. Majesta is an Oregon product and was bred by G. A. Westgate. She is by Zolock, p. 2:05¼, dam Webfoot Belle, by Young Salisbury 15243, a son of Judge Salisbury, by Nutwood and Nora Sprague, by Gov. Sprague 2:20½. The second dam was Cloud, dam of Waubeek King 2:19¼, by St. Cloud 2:23¾; third dam Maud H., the dam of Brown Dick 2:12, by Escort 4497, thence thoroughbred.

A NOVEL FEATURE AT THE STADIUM.

Four of San Fraucisco's fat men will endeavor to settle a dispute a week from Sunday at the San Francisco Driving Club's matinee at Golden Gate Park Stadium. This novel feature will be a light harness affair. The stunt is a pacing race with heavy-weights in the sulky. It has been proposed that George Giannini drive Bradmont, Jack Welsh Delilah, W. J. Kenney W. J. K., and Fred Lauterwasser Happy Dentist. The only hitch to the race is a question of weight. The four San Francisco amateur reinsmen all qualify from a poundage standpoint to handicap their speeding pacers, and a matter of ounces is being figured to show that the other fellow would have the advantage.

George Giannini is bucking on the ground that he would have to give too much weight, and furthermore has the smallest pacer of the four. George tips the beam around 260 pounds, so that Brandmont would have a tough mile to negotiate. The other drivers are withholding their weights, but it is a safe bet that Welsh, Kenney and Lauterwasser are over the 200-pound mark.

It would be an amusing stunt if some member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should step in and decide that it would be cruelty to pack almost 1,000 pounds of drivers a full mile. In answer to that it might be set forth that the drivers would suffer almost as much as the horses themselves, for crouching in a tiny sulky with a racing steed pulling at your arms is not much pleasure for a fat man.

MOQUETTE (4), 2:10, DEAD.

Those who had the privilege of seeing Moquette (4) 2:10 when in his prime will never forget the degree of equine beauty he presented and they will be pleased to learn that, rather than have this famous trotter and sire suffer from the afflictions which extreme age pressed upon him during the last year, his owner, W. H. Davis of Washington, Pa., mercifully had him put to death on August 15th. Moquette took his record in 1892 as a four-year-old and that same season he set a new world's record for four-year-olds—2:11¾ in the fifth heat of a winning race in which the game mare Nightingale was one of the contenders — taking two world's records with him when he went into winter quarters, for his record of 2:10 was the fastest for four-year-old stallions. The next spring, after showing a half in 1:03½, he met with an accident and was retired to the stud, where he established a reputation for siring performers of extreme speed and beauty of conformation, having at the close of last season 48 standard performers, including Laura Bellini 2:04¾, Roamer 2:05¼, Clinton B. 2:04¾, Princess Moquette 2:08½ and Bessie Drake 2:08¾, all pacers, and a number of trotters closely approaching the 2:10 mark. Moquette had been owned at Mr. Davis' Littleton Farm for several years, and from the youngsters he sired there will come some most creditable performers to swell his list of record holders.—The Horse World.

WILLIAM 2:00 BEATS DIRECTUM I. 2:00.

On Thursday of last week the expected match race at Grand Rapids between William, p. 2:00 and Directum I. p. 2:00, was won in three straight heats by William, the fastest time being in the second heat, 2:01¼. The money at issue is reported to be $6000 and the son of Abe J. was plainly the best.

Directum I. broke badly right at the start of the first heat, and William took a two-length lead. Directum I. slowly cut down this advantage and forced William to a whipping finish to win the mile in 2:01¾ by a nose margin. In the second heat the horses alternately showed in front, with Directum I. holding the advantage at the upper turn. Here William took the lead, holding it to the wire and winning, by balf a length, in 2:01¼. William took the lead at the beginning of the third and final heat and never was headed. The first half of this mile was covered in 58½ seconds. Then the pace eased a trifle, and William won the heat, slowed up in 2:02½.

FRANK BOGASH JR. 1:59¼.

What a great year it has been for pacers! The latest eye opener was the performance of Frank Bogash Jr. at Detroit last Friday. After winning the first heat in the free-for-all pace in 2:05, and although it was his second race of the week, the hoppled gelding was sent for a record. He used Walter Cochato as a windshield to the quarter in :31 and the half in 1:01, but at the middle of the upper turn Murphy pulled his horse out and went on alone. He passed the three-quarters in 1:31 and made the mile in 1:59¼. The quarter time was 31, 30, 30, 28¼. The records broken in this performance were as follows:

Fastest	Former Holder.	
Pacing gelding	Prince Alert	*1.59½
Gelding in race	See Note 1	2:00¾
Mile in race	See Note 2	2:00
Second heat	See Note 2	2:00
Hoppled performer	Prince Alert	*1:59½

(Note 1—Prince Alert and Bolivar tied.)
(Note 2—William and Directum I. tied.)
(*Against time.)

Frank Bogash is a nine-year-old bay gelding by Frank Bogash, p. 2:03¾; dam Phyllis Stanford by Stanford 10968; second dam by Oliver W. 4135. He was bred by E. C. Warner, Sand Hill, Province of Quebec, who used him as a farm horse. Like William 2:00 he is not standard. William is by a standard sire out of a non-standard dam. On the contrary Frank Bogash Jr. is by a non-standard sire, out of a standard dam.—The Horseman.

ANOTHER RULE PROPOSED.

The new rule which allows a horse to win one or two heats in a race without acquiring a bar to eligibility is, in our opinion, detrimental to the best interests of the turf. We thought so at the time the rule was promulgated and we are more strongly of that opinion after seeing it in operation. The rule was advanced by several horsemen interested in the Grand Circuit, and was expected to increase the number of starters in big events and elsewhere, but it has failed of its purpose. On the contrary it has prolonged racing and has invited laying up of heats. We do not criticise the drivires who have taken advantage of this rule. If the law-makers pass freak legislation that invites what was formerly looked upon as cheating, horsemen would be foolish not to avail themselves of the opportunity and advantage offered. The part of the new rule which allows a horse to take a record against time without acquiring a bar is, we believe, a step in the right direction. Likewise, we find no serious fault with the time allowance rule.

If a horse wishes to win second money without taking a record, his driver has only to win one or two heats, as circumstances may require, and not win the rest. It is very well to say that the rule must not be discarded because of incompetent judges, but the fact remains that the average judge is either incompetent or inexperienced (i. e., not able to determine whether a horse is being driven to win), and the result is the same. So long as judges are incompetent why pass rules that require competent officials? The state might just as well say "Thou shalt not steal," and neglect to provide prisons for the offenders.

There are good points in the rule we object to. It seems proper not to outclass a horse that is trying to win and is not able to do so after capturing one or two heats. But it is unjust, in trying to help such horses, to inaugurate a rule that is injurious to the whole harness sport.

What is the big bugaboo of the trotting world? A record. An owner wants to win as much money as possible with a green horse before it takes a record and when the horse gets a record he schemes to win money without reducing it. Year after year horses are "held over" rather than acquire a fast mark.

Of course one way out of the difficulty (but not the one we are going to suggest), would be to classify horses by another method than at present, but for some reason horsemen look askance at such suggestions. We expect to see the day when horses will be entered at a meeting and classified by a handicapper, irrespective of records. At present horsemen laugh at the plan, fearing they would get the worst of the handicap. Our reply to this objection is that in some races they would get the best of it, and in others the worst, but by the end of the season the score would be even. However, this suggestion seems too advanced for the present.

We have wondered if it would not be possible to correct the condition which the new rule aimed to correct and escape its deleterious effects. We believe we see a way out of the maze. The rule we are about to propose may not be perfect but we are willing to be the goat and present it herewith for the study of our readers. If there are holes in it(and there probably are) they are sure to be discovered by others, and we would be glad to learn of them.

Our proposal is, in short, to take the time of the first four horses in each heat and give them records. (In some European countries the time of the first six horses is kept.)

So long as horsemen want the record system of classifying, let us make records so common and so easy to acquire that owners and drivers will lose their fear of the record bugaboo. Make it impossible for a horse to win money without receiving a record. Then a horse would have to be raced irrespective of record or kept at home. One big incentive for cheating, pulling and laying up of heats would be annihilated.—The Horseman.

NOTES AND NEWS

Wbo is the best pacer, anyway? Especially since Frank Bogash Jr. has bung up that 1:59¼.

◈ ◈ ◈

Airlie Demonio, the California pacer, now carries a race record of 2:05½ made at Sacramento, Cal., last week.

◈ ◈ ◈

W. G. Durfee made a star record at the Sacramento meeting, winning eight races and finishing second five times.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dean Swift 2:08. This gelding and Albaloma 2:08¼ are among the best Coast trotters of the year and are surely a credit to their sire, Almaden D.

◈ ◈ ◈

John W. Considine was in Portland this week and expressed much satisfaction at the wonderful performance of his mare, Clara Mac, p. 2:04½. The mare has no northern engagements.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tbe Northwest pacing record of 2:04¾ is still held by Mona Wilkes. At the Portland track September 26, 1908, she won in straight heats against Leland Onward and Delilah in 2:06¼, 2:04¾ and 2:05.

◈ ◈ ◈

M. J. Reams of Santa Rosa has sold his fast pacer Potrero Boy to J. F. Heenan of Sacramento. Potrero Boy is a full brother to Airlie Demonio and has raced well through the California Circuit this summer.

◈ ◈ ◈

The bright particular star of the Pleasanton race meeting was the black gelding Panama, sired by Stanford McKinney—Strathalie, owned by Mr. M. L. Woy of Fresno, Cal. Tbis horse started twice in two days and won both of his races. He was always possessed of a remarkable turn of speed and on many occasions showed extreme gameness, and only his erratic behavior caused bis defeats; he now seems to have become level-headed and acts well, and sbould be hard to beat from now on.

◈ ◈ ◈

President Ed. A. Tipton and Secretary J. W. Williams, of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, are just now two of the busiest men iu Lexington. Tbey are working from early till late each day in preparation for the forty-second annual race meeting of the Association, whicb is to open October 5th. The program was made complete by the closing of entries to twenty-one purse races, and tbe naming of starters for tbe Transylvania and Tennessee stakes last Tuesday. President Tipton has expressed himself as well pleased with tbe entries to the purses.

◈ ◈ ◈

Ted Hayes, acting for W. A. Clark, Jr., bas leased to Rush & Haile, of the Suisun Stock Farm, the splendid young sire Bon McKinney 2:24½, sire of Bon Courage (2) 2:12¾ and BonBell (3) 2:17. This deal should prove a good thing for all parties concerned for in this best and best-bred son of Bon Voyage 2:08 Rush & Haile have secured the best outside sire they have ever had on their farm, and at the home of the great Demonio Bon McKinney will be mated to many higbly bred and speed-producing mares and have an opportunity to prove his worth as a sire.

◈ ◈ ◈

On Sept. 11th of this month E. L. Hunt, or "Landon Hunt" as he was mostly known, died at his home in Eureka from a lingering trouble of the heart. Mr. Hunt was well known as a conditioner of harness borses and was well liked for his honesty and ability as a horseman. During his early life he trained and rode running borses successfully; later he trained and drove many well known harness horses, among them Bolivar 2:00¼, Forest W. 2:12, Wayland W. 2:12½, Tobasco 2:05½, Morosco 2:12, Uno 2:13½, Tell Tale 2:12 or 2:13, and many others. Mr. Hunt leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his departure.

◈ ◈ ◈

The feature of the Pleasanton races was the starting done by Wm. Higginbottom of San Francisco, who officiated for the first time at a public race meeting. His work was of the highest order and was the best seen in California for many years. He had good control of his fields and no time was wasted in tedious scoring although several times during the meeting he had some very unruly horses to handle.

◈ ◈ ◈

Arista Ansel (2) 2:18½ had the misfortune to pick up a nail four weeks ago on the Sacramento track while working a mile in 2:15. This accident resulted so seriously that for a time her life was considered in danger but under the care of Dr. M. C. Delano she has recovered sufficiently to be shipped to Santa Maria, the home of Keefer & Spencer in whose stable she was. Although it was not intended to race her this year sbe was in fine form and capable of trotting a mile in 2:10 when the accident occurred. Arista Ansel is another good daughter of Prince Ansel and is owned by E. M. Barber of San Diego. Charley Spencer thought her capable of a mile in 2:07 or better before the close of the training season.

Sixty-eight high-class foals were exhibited before a crowd of 1,300 people recently at Washington. Ill. It was the first colt show held in tbat town, and a distinct success, says the Breeders' Gazette. This season the three leading stallion owners at Washington were induced to take it up. They stand altogether three light stallions and twelve drafters, and each owner offered the free service of one horse as tbe first prize for the best foal sired by him. One owner went even further and offered two services, one for colts and one for fillies. One owner offered cash prizes also from $10 down, on a class open to all draft foals from his stable. A fund was also raised by subscription for championship prizes and ribbons, $40 in all. Then the stallion owners urged their patrons to show their best foals. Financially, such a show was a fine tbing for those farmers who won $15 to $40 apiece in prizes on single entries, but best of all are the lessons it taught about colts.

◈ ◈ ◈

It will be something of a hardship to the owners of the pacer Grand Opera if the order prohibiting the exportation of any horses from Canada to this country is moderated, unless the racing associations in tbis country with whom the horse bas engagements decide not to hold his owners for the entrance money in view of the peculiar conditions which appear to stand in the way of his filling those engagements. It is the large number of stables of running borses in Canada which will be hit bardest by tbe order, however. All these stables, under the usual order of things, would have come cross the line a little later in the season to race; but, unless the order of the government is not modified, they will be unable to come tbis fall. And, added to that, conditions may arise that will cause the government to commandeer all those horses for war purposes. Horses are being purchased by the government at many points in Canada now, and if the war should continue for a considerable length of time the dreaded commandeering order may be put in force—Tbe Horse World

◈ ◈ ◈

Last Friday at the Sacramento track C. C. Crippen drove the five-year-old green trotter Bonnie Ansel a mile in 2:18 with the last half in 1:03, to a heavy jogging cart, and then worked her anotber mile to cart in 2:11¾, with the last three-quarters in 1:35½ and last quarter in 31 seconds. She was then hitched to sulky and stepped a mile in 2:09, with the first eighth in 15 seconds, the last quarter in 31 and last eighth in 15 seconds. Her mile in 2:09 was the fastest mile trotted over the Sacramento track during the State Fair of last week, either in races or otherwise. An offer of $3,000 was promptly refused for ber by her owner and Breeder, Mr. Alex Brown of Walnut Grove. Bonnie Ansel is by Prince Ansel, first dam by Chas. Derby, second dam by Red Wilkes, third dam by Almont 33, fourth dam by Alexander's Norman and fifth dam by Pilot Jr. She is in the stable of Keefer & Spencer but has been given all her work this year by Mr. Crippen, who says she can trot a half-mile in one minute. Previous to her work of last Friday sbe has only beaten 2:20 four times this season.

◈ ◈ ◈

A few days ago a writer on trotting horse breeding topics referred to the apparent success of the Axworthy-Prodigal "nick." Years ago breeders of trotters used to hear a great deal more about "nicks" than they do now. There was first of all the Hambletonian-Star "nick." Then came tbe Wilkes-Mambrino Patchen "nick." Then out in California Gov. Stanford found the Electioneer-Gen. Benton "nick." At Village Farm, C. J. Hamlin had first the Almont Jr.-Hamlin Patchen "nick" and later the Chimes-Mambrino King "nick." As a matter of fact each one of these "nicks" was the result of circumstances which happened to place certain stallions in a locality where the daughters of another horse were so plentiful that more of them were mated with him than mares of any other breediug. Take Hambletonian, for instance. While American Star mares were regarded as the great "nick" for Hambletonian, today the two great branches of the Hambletonian family come through George Wilkes and Electioneer, both out of Clay mares. Most of George Wilkes' famous sons are, it is true, out of Mambrino Patchen mares, but one of his greatest, Jay Bird, was not. Tbe Electioneer-Gen. Benton "nick" produced Sunol 2:08¼, a world's record champion, but neither of the three sons of Electioneer which have made breeding bistory in the greatest degree—May King, Arion and Conductor—had a drop of Gen. Benton blood iu tbeir veins. The Axwortby-Prodigal "nick" has produced some very great trotters, because it chanced tbat a large number of Prodigal mares have been mated witb Axworthy. Axworthy's fastest trotter, however, Hamburg Belle 2:01¼, is out of a mare by Simmons 2:28, son of George Wilkes, while his next fastest one, Hailworthy 2:05¼, is out of a mare by Altivo 2:18½, son of Electioneer. There is every reason to believe that, so far as giving speed is concerned, any one of our highly bred, fast stallions would be successful wben mated with good mares by almost any other good sire, not too closely related, and when a stallion stands in a locality where the daughters of a certain horse are very numerous and is therefore mated with many of them, his success would result in what is often called a successful "nick," hut which is only tbe natural result to be expected under tbe circumstances — Horseshoers' Journal.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN BREEDERS.

American horse breeders now bave a golden opportunity for attaining the supremacy of the world in borse breeding, and controlling the horse markets, in tbe opinion of George M. Rommel, chief of animal busbandry of the Department of Agriculture. At the close of the war tbe nations involved will find themselves badly in need of borses. Tbe number of animals being destroyed in the combat is enormous. Tbere is no call on the United States at the present time for animals, for Russia is amply able to supply France witb all the borses she may need, while Austria-Hungary, which has always been a breeder of fine horses, will be able to furnish Germany with horses needed for military purposes, but should that supply be cut off the Germans will be in dire straits unless they are able to figbt their way through the Russian ranks and confiscate the large herds of horses in the Steppes. England is more fortunate than the other countries, as she occupies a more isolated position and will be able to draw on her own possessions for draught and military horses.

Wise horse breeders will undoubtedly take quick advantage of the terrific destruction of horse flesh now proceeding in Europe, and confidently build up a stock with which to supply the depletion of war. That war uses up horse flesh is shown by tbe records of the civil war, during the last year of which there were purchased nearly 190,000 horses, besides 20,000 captured. General Sheridan's army alone during his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley used up horses at the rate of 150 a day. Although the census figures show about 23,000,000 horses in the United States, but few are suitable for army use; most of our horses are light roadsters, lacking the strength and endurance required in the army cavalry borse, or else the slow, heavy draft type. With even our small military establishment of regulars and militia on a war footing, about 50,000 horses would be required as against 20,000 at present on a peace footing, and the army finds the greatest difficulty in securing the latter number of suitable horses.

Of late, under a small appropriation by Congress, a number of remount stations have been established through co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and the War Department, thereby encouraging the breeding of suitable army types. According to General Leonard Wood, the thoroughbred army borse is fast disappearing, and he has evinced a strong interest in the preservation of the riding horse for military purposes. The cavalry is a most important accessory of the land force. Possibly no mechanical force can ever take its place, and it is hoped that these remount stations will be able to furnish the cavalry horses of tbe future.

Long before Congress appropriated money for the establishment of the remount stations, a number of our millionaire sportsmen recognized the value of preserving our breeding stock for tbe benefit of the army, and presented valuable stallions to the Government for breeding purposes. August Belmont, chairman of the Jockey Club of New York, presented the stallions Footprint and Vestibule. Botb were sired by Rock Sand, who won many prizes in England, including the Derby and the St. Leger, and who was purchased for the Belmont stables for $150,000. Later Mr. Belmont presented Octagon and Henry of Navarre, both well-known throughbreds. Other donators were Tbomas W. Lawson, Captain E. B. Cassatt, etc.

The British in South Africa, ten years ago, bought about 100,000 horses in the United States, and these have not been replaced except by the draft type. It is exceedingly doubtful whetber such a number of horses could be secured in the country today, according to Mr. Rommel. How, then, says he, could the United States mount an army?

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CALIFORNIA CLUB'S MATINEE AT STADIUM.

Seven well patronized races make up the matinee programme of tbe California Driving Club which will be held at the Park Stadium on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 4th. A free-for-all pace and a free-for-all trot are tbe feature races and have drawn large fields.

In the trot, Matawan, Ida M., Silver Hunter, Monica McKinney, Birdeye and Bodecker will meet.

Mabel Dillon, Dicto, Hamburg Belle and Pointer Belle make up the pace event. Hamburg Belle, fresh off the Coast circuit, has shown lots of speed and should go a fast mile.

The entries and officials follow:

First Race, 2:25 Pace, Mile Heats, Two in Three.
Pride of Elmhurst, J. D. Johnstone; Vastida, J. Paras; Caliente Girl, A. Benson; Jack, G. Conlon; Hello Girl, R. Keogh.

Second Race—2:15 Pace, Mile Heats, Two in Three.
Victor Pointer. D. W. Keating; Little Medium, Dr. H. E. Allen; Tom Murphy, E. T. Ayres.

Third Race—2:18 Trot, Mile Heats, Two in Three.
Ateka, B. Cohn; Horseshoe Boy, A. S. Hanks; Sutton, J. J. Gethen; Muggins, H. Cohn.

Fourth Race — Free-For-All Trot, Mile Heats, Two in Three.
Matawan, H. C. Ahlers; Ida M., H. Boyle; Silver Hunter, McKinney Stable; Monica McKinney, Hoffman & Sicotte; Bodecker, S. Christenson; Birdeye, W. J. McDonald.

Fifth Race—Free-For-All Pace, Mile Heats, Two in Three.
Mabel Dillon, B. Cohn; Dicto, Mr. Lowery; Hamburg Belle, J. Ginnocchio; Pointer Belle, Kidd & Luce.

Sixth Race—2:18 Pace, Mile Heats, Two in Three.
Golden Buck, W. G. Walkup; Emma M., M. Malough; Roman Boy, W. A. Dougherty.

Seventh Race—2:25 Trot, Mile Heats, Two in Three.
Ella Wilkes, C. Borromeo; Minequa, M. Ford; Dalta A., A. T. Ayers; Springtime, G. Clotere; Sea Breeze, R. Roberts; Harold K., J. V. Galindo.

Officers of the Day—Starter, William Higginbotham. Judges, J. A. McKerron, Luke Marisch, J. V. Galindo. Timers, C. Becker, E. H. Aigeltinger, I. B. Dalziel. Marshal, A. Hoffman. Secretary, F. W. Thompson.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACING.

Columbus (O.), September 25.—Driver N. Grady of Philadelphia and the pacer R. H. Breat were suspended by Columbus Grand Circuit judges for the remainder of this racing season after the horse, with Fred Jamison substituted for his regular driver, had won the 2:06 pace this afternoon. Two heats of the six were decided Thursday in the mud, Baron A. taking both. Today's first heat, previous to which Grady was unseated, was won by Major Ong. Before the start of the next heat R. H. Breat's hopples were lengthened and he went on to victory without any trouble. Jamison was awarded $250 out of the winner's share of the purse. The track today was cuppy.

It was announced today that a $5,000 purse will be put up for the William-Directum I. special pace next Wednesday.

2:15 class trotting, three in five, purse $1200 (one heat Thursday):
Signal Boy, b. g. by Signette (Wright)..1 1 2 3 1
Belzona, b. c. by Bingara (Young)......5 4 1 1 4
Burt Axworthy, ch. h. (Murphy).........2 9 4 2 3
Also started—Irving Heart, b. h. (DeRyder); F. A. L., b. g. (Dickerson); Glenora, br. m. (Garrison); Peter Pearl, b. h. (Nuckols); Sadie Baron, b. m. (Flick); Cacus Star, b. h. (Rodney); Sheila, b. m. (C. Valentine).
Time—2:13¼, 2:11½, 2:12¾, 2:13, 2:12½.

Free-for-all class trotting, two in three, purse $1200 (two heats Thursday):
Ross B., b. g. by Petronius (Wright)............2 1 1
Joan, br. m. by Directum Spier (McDavitt).....1 3 2
Grace, ch. m. (C. Valentine)....................3 2 3
Time—2:08¼, 2:10, 2:06.

2;06 class pacing, three in five, purse $1200 (two heats Thursday):
R. H. Breat, b. g. by Wapanee (Grady-Jamison) . .....½.....................3 5 4 1 1 1
Baron A., b. h. by Baron Mayum (Cox) 1 1 2 3 3 3
Major Ong, b. g. by Major Gantz (Murphy)4 2 1 2 2 2
Mansfield, br. h. (Ray-Dore), and Ruby K., b. m. (C. Valentine), finished as named.
Time—2:12¾, 2:14½, 2:09¼, 2:08¼, 2:08¼, 2:10.

2:07 trot, three in five, purse $1200:
Bonnington, ch. h. by Bellini (Dickerson).......1 1 1
Tommy Horn, b. g. (Owens) 2 2 4
Bon Zolock, b. g. (Garrison) 4 3 2
Reusens, ch. g. (Geers), and Gold Dollar, ch. g. (R. Macey), finished as named.
Time—2:11¾, 2:10¼, 2:10.

2:19 class trotting, three in five, purse $1200, unfinished:
Virginia Brooks, b. m. by Margen (C. Valentine)1 1 4
Abdella Watts, b. m. by General Watts (McDavitt) 9 8 1
Blue Father, br. b. (Cox) 2 3 2
Palmer de Forest, br. g. (Osborn), Lusitania, bl. m. (Marvin), Junior Barongale, b. h. (Finney), Countess Mobel, b. m. (Jamison), Billy Bing, b. c. (Albin), and Bessie Axtell, ch. m. (Castle), finished as named.
Time—2:12½, 2:11¼, 2:12¼.

Columbus (O.), September 26.—Horse Review trotting futurities were raced this afternoon as part of the fifth day programme of the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting. Peter Volo did not have to extend himself at any time to win the three-year-old division. Native Spirit, second choice, took the two-year-old race. She earned third and fourth money also, $2250 in all, by shutting out Bondela and Luke A. in the first heat.

May Mack reduced her record of 2:06¾ while winning the 2:09 trot, in which Dorsh Medium made her first start of the season and took the opening heat. Judson Girl did good contending in the last three heats.

Virginia Brooks easily won the deciding heat of the 2:19 trot, three miles of which were contested Friday. The summary:

2:19 class trotting, 3 in 5, purse $1200 (three heats Friday):
Virginia Brooks, b. m. by Margen (C. Valentine) 1 1 4 1
Abdella Watts, b. m. by General Watts M-Davitt) 9 8 1 7
Blue Feather, br. h. (Cox) 2 3 2 2
Also started—Palmer de Forest, br. g. (Osborn); Lusitania, blk. m. (Marvin); Junior Barongale, b. h. (Finney); Billy Bing, b. c. (Albin); Countess Mobel, b. m. (Jamison); Bessie Axtell, ch. m. (Castle).
Time—2:12½, 2:11¼, 2:12¼, 2:11½.

2:09 class trotting, three in five, purse $1200:
May Mack, b. m. by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder)2 1 1 1
Dorah Medium, blk. m. by Red Medium (Geers)1 7 3 4
Judson Girl, b. m. (Cox).......................3 2 2 2
Also started—Wilgo, b. h. (Marvin); The Wanderer, b. g (R. Macey); Tommy Finch. b. h. (Hall); Peter Billiken, ch. h. (Nuckols); Vanity Oro, g. m. (C. Valentine).
Time—2:08¼, 2:09, 2:06¾, 2:07½.

Horse Review Futurity, three-year-old trotters, two in three, purse $8000:
Petre Volo, br. c. by Peter the Great (Murphy)......1 1
*Lady Wanetka, b. f. (Cox) 2 3
*Lee Axworthy, b. c. (Andrews)...................3 2
Also started—W. J. Leyburn, b. c. (McCarthy); St. Frisco, b. c. (Geers); Ortolan Axworthy, b. c. (McDonald). *Divided second and tbird money.
Time—2:07¼, 2:08¾.

Horse Review Futurity, two-year-old trotters, two in three, purse $3000:
Native Spirit, b. f. by Native King (Cox).........1 1
Sparkle Watts, ch. f. (Geers) 2 2
Bondella, b. f. (Murphy) ....d
Luke A., c. h. (Long) ....d
Time—2:13¼, 2:09¾.

2:10 class pacing, three in five, purse $1200:
Jaystone, b. h. by Redfield Jr. (Snow)......7 2 1 1 1
Rastus, br. g. by Liberty Boy (McDonald)..1 1 2 2 4
Edna Hamlin, b. m. (Berry)................2 3 6 3 3
Also started—Carana G., b. g. (Garrison); Miss Miriam, r. m. (C. Valentine); T. C. S., b. g. (Murphy); The Christian, b. h. (Forrest); Coastess Mobel, b. m. (Cox).
Time—2:07¼, 2:05¼, 2:06½, 2:06¼, 2:08.

2:18 class pacing, three in five, purse $1200, unfinished:
Vera, ch. m. by Loreno Hamlin (Pitman)...2 6 1 1 2
Baron Marque, ch c by Sir Marpue (Murphy)1 1 3 7 4
Tuah Worth, blk. m. by Joe Patchen (J. Benyon) 9 10 7 2 1
Also started—Richard, b. g. (C. Valentine); Jessie J., g. m. (Hedrick); Madame Mack, br. m. (DeRyder); Red Mike, ch. g. (McAllister); Sir O., h. g. (Greeno); Anna Glynn, br. m. (Talbot); Governor Tod, b. g. (Boyd).
Time—2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:07½, 2:11¼, 2:12½.

Columbus (O.), Sept. 28.—Etawah, Our Colonel and Frank Bogash Jr. set the world's record at Columbus, Ohio, September 28th, with a time average of 2:04.06.

Etawah, the Geers trotter, was the sensational performer. In winning the Chamber of Commerce stake he made a world's record three-heat trotting mark, regardless of sex or age. The total, 6:13¾, is just two seconds below that made by Hamburg Belle at Hartford in the Charter Oak stake race in 1908.

Of the three heats the third was the fastest. Omar contended even better than in the previous miles, forcing the four-year-old to take a record of 2:03¼.

Our Colonel, second choice to Fay Richmond, won the Board of Trade stake in straight heats. He acquired a new record in 2:03¾ in the first heat. In the free-for-all betting Frank Bogash Jr. was barred. He won as he pleased. Earl Jr. was favored over Walter Cochato for the place and obtained it after Walter Cox became his driver. The summary:

2:18 class pacing, best three in five, purse $1200 (five heats Saturday):
Vera, ch. m. by Lorenzo Hamlin (Pitman) 2 6 1 1 2 1
Baron Marque, ch. c. by Sir Marque (Murphy) 1 1 3 7 4 2
Tuah Worth, blk. m. by Joe Patchen (J. Benyon) 9 10 7 2 1 3
Time—2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:07½, 2:11¼, 2:12½, 2:09½.
Richard, b. g. (Valentine), Jessie J., g. m. (Hedrick), Madame Mack, br. m. (DeRyder), Red Mike, ch. g. (McAllister), Sir O., b. g. (Greeno), Anna Glynn, br. m. (Talbot), Governor Tod, b. g. (Boyd), also started.

Board of Trade Stake, 2:06 pacers, best three in five, purse $3000:
Our Colonel, b. h. by Colonel Cochran (Childs)..1 1 1
Knight of Strathmore, b. h. (Halley)...........2 2 4
Fay Richmond, g. g. (Lane).....................6 4 2
Time—2:03¾, 2:04, 2:05.
Lowando, blk. h. (C. Valentine), Alcey E., b. m. (Whitney), Hal Gray, g. h. (Pendleton), Baron A., b. h. (Cox), also started.

Chamber of Commerce Stake, 2:07 trotters, best three in five, purse $3000:
Etawah, b. h. by Al Stanley (Geers)............1 1 1
Omar, b. g. (Floyd) 2 2 2
Bon Zolock, b. g. (Garrison) 5 3 3
Time—2:05½, 2:05, 2:03¼.
Tommy Horn, b. g. (Omens), Dago, b. g. (Cox), Belford Bell, b. g. (Ames), Santos Maid, b. m. (Osborn), also started.

Free-for-all class pacing, best three in five, purse $1200:
Frank Bogash Jr., b. g. by Frank Bogash (Murphy)1 1 1
Earl Jr., g. h. (Lasbury-Cox)....................3 2 2
Walter Cochato, blk. h. (McMahon)...............2 3 3
Time—2:02, 2:04, 2:04¼.

Columbus (O.), September 29.—Anna Bradford, in the final heat of the American Horse Breeder's Futurity, which was the last feature of today's Grand Circuit Racing Programme, lowered the three-year-old pacing record to 2:00¾. The black filly raced far in front, winning the first heat in slow time. There was no wind to act as a barrier during the second heat, in which the time by quarters was as follows: :30½, 1:00¼, 1:30 and 2:00¾.

Lord Dewey failed to lower his record of 2:03¾. he trotted the first half in :59¾ and was at the three-quarters in 1:30. The trip through the stretch was so tiring that a mile in 2:04¼ resulted.

Peter Stevens, prohibitive and winning favorite in the Arch City pacing stake, equaled his record, 2:02¼, when driven out in the third heat.

The Assessor won the 2:13 pace after Dingola took the first heat. Betting on this race was heavy, with Anna Hal and Auto Zombro in the greatest favor. The winner was third choice.

Rythmel was favorite over eleven other 2:18 trotters and won in straight heats, leading all the time. Summaries:

Arch City stake, 2:10 pacers, three in five, purse $3000:
Peter Stevens, b. h. by Peter the Great (Garrison) 1 1 1
Camelia, br. m. (Cox) 2 2 3
King Couchman, br. g. (McMahon-Cox).........3 3 2
Irene Beau, b. m. (Murphy)....................4 4 4
Time—2:05¼, 2:03, 2:02¼.

2:18 class trotting, three in five, purse $1200:
Rythmel, blk. m. by Rhythmic (Shank)......1 1 1
Parcliffe, b. g. (McCarthy)....................7 2 2
Willow Mack, b. h. (Brown) 2 4 4
Also started—Tommy De Forrest, br. g. (Osborn); Tbe Temptress, b. m. (Murphy); King Ambit, br. h. (Jamison); Lusitania, blk. m. (Marvin); Abdella Watts, b. m. (McDevitt); Barrill, b. c. (Young); Davis Dillon, ch. h. (Magers); Sylvia, b. m. (Hedrick); Marvelous Sheet, cb. m. (Erskine).
Time—2:08½, 2:07¼, 2:08¼.

2:13 class pacing, three in five, purse $1200:
The Assessor, ch. h. by Walter Direct (McMahon) 6 1 1 1
Dingola, ch. h. by The Expedition (Monahan)1 2 8 8
Flash Patchen, blk. h. (Pitman-C. Valentine)4 3 2 2
Also started—Auto Zombro, b. h. (Loomis); T. C. S., b. g. (Murphy); Igow, ro. h. (Stokes); The Christian, b. h. (Nuckols); Wilkie Elder, blk. h. (Hedrick); Anna Hal, b. m. (Rodney).
Time—2:05½, 2:05¼, 2:06¼, 2:07.

American Horse Breeders' Futurity, 3-year-old pacers, two in three, purse $3000:
Anna Bradford, blk. f. by Todd Mac (Murphy).... 1 1
Squantum, b. g. (McDonald) 2 2
Robert Frisco, br. g. (Wright).................. 3 3
Also started—Prince Jolla, b. c. (Hedrick); The Whip, b. c. (McMahon).
Time—2:09½, 2:00¾.

To beat 2:03¾ trotting:
Lord Dewey, b. h. by Admiral Dewey (Snedeker). Lost. Time, 2:04¼.

Columbus (O.), September 30—Directum I., the New York pacer, managed by Dr. J. C. McCoy of Kirkwood, Del., and driven by Ray Snedeker, this afternoon over the Columbus truck gave to William the first defeat that this Indianapolis four-year-old has ever taken in a racing career of two seasons. To do so the chestnut stallion was forced to pace the first mile in 1:58 and the second in 2:00.

2:09 pacing, three in five, purse $1200:
Jaystone, b. h. by Redfield Jr. (Snow)......2 1 1 1
Tillie Tipton, b. m. by Zono (Murphy).....1 6 7 3
Rastus, br. g. (McDonald) 7 2 2 2
Also started: Carna D., b. g. (Garrison); Don Patch, br. g. (Jamison); Little Alfred, b. g. (Rey); Ella Mackay, blk. m. (Cox).
Time—2:06¼, 2:04¼, 2:07¼, 2:08¼.

Buckeye stake, 2:12 trotters, three in five, purse $5000:
Brighton B., b. g. by Brighton (Murphy)..2 1 1 1
Margaret Druien, b. m. by Peter the Great (Cox) 1 2 2 2
Bertha Carey, b. m. (DeRyder)..............4 4 3 3
Also started: Barney Gibbs, br. g. (Geers); Harry J. S., blk. h. (Andrews); Henrietta C., b. m. (Hall).
Time—2:08¼, 2:05½, 2:06¼, 2:06¼.

Championship stallion pace, two in three, purse $5000:
Directum I., ch. h. by Directum Kelly (Snedeker)..1 1
William, b. h. hy Abe J. (Marvin).................2 2
Time—1:58, 2:00.

American Horse Breeders' Futurity, three-year-old trotters, two in three, purse $6000:
Peter Volo, b. c. by Peter the Great (Murphy)....1 1
St. Frisco, b. c. (Geers) 2 3
Ortolan Axworthy, b. c. (McDonald)...............3 2
St. Frisco and Ortolan Axworthy divided second and third money.
Time—2:09½, 2:09¾.

To beat 2:12¼ pacing:
Judge Odmonde, blk. h. by Ormonde (Magers), won. Time, 2:05¼.

2:15 class pacing, three in five, purse $1200:
Lelia Patchen, br. m. (Snow)...................1 1 1
Vera, ch. m. by Lorenzo Hamlin (Petman)....6 2 2
Fred De Forrest, br. h. (Osborn)...............2 3 6
Also started: Richard, b. g. (Valentine); Shadeline, ch. h. (Owen); Hal Mapes, br. g. (Loomis); Red Mike, ch. g. (McAllister).
Time—2:06¼, 2:08, 2:08¼.

Columbus (O.), October 1.—So many horses were heat winners at today's Grand Circuit races that but half the programme was completed. Coastess Mobel took the 2:11 pace without dropping a heat. Lillian W., winner of second money, was the original favorite. Signal Boy won the 2:15 trot, a six-heat struggle. Summary:

2:11 class pacing, three in five, purse $1200:
Coastess Mobel, b. m. by Mobel (Cox)...........1 1 1
Lillian W., ch. m. (McMahon)...................2 5 3
Irene Beau, ch. m. (Murphy)....................3 2 6
Also started—Miss Miriam, ro. m. (C. Valentine); Merry Direct, b. h. (Childs); Hal Mapes, br. g. (Loomis).
Time—2:08½, 2:08¼, 2:06¼.

2:15 class trotting, three in five, purse $1200:
Signal Boy, b. g. by Signette (Wright)...9 2 1 1 4 1
Irving Heart, b. h. by Great Heart(DeRyder) 1 1 2 9 2 3
Peter Pearl, b. h. by Peter the Great (Nuckols) 5 1 8 2 1 2
Also started—Bert Axworthy, ch. h. (Murphy); Parr McKerron, b. m. (Gray); Palmer de Forrest, br. g. (Osborn); Dublin Lady, b. m. (Gerrity); F. A. L., b. g. (Mallow); Sadie Baron, b. m. (Flick); Blue Feather, br. h. (Cox); Jim Red, b. h. (Jamison); Glenora, b. m. (Garrison).
Time—2:09¼, 2:09½, 2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:09¼.

2:05 class pacing, three in five, purse $1200 (unfinished):
Minnie Chimes, b. m. by Council Chimes (McVay) 5 2 1 1 2
Lowando, br. h. by Col. Loomis (C. Valentine) 2 1 4 2 3
R. H. Brett, b. g. by Waponee (Osborn-Jamison) 6 5 2 4 1
Our Colonel, b. h. by Colonel Cochran (Childs) 1 6 6 3 4
Also started—Del Rey, b. h. (Cox); Harry The Ghost, g. g. (Hedrick).
Time—2:07, 2:05¼, 2:04¼, 2:05¼, 2:08.

2:10 class trotting, three in five, purse $1200 (unfinished):
The Wanderer, b. g. by The Tramp (Macy)....1 2 4
Wilgo, b. g. by Togo (Marvin).................5 1 2
Judson Girl, b. m. by Peter the Great (Cox)....2 7 1
Also started—James W., ro. g. (Dore); Vanity Oro, g. m. (C. Valentine); Strafford, b. h. (Murphy); Tommy Finch, b. h. (Hall).
Time—2:08¼, 2:09¾, 2:07¼.

PROGRAM OF KINGS COUNTY FAIR

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7th.

First Race—2:11 Trot. Purse $400.

Merry Mac, W. Parsons; Vallejo King, Thos. Smith; Mable Van, Mrs. F. E. Van Tres; Dr. Wayo, Fred E. Ward; Little Beau, Chas. E. Clark; Albaloma, I. L. Borden.

Second Race—2:23 Pace, Purse $500.

A. B. C., W. B. Alford; McVerde, Henry Delaney; Airlie Demonio and Enchilada, Woodland Stock Farm; Mary W. and Villa, D. W. Wallis; Dolly Varden, P. McCart; Pegasus, A. C. Severance; Clara Mac, W. W. Gallup; Le Dona and Potrero Boy, Mannie Reams and E. H. Crowell; Soumise, L. R. Friend; Dee Sherrill, T. W. Orme; R. W., R. W. Earl; Gold Lily, I. L. Borden; Alton S., A. Sperry.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8th.

First Race—2:10 Pace, Purse $400.

Leonid and Nat Higgins, D. W. Wallis; Teddy Bear, C. F. Silva; Loch Lomond, I. L. Borden; Vera Hal, Mrs. H. Cohen; Zulu Belle, C. A. Durfee.

Second Race—2:20 Trot, Purse $500.

Copper King, A. C. Severance; Nuristo, Alex Brown; Great Northern, A. R. Porter; Tena G., Hemet Stock Farm; Merry Widow, W. Parsons; Pavana, M. L. Woy; St. Patrick and Fiesta Maid, Woodland Stock Farm; Harold C., Fred Chadbourne.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9th.

First Race—2:15 Trot, Purse $400.

Merry Mac, W. Parsons; St. Patrick and Fiesta Maid, Woodland Stock Farm; Dr. Wayo, A. R. Porter; Little Beau. C. A. Severance; Copper the Ore, G. W. Bonnell; Mable Van, Mrs. F. E. Van Tress; Wesos, Alex. Brown; The Proof, M. C. Keefer; Vallejo King, Thos. Smith.

Second Race—2:18 Pace, Purse $500:

Star Tilden, George W. Putnam; Zorene, P. J. Chalmers; Zorankin, M. C. Keefer; Gold Lily, I. L. Borden; Dee Sherrill, T. W. Orme; Dolly Varden, P. McCart; Le Dona, Mannie Reams and E. H. Crowell; Soumise L. R. Friend; McVerde, Henry Delaney; Enchilaha and Robert Bingen, Woodland Stock Farm; Mary W. and Villa, D. W. Wallis; Harry Mac, Russell Grey; A. B. C., W. B. Alford.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10th.

First Race—2:14 Pace, Purse $400.

Della H., H. G. Smith; Robert Bingen, Woodland Stock Farm; Leonid and Nat Higgins, D. W. Wallis; Senator H., C. F. Silva; Loch Lomond, I. L. Borden; Clara Mac, W. W. Gallup; Potrero Boy, Mannie Reams and E. H. Crowell.

INTERESTING TO HORSEMEN.

J. David West, the well known dealer in saddlery and harness goods, 1265-67 Golden Gate Avenue, carries a complete stock of the famous Sell horse goods ready for quick delivery at all times, including their popular track harness, road harness, riding saddle and horse blankets, etc., of all kinds. He has a full line of flexible vulcan leather imported French russet calfskin and soft elkskin boots that are the finest ever produced. If you cannot call at the store, send for a free illustrated catalogue, from which you can get a good idea of the goods, besides a whole lot of valuable information to anyone who is interested in horses. It is worth while. Send in your name.

VICISSITUDES OF RACE HORSES IN WAR.

All during the spring and early summer the performances of the three-year-old colt Sardanaple were the sensation of the running turf in continental Europe. He won the Grand Prix de Paris; the French Derby; the Prix du Conseil Municipal; the Prix du President de la Republique; and a series of other richly-endowed stake events, showing himself, in the opinion of many critics, the best three-year-old ever seen in France, for he beat repeatedly and without effort the English Derby winner Durbar II. and the other thoroughbreds brought against him . His winnings, within a comparatively short time, exceeded the sum of $200,000, and if the war had not intervened to stop all racing in France, it is probable that he would have eclipsed all records for the amount of money won by a race horse of any age or sex.

Sardanaple, however, was confiscated — or commandeered, to use the technical military term—by the government of France soon after the war broke out, altbough owned by Baron Rothschild, one of the most powerful members of the great financial family of that name; and, according to a story recently printed in an American paper, was one day not long afterward found in the environs of Paris being aimlessly led about by a boy who had not the slightest idea of the horse's identity or what he was worth. What has subsequently become of the son of Prestige and Gemma we have not learned—whether rescued and removed to a place of safety, or rigorously confiscated and pressed into army service.

The fates of the race horses of the countries now engaged in the gigantic conflict on the Continent is a subject full of interest to American horse lovers. That many of them will be sacrificed cannot ,however, well help being the case, but some must surely escape. In war time the most foolish and useless procedures are often the order of the day, and perhaps nothing could be more utterly foolish and criminally wasteful, in its way, than the wanton sending to war of all the best race horses in a country—for, as we have previously said, the war will not last forever, and when it closes there will be the most urgent and vital need of breeding stock wherewith to replenish that country's equine resources and rebuild its devastated studs.

During the Civil War in America many of the best stallions and mares in the North, where the tide of battle did not penetrate, were conserved, for the government was at no time forced to confiscate any horses in order to satisfy its requirements. But in the South it was different, and a large quota of its best animals were sacrificed, many perishing in battle, many others being captured or carried off, strayed or stolen, their identities and their pedigrees alike hopelessly lost. But of all the incidents of Rebellion history in which horses were concerned, certainly none was so memorable or so disastrous as that which occurred at Woodburn Farm. Kentucky was one of the "buffer states" during the war and suffered terribly. Mr. Alexander at various times sent certain of his stallions and mares north to get them out of harm's way, but failed in the end to use due precaution. In February, 1865, Woodburn was raided by a band of Southern guerillas, and those in charge forced at the point of the gun to produce the best stallions yet remaining on the place. Of these, the chief were the two trotters Abdallah 15 and Alexander's Bay Chief, by Mambrino Chief. Both were run off by the guerillas, but a troop of Federal soldiers went in pursuit and overtook the raiders. A fight ensued in which Bay Chief, who was ridden by one of the guerilla chiefs, was a conspicuous figure and was mortally wounded. Abdallah was recaptured, unharmed, by a Federal, who however refused to give him up, saying that he was very valuable and would command a large ransom. So he rode him away. But the stallion was in stud condition, fat and soft, and without shoes. He gave out, after being hard ridden for miles, and was finally turned loose and left by the roadside. Men from Woodburn found him next day in a terrible plight and his death from pneumonia quickly followed. Abdallah was then but thirteen years of age, and only an inkling of his real worth was known—but the achievements of his offspring and descendants have since demonstrated that in his loss the trotting breed suffered the greatest blow that it has ever sustained in the premature death of a great progenitor. Although only a scattering few of his get remained behind him, his blood is today to be found in nearly fifty per cent. of all 2:10 performers yet produced. The grimness of the tragedy is also emphasized by the fact that only a few weeks later Lee surrendered to.Grant at Appomattox and the war came to an end, all danger to property, North and South, from such incursions, being terminated summarily.

If all the facts could be known, a large volume, replete with romantic incidents and thrilling tales, could be related of similar occurrences, and it is impossible that the present great international European conflict will pass without affording food for many tales beside that in which Sardanaple has figured. Aside from the race horses sacrificed, the losses of horses of all kinds will be appalling. As is well known, one of America's chief sources of supply for heavy horse breeding stock is Belgium, whose products of that variety are in many respects unequaled. It is stated, however, that the entire breeding region of that heroic little country has been the scene of some of the most terrific fighting thus far done, and according to cabled descriptions, has been transformed into a district of utter desolation and ruin.

It is, of course, the human suffering produced by war that is its chief curse—but associated with it are innumerable other forms. After mankind, no other form of life in animal guise feels the force of war's destructiveness as does the horse. Upon the altar of that impossible deity referred to as "the God of Battles"—as if such a god were conceivable to any civilized mind or heart!—millions uncounted of the equine kind have been offered in slaughter since first the savages of prehistoric ages went forth against each other in chariots or on horseback. And still the slaughter continues. During the Boer War alone, Great Britain purchased in the United States over 200,000 horses, which were sent to the front in South Africa, the great majority of them never emerging alive from the hell into which they were sent. Even now the warring nations are rushing into our horse markets orders for tens of thousands of animals, and if hostilities are prolonged for months to come, as is possible—or even for a year or more—it sickens the sensitive mind to think of the number which will go to the slaughter. Let us all pray, therefore, as President Wilson has requested in official proclamation, for the speedy end of the war; and for the inauguration of world conditions making another such monstrous iniquity forever impossible.—Horse Review.

BREEDING OF ARMY REMOUNTS.

I think it will be conceded by everyone who has any idea of the reason for the existence of Continental fiscal studs that ther can be only one aim in view, viz., the establishment of strains breeding true to distinct types as outlined by the requirements of the various classes of mounted military units. Indeed, the chief difficulties which the directors of these fiscal studs had, and to a certain degree still have to contend with, is in the selection of proper crossing material to attain this end, and also in the question as to whether the male or female blood is of higher efficiency for amelioration purposes, says Boulanger in London Sporting Life.

In connection with the first-mentioned problem, the following quotation from a book written by the Frenchmen, Moll and Guyot, may be of interest:

In common breeds their origin (being plebeian, low, mixed, or unknown) is the source of their imperfections and vices. This origin has a tendency to oppose all other influences, including those of soil, climate and food, and can only be counteracted, or its power minimized, by a constant weeding out of bad animals, or by introducing the more potent blood of a higher and purer caste. . . . In breeds of high race, quality and antiquity, it is the influence of blood which is the very foundation and principle of the preservation of the breed. It is the quality which struggles incessantly against any alteration in the type, or any deterioration in the structure.

And, indeed, after many costly experiments, it was admitted by all concerned in this national-political work that in the establishment of true breeding strains of light horses for army purposes the blood of the English thoroughbred is the most suitable and the most reliable factor. It would lead me too far to refer at length to the various treatises written on the subject of a prepotency of either the male or female element. But as in all Continental fiscal studs the method was adopted to cross half-bred mares with thoroughbred stallions, we may presume that amongst competent judges this important question has been settled once and forever. I always have defended and repeatedly alluded to it in these columns, the argument that the sire element has a far greater influence upon bodily conformation of the progeny than the female, whereas the latter is a far more reliable transmittent of the mental characters essential in a racehorse than the male. The breeding method which ensues herefrom, and which I shall always continue to support, is to breed mares descending from prominent racing strains to sires which transmit to their produce a certain and distinct type that may enable breeders to make practical use of a given prepotency of an ancestral element in a stallion's hereditary constitution.

Of course, I do not claim that this is a new idea in breeding, but having studied so many methods, I am prepared to accept the one which has produced the best results. Breeders in England have often wondered at what they thought to be absurd methods on the part of representatives of foreign governments, who came to England with a view to buying stallions for their half-bred studs. On many occasions the pick of English thoroughbreds, judged on their racing merits, were shown to them, but were subsequently rejected, while many a stallion of a kind was taken which no English breeder would ever dream of breeding from, owing to lack of racing qualities. "We want correct horses," these commissioners declared, and "correct" in their minds means a stallion of 16 to 16.2 hands in size, strongly topped, endowed with the cleanest of legs and feet, and with perfect action. Since it has been proved at every show at the Agricultural Hall that such correct horses only in very rare instances can be found amongst the rank and file of successful turf performers, there is nothing really to be wondered at in the attitude taken up in recent years by these foreign commissioners. In France they are present at every race meeting, and so soon as they come across a correct horse, whether a winner or a loser, they commandeer it. To my knowledge they have not purchased a thoroughbred mare for a great number of years.

Those who have ever witnessed the French army manoeuvres and seen a cavalry attack, must have been surprised at the astounding uniformity in type and work which has been attained by these methods. There is, first of all, the rather heavy type of horse of the Cuirassiers, the chief essential of which is weight-carrying propensities. The foundation was a sort of home-bred cart horse, which merely required uniformity in type, and this was brought about by the thoroughbred cross. Various methods were used for the establishment of the light army horse proper, for which speed and endurance were of somewhat greater importance than weight-carrying qualities; and here either the medium-sized thoroughbred or the Anglo-Arab proved the most reliable factor for uniformity. An interesting feature in connection with the method employed in these fiscal studs is breeding for color, which, according to a number of experts, has greatly assisted in obtaining the desired strain of horses breeding true to a desired type. The big weight-carrier almost invariably is a bay or a brown; browns and chestnuts we find among the middle-weights; whereas the best of the smallest army horses (the hussar's remount) are greys and chestnuts, which have derived a great deal of their quality from the cross with the thoroughbred Arab.

Uniformity in type amongst the various classes of horses is most essential for the purposes of training, since action and speed must be similar as possible in order to secure the success of military plans which rest upon a presumed ability of the mounts. These would be greatly endangered by the presence of horses which, owing to a natural disposition of bodily conformation different from the others, are bound to break away from or remain behind the line. How easily uniformity in army horses could be produced in England is apparently not known in our army remount quarters, though the authorities must certainly be aware of its paramount importance in warfare. Perhaps they realize the impossibility of attaining this end under the present conditions; but that is all the more reason why the government should proceed without further delay in the establishment of fiscal studs.

THE HORSE'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

Speaking of war and the part horses are called upon to play in it, how much truth is expressed in the following, from the Pittsburgh Dispatch:

While we are bemoaning the loss of men in this inception of the European war, let the world in some sense couple the suffering and wounding and death of both men and horses.

Both are impressed into the service. The men must begin their training for the military life when they ought to be in school or learning some useful calling, especially that of tilling the soil. The horses, scores of thousands of them, are commandeered for the cavalry and artillery when they should be plowing and reaping and transporting the product of peaceful industry to the markets; and this applies to all of the countries engaged in this murderous and inexcusable strife.

The man might protest, but he dare not; no matter how unwillingly he present his body to the bullets of his brother man in the name of patriotism. The horse cannot protest ,and those who have heard the screams and groans of the four-footed animal say that its cries of agony are more heart-rending than those of the biped. The latter has as kindly nursing as possible from the Red Cross and other organizations, with medicaments and surgery. The noble equine lies and slowly dies, unconscious as the mass of the men in regard to the explanation of it all.

Meantime the masters of wholesale murder sit in safety poring over maps, planning new movements, seeking new strategical points, sweating blood, not shedding it; devising the surest means of killing both men and horses in the interests of the thing called victory, assailed by the mental agony of the possibility of the thing called defeat, regardless of the mighty and immutable truth of all history that victory is a hollow and debasing nomenclature which tells a brutal story of brutal ambition and undying shame. And the masters of murder know not the man or the horse, and neither the horse nor the man knows aught of the masters of murder.

A NEW WAY TO DETECT DOPING.

One of the evils of the racing game today is the use of dope. Much to my surprise and without any apparent effort to perform the operation on the quiet, during the past two weeks I have seen, just before the horses are called, big doses of what the grooms called "hop" poured into several horses, especially pacers. At one very recent meeting talk was general in the stables that such and such a stallion had been "doctored," and the talk finally reached the judges' stand. Many wondered why the horses were scored so many times when they all seemed to be on a pace as they came to the wire, but the officials, believing themselves unable to get any direct evidence of the use of dope, got at the situation by having the starter score 'em until the staying power and temporary "speed spirit" had worked. And it was successful, the pacer being distanced when they eventually got going.—("Onawa.")

The world's mile record for a three-year-old trotter on a half-mile track was broken at the State Fair grounds at Louisville, Ky., on Sept. 18th when Hugh Miller, owned by E. R. Little of Mount Sterling, Ky., went the distance in 2:11¾. The previous record was 2:12¾, made by Muda Guy in 1909 at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

October 17.—Wilmington, Del. Dupont Trapsbooting Club, T. E. Doremus, President.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Stalger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Willlams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenlx, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under tbe ausplces of the Phoenlx Gun Club, W. B. Twitcbell, President.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Oct. 7-9—San Jose Kennel Club. Cbas. R. Harker, Secretary. N. D. B. A. rules.

Oct. 10—Peninsula Kennel Club, San Mateo. One day open air show. A. K. C. rules.

Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1—Colorado Kennel Club. C. A. Ellis, secretary.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Field Trials.

Feb. 15, 1915—Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's Panama-Pacific International meeting (32nd Annual Trials). Entries for all stakes close October 15. Henry L. Betten, secretary, Alameda, Cal.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

Practice day, September 7—The John H. Patterson Introductory. Open to amateurs only.—200 single targets, unknown angles, $20 entrance—targets included, 18 yards rise, high guns—not class shooting, $125 added to the purse. In addition to first, second and third moneys the winners received respectively, $50, $30 and $20 in gold presented by the N. C. R. Gun Club.

Practice day purse—161 entries at $16—$2576. Added by Interstate Association—$125. Total purse $2701. Distributed as follows:

	Score	Am't		Score	Am't
Mark Arie	194	$270.10	A. B. Richardson.	187	54.00
S. A. Huntley†	193	243.10	H. Duckham	186	54.00
F. A. Graper	192	189.05	H. S. Hootman	186	54.00
W. Henderson	192	189.05	P. H. O'Brien†	186	54.00
R. H. Bruns	192	189.05	G. L. Lyon	186	54.00
C. Gunning	191	135.05	H. H. Hicks	185	42.40
Frank Fuller	191	135.05	Wm. Ridley	185	42.40
R. A. King	190	81.05	C. D. Coburn	185	42.40
Geo. Grub	189	64.80	C. A. Buckles	185	42.40
T. Prior†	189	64.80	W. E. Roach	185	42.40
F. S. Wright	189	64.80	D. F. McMahon	185	42.40
A. C. Skutt	189	64.80	J. M. Barnett	185	42.40
G. W. Ball	189	64.80	J. S. Young	184	16.20
A. R. Chezik	188	64.00	W. A. Wiedebusch	184	15.20
F. O. Williams	188	54.00	J. S. Speer	184	16.20
W. S. Hoon	187	54.00	C. E. Owens†	184	16.20
J. F. Couts†	187	54.00	M. Kneussl	184	16.20
W. S. Behm	187	54.00			
W. H. Jones	187	54.00			$2,699.80

Five well known Coast shooters, among the above list of winning guns, are designated by a dagger. A. G. Flickinger, of Vallejo, and H. F. Wihlon, of Gresham, Ore., each broke 183 targets. Ed Staunton, of Winnemucca, centered 179 birds in this event.

First Day, Tuesday, September 8.—National Amateur Championship at Double Targets. Open to amateurs only. Fifty double rises (100 targets), $10.00 entrance—targets included—16 yards rise; high guns, not class shooting, $100 added to the purse. The winners of first, second and third moneys received a trophy, presented by The Interstate Association.

Purse: 84 entries at $8—$672. Added by The Interstate Association, $100. Total purse $772, divided into 18 moneys, viz: 1st, $115.80; 2d, $100.35; 3d, $77.20; 4th, $61:75, 5th, $61.75; 6th, $54.05; 7th, $46.30; 8th, $38.60; 9th, $38.60; 10th, $39.90; 11th, $23.15; 12th, $23.15; 13th, $23.15; 14th, $15.45; 15th, $14.45; 16th, $14.45; 17th, $14.45; 18th, $15.45. Total, 772.00.

Individual distribution—

	Score	Am't		Score	Am't
W. Henderson	90	$115.00	G. L. Lyon	79	17.00
S. A. Huntley†	89	100.35	F. G. Fuller	79	17.00
Wm. Wettleaf	88	77.20	H. Dunnill	79	17.00
C. A. Gunning	81	55.95	L. S. Rambo	79	17.00
J. M. Markham	81	55.95	J. H. Noel	78	1.95
F. S. Wright	81	55 95	J. F. Couts Jr.†	78	1.95
F. Harlow	81	55.95	H. E. Dickerman	78	1.95
T. Prior†	80	39.90	C. A. Galbraith	78	1.95
W. H. Jones	80	29.90	R. D. Morgan	78	1.95
Wm. Ridley	80	30.90	L. Fisher	78	1.95
F. H. Mellus†	80	30.90	W. S. Behm	78	1.95
W. H. Anderson	80	30.90	A. R. Richardson	78	1.95
R. A. King	79	17.00			

Wihlon broke 76, Staunton 74, O'Brien 64. Neither Flickinger nor Owens shot in this event.

Special event instead of "Shoot for Shooters" listed on the regular program and which did not fill. 100 targets, in five 20 bird sections, 16 yards rise.

Purse: 93 entries at $25—$2325. Divided high guns, $1000 on 100 targets—$930. $3.00 on each 20 targets, making $297 in each section—$1,395. Total purse $2,325.

Division on 100 targets: 1, $204.60; 2, $167.40; 3, $130.20; 4, $102.30; 5, $93.00; 6, $74.00; 7, $46 50; 8, $46.50; 9, $37.20; 10, $27.90. Total, $930.

Winners on 100 targets:

	Score	Am't		Score	Am't
J. R. Livingston	99	$167.40	W. Henderson	98	47.55
T. Hale	99	167.40	Geo. Grubb	98	47.55
W. S. Behm	99	167.40	S. C. Vance	98	47.55
S. A. Huntley†	98	47.55	J. Rummel	98	47.55
C. A. Gunning	98	47.55	M. Arie	98	47.55
J. H. Noel	98	47.55	W. S. Hoon	98	37.55
					$930.15

Division on each 20 targets: 31 20's in event 1, each $9.00; 33 20's in event 2, each $8.45; 26 20's in event 3, each $10.75; 17 20's in event 4, each $16.40; 25 20's in event 5, each $11.15.

Sam Huntley was the sole Coast shooter in the 100 target money division—three 99's and nine 98's. Huntley cracked out three 20's ($33.85). Toney Prior three also ($33:85): Couts two ($19.20). O'Brien two ($19.15). Wihlon one ($9.00). Flickinger's score was 19, 18, 17, 19, 19—92. Mellus, Owens and Staunton did not enter. In this event 64 shooters made 90 per cent or better.

National Amateur Championship, 100 singles, 16 yards rise. Open only to winners (or to the runners-up) of The Interstate Association's Amateur State Championship, competed for at State association registered tournaments during 1914. Thirty-six shooters were eligible, 35 entered. Toney Prior (runner-up), California; H. F. Wihlon, Oregon; C. E. Owens (runner-up), Washington, was the Coast representation.

The winner of this event received an Interstate Association trophy—a $125 solid gold watch, suitably engraved. Each shooter entered also received from the Interstate Association a $50 purse.

Purse: An optional sweepstakes of $10 each by 21 entries—$210, three moneys, 50-30-20 per cent. Winners—Woolfolk Henderson (Kentucky), first, broke 99, $105. J. M. Barrett (Georgia), second, broke 97, $52.50. W. S. Behm (Pennsylvania), third, broke 97, $52.50. All but eight shooters scored 90% or better in this event. Prior broke 96, Wihlon 93, Owens 91.

Sanford Trophy, professional race—Won by C. O. Le Compte, 100 straight over a field of 40 shooters. W. R. Crosby and Fred Gilbert tied on 96 each. In a subsequent match at 100 birds they each wound up with 95 breaks.

Second day, Wednesday, September 9.—Preliminary Handicap. Open to amateurs only. 100 single targets shot in 20 target frames, $7 entrance—targets included, handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, $100 added to the purse. The handicaps contestants received for the Grand American Handicap governed in this event. First, second and third highest scores, each received a trophy, presented by The Interstate Association.

Purse: 398 entries (18 for targets only), 380 at $5.00—$1900. Added by The Interstate Association, $100. Total purse $2000. Fifty moneys—$200, $180, $160, $140, $120, $100, $80, $60, six $40's, twenty $20's.

Winners:

		Score	Am't			Score	Am't
1	C. Riffe	96	$200.00	28	C. E. Owens†	92	20.00
2	A. R. Chezik	96	180.00	29	F. A. Richter	92	20.00
3	Wiedebusch	95	130.00	30	H.A.Swearengen	92	20.00
4	C. E. Dimmit	95	130.00	31	H. E. Whitney	92	20.00
5	G. Grubb	95	130.00	32	H. Bonser	92	20.00
6	H. F. Wihlon†	95	130.00	33	Geo. Kisler	92	20.00
7	F. H. Mellus†	94	50.00	34	Ed Eilver	92	20.00
8	H. M. Williams	94	40.00	35	D. F McMahon	92	20.00
9	Joe Gray	94	50.00	36	Sam Leever	92	20.00
10	A. Platt	94	50 00	37	W. S. Behm	92	20.00
11	J. A. Blunt	94	50.00	38	E. J. Skidmore	92	20.00
12	C. B. Homer	94	50.00	39	G. W. Ball	91	16.00
13	C. O. Carothers	93	24.40	40	E. W. Fry	91	16.00
14	W. A. Dalby	93	24.40	41	W. H. Kivitts	91	16.00
15	H. L. Hildinger	93	24.40	42	E. O. Lothamer	91	16.00
16	J. E. Schreck	93	24.40	43	B.D. McCormick	91	16.00
17	M.P.G.Hillman	93	24.40	44	C. E. McKelvey	91	16.00
18	W. Webster	93	24.40	45	C. W. Wheeler	91	16 00
19	J. M. Barrett	93	24.40	46	W. H. Deaver	91	16.00
20	M. Kneussl	93	24.40	47	J. B. Knapp	91	16.00
21	G. C. Maxwell	93	24.40	48	H. N. Knapp	91	16.00
22	J. N. Bates	92	20.00	49	G. T. Hall	91	16.00
23	E. A. Hebard	92	20.00	50	D. A. Herrold	91	16.00
24	R. S. Miller	92	20.00		R. A. King	91	16.00
25	J. C. Delong	92	20.00		J. N. Speary	91	16.00
26	W. E. Spencer	92	20 00		A. N. Wesner	91	16.00
27	T. J. Donald	92	20.00				

Shoot-off on tie of 96, for first trophy—C. Riffe (17 yards) 18 out of 20. A. R. Chezik (19 yards), 17. Shoot-off in tie of 95, for second trophy—W. A. Weidebusch (20 yards), 19 out of 20; C. E. Dimmit (16 yards), 18; Geo. Grub (19 yards), 18; H. F. Wihlon (20 yards), 18.

Sam Huntley (22 yards) broke 90; J. F. Couts Jr. (21 yards) 89; Pete O'Brien (20 yards) 85; Toney Prior (20 yards) 90; W. E. Staunton (19 yards) 81; A. G. Flickinger (16 yards) 88. Mellus stood at the 16 yard peg. Owens, 18 yards.

Professional match, 100 birds in five 20 sections—O. R. Dickey, Ed. Graham and H. Clark, 98 each, were high guns among 43 entries. Guy Hollohan broke 92, P. J. Hollohan 94 and Jack Fanning 92.

Match races between professionals—Tom Marshall vs. R. O. Heikes, tied with 91 each. J. R. Grabam (97) vs. J. S. Day (95). Walter Huff (99) vs. R W. Clancy (98). Guy Holohan (96) vs. W. R. Chamberlain (92).

Third Day, Thursday, September 10.—The Grand American Handicap, open to amateurs only, 100 singles, unknown angles, $10 entrance—targets included—handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting. $500 added to the purse. Winner of first money guaranteed $500 or more and a trophy; second money, guaranteed $400 or more and a trophy; third money, guaranteed $300 or more and a trophy; fourth money, guaranteed $200 or more and a trophy; fifth money, guaranteed $100 or more and a trophy.

Purse—515 entries: 439 regular entries at $8—$3512. 47 penalty entries at $13—$611. 29 forfeits at $5—$145. Added by The Interstate Association, $500. Total purse—$4768.65. Fifty moneys—$476.80, $429.10, $381.45, $383.75, $286.10, $238.40, $190.70, $143.05, six $95.35's, eighteen $47.70's, and eigbteen $40.70's.

Individual distribution of purse—

	Yds.	Score	Amt.		Yds.	Score	Am't
W. Henderson	22	98	$500.00	W. A. Phillips	16	94	47.70
O. P. Goode	16	97	429.10	P. J. Krueger	16	94	47.70
A. C. Blair	16	97	381.45	H. Schnell	16	94	47.70
J. D. Parker	18	96	333.75	A. H. Aber	18	94	47.70
A. Flickinger†	16	96	286.10	D. A. Herrold	19	94	47.70
M. Hillman	18	96	238.40	F. S. Wright	22	94	47.70
Ira Galbraith	19	96	190 70	E. Apperson	16	93	35.75
J. F. Couts†	21	96	143.05	A. D. Davis	16	93	35.75
C. H. Binns	16	95	69.70	G. C. Maxwell	16	93	35.75
F. W. McNeil	16	95	69.70	J. Gray	17	93	35.75
E. B. Barker	17	95	69.70	Fred Plum	17	93	35.75
N. J. Johnson	17	95	69.70	J. S. Speer	18	93	35.75
Chas. Riffe	16	95	69.70	C. H. Wagner	18	93	35.75
N. Northcott	16	95	63.70	Wm. Runner	15	93	35.75
Wm. Dalby	16	95	69.70	J. R. Swick	16	93	35.75
B. F. Failey	16	95	69.70	J. B. Lallance	18	93	35.75
G. E. Hiner	16	95	69.70	L. H. Gambell	19	92	35.75
J. A. Swaby	16	95	69.70	G. T. Hall	19	93	35.75
H. Bonser	19	95	69.70	Ed. Silver	19	93	35.75
Dr. McMahon	20	95	69.70	J. G. Martin	19	93	35.75
S. A. Huntley†	22	95	69.70	F. S. Tomlin	19	93	35.75
G. W. Ball	16	94	47.70	H. E. Shoop	19	93	35.75
B. Cole	16	94	47.70	B. E. Moritz	20	93	35.75
Guy Hooper	16	94	47.70	J. M. Barrett	21	93	35.75
C. H. Dimmit	16	94	47.70	H. F. Wihlon†	20	92	35.75
F. H. Mellus†	16	94	47.70	Mark Arie	22	93	35.75
J. D. Platt	16	94	47.70				
E. M. Fry	16	94	47.70	Total			$4,768.25
E. A. Hebard	16	94	47.70				

Shoot-off of ties on 97 at 20 targets—Blair 17, Goode 17. Blair 20, Goode 20. Goode 19, Blair 18. Shoot-off of ties on 96—Hillman 20, Couts 20, Galbraith 17, Flickinger 16, Parker 15. Second tie shoot—Hillman 20, Couts 15.

C. E. Owens (18 yards) broke 92, Pete O'Brien (20 yards) 89, Toney Prior (20 yards) 84.

The professional match brought out a field of 45 contestants. Fred Bills broke 99 out of 100 for high gun. Pete Holohan was one of five 98's. Jack Fanning broke 93, Guy Holohan 88.

Three professional matches at 100 birds were: Homer Clark (100) vs. Fred Bills (96). L. S. German (98) vs. J. R. Taylor (98). C. A. Young (100) vs. E. S. Graham (98). Mrs. Topperwein 99x100.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 11.—Consolation Handicaps, open to amateurs only, 100 singles, $7 entrance,—targets included—handicaps 16 to 23 yards, high guns—not class shooting, $100 added to the purse. Handicaps contestants received in Grand American Handicap governed in this event. First, second and third high guns received an Interstate Association trophy. Money winners in either Preliminary or Grand American Handicaps barred.

Purse—219 regular entries (17 not eligible and refunded), 200 entries at $5, 2 entries for targets only—$1000. Added by Interstate Association, $100. Total purse..$1100. Forty moneys—$110, $99, $88, $77, $66, $55, $44, $33, sixteen $22's, sixteen $11's.

Individual distribution—

	Yd.	Bk.	Am't		Yd.	Bk.	Am't
Toney Prior†	20	97	$110.00	C. Horix	17	90	15.25
F. J. Colburn	19	95	99.00	G. Reimers	17	90	15.25
A. H. Capinger	16	93	88.00	V. B. Smith	17	90	15.25
A. C. Connor	19	93	77.50	O. Williams	17	90	15.25
W. Wettleaf	20	93	75.50	J. M. Markham	18	90	15.25
G. E. Clark	16	92	35.20	F. E. Pobert	18	90	15.25
C. H. Peck	18	92	35.20	J. M. Shropshire	19	90	15.25
W. Shattuck	19	92	35.20	B. S. Cooper	19	90	15.25
H. W. Heikes	21	92	35.20	H. Hirth	13	90	15.25
W. E. Reilly	18	92	35.20	L. J. Robison	19	90	15.25
C. C. Lane	16	91	22 00	J. R. Jahn	21	90	15.25
C. C. Lane	16	91	22.00	A. G. Brooks	16	89	11.00
H. E. Furnas	17	91	22.00	G. J. Fuller	16	89	11.00
E.M. Humston	17	91	22.00	B. P. Remy	18	89	11.00
J. J. Hamm	17	91	22.00	C. D. Coburn	20	89	11.00
C. M. Beer	18	91	22.00	F. M. Holaday	16	88	7.35
H. Sturt	19	91	22.00	H. D. Smart	16	88	7.35
R. D. Morgan	20	91	22.00	C. E. Zint	16	88	7.35
G. L. Lyon	22	91	22.00	17 C. L. Moeller	17	88	7.35
A. R. Luer	16	90	15.25	18 J. Seaborn	18	88	7.35
J. Richards	16	90	15.25	M. S. Hootman	20	88	7.35

W. E. Staunton (19 yards) broke 79. Pete O'Brien (20 yards) 69.

Henry Sanford Trophy, for professionals; final scores for possession of trophy—

Events—	1	2	3	4	Ttl
Targets—	25	25	25	25	100
C. O. LeCompte	24	25	24	23	96
F. G. Bills	24	25	25	24	98
E. Grabam	25	25	25	25	100
J. R. Taylor	23	25	25	24	97
W. R. Crosby	23	25	25	25	98

Professional matches, at 100 targets—H. W. Cadwallader(92) vs. J. Terry (91). E. G. White (96) vs. W. M. Hammond (93). C. F. Moore (95) vs. E. H. Taylor (91).

* * *

The actual number of targets trapped during the week were: Practice day, amateurs, 32,200; professionals, 3,900. First day, amateurs, 21,180; professionals, 4,400. Second day, amateurs, 38,640; professionals, 5,100. Third day, amateurs, 45,300; professionals, 5,200. Fourth day, amateurs, 17,400; professionals, 1,100. Total, 174,420. Joker trap, four days, 7,500. Grand total, 181,920.

Coast shooters who attended the big tournament at Dayton, Ohio, numbered eight amateurs and two professionals—Pete J. Holohan and Guy Holohan. The amateur Coast trigger pullers gathered in the respectable total of purse and money winnings (aside from optional pools, if any) of $1651.10, divided as follows:

S. A. Huntley of Vancouver, Wash., $494.55; A. G. Flickinger, of Vallejo, $286.10; Toney Prior, of San

Francisco, $239.55; J. F. Couts, Jr., of San Diego, $218.20; H. F. Wihlon, of Gresham, Ore., $174.75; H. F. Mellus, of Los Angeles, $128.60; C. E. Owens, of Wenatchee, Wasb., $36.20.

The fifteenth annual Interstate Association Grand American Handicap, at Dayton, Obio, under the auspices of the N. C. R. Gun Club, goes on record as the biggest trap shooting meet up to date in this country, or anywhere else. A total entry of 515 shooters, of whicb 47 were penalty entries, 23 forfeited, left the top notcb amateur entry of 486 contestants in tbe feature event of the tournament.

This year tbe "pros" were eliminated from the regular amateur events and bad a battle royal between themselves at a special trap allotted for their use. There were 71 "pros" in attendance last year, not over 45 sbooting in this year's tournament.

Elmer E. Shaner again proved his wizard-like executive abilities in running tbe big shoot from start to finisb without a bobble.

Visiting shooters were unanimous in their praise of tbe N. C. R. Guu Club officials and members wbo all worked togetber for tbe comfort and convenience of the attending shooters. Tbe precedent set on tbe lines of bospitality and true sportsmanship may be equalled at future tournaments but will never be exceeded.

AT THE TRAPS.

Live Bird Medal Winners.—Tbe California Wing Shooting Club's seventh and final monthly live bird shoot was held at Sobraute, Sunday, September 27, postponed from September 6.

Tbe medal winners for tbis season are: C. C. Nauman, first; W. W. Terrill, second; Toney Prior and E. L. Schultz, tied for third, Scbultz won the tie sboot.

Nauman shot up a back score and dropped 2 birds, killing straight afterwards in the regular match be wound up with 78 out of 84 birds for tbe season. Terrill grassed every pigeon in shooting up his back score; this let bim in for second medal with 77 out of 84. Scbultz was 6 birds down up to Sunday and lost 2 in the regular shoot, leaving him with 8 down out of 84. Prior was 7 sby up to tbe last shoot, losing 1 left bim eigbt birds lost out of tbe 84. In shooting off the tie, miss and out, Prior slipped his sixth bird, Sbultz killed and won.

Hoag, Terrill and Nauman's straigbt strings divided tbe purse in the forenoon matcb. Captain Du Bray, Hoag, Nauman, Prior and Terrill all sbot clean strings in the afternoon purse match and divided the pot.

Tbe miss-and-out sboot was a lively race between Toney Prior and W. W. Terrill, tbe former running up a string of twenty-six birds. Terrill stopped one bird less, that bird being tbe first one he lost out of sixty-seven. He sbot at fifty-four birds Sunday and used tbe second barrel but ten times. Seven shooters each grassed six birds in the pool sboot and split the money between them. The scores follow:

Medal match, 12 pigeons, $50 added, 2 moneys, distance handicaps, bigh guns to win:

	Yds.			
E. L. Hoag	26—1122	2212	1211	—12
W. W. Terrill	31—2111	1111	1122	—12
C. C. Nauman	32—2121	2121	2212	—12
T. Prior	31—2222	2111	0122	—11
T. D. Riley	29—2212	2212	0122	—11
E. L. Schultz	31—2112	2220	2120	—10
A. J. Webb	28—2220	2221	2120	—10
A. W. Du Bray	26—2221	1020	2021	— 9
N. Northcroft	30—1000	1110	2101	— 5

Purse matcb, 12 pigeons, $50 added, 2 moneys; distance bandicaps, bigb guns to win:

	Yds.			
A. W. Du Bray	28—2121	1111	1212	—12
E. L. Hoag	32—2122	1112	2222	—12
C. C. Nauman	31—2211	1121	1221	—12
T. Prior	31—1121	1111	1122	—12
W. W. Terrill	31—1122	1111	1111	—12
E. L. Schultz	32—1112	1101	2222	—11
A. J. Webb	29—2121	2201	2112	—11
N. Northcroft	30—1211	1201	2211	—11
T. D. Riley	28—2222	2022	2212	—11
Daisy	30—1222	0220	1002	— 8

Monthly miss-and-out cup match — T. Prior (33 yards rise), 26 kills; W. W. Terrill (31 yards), 25; E. L. Hoag (30 yards), 15; Captain Du Bray (29 yards), 3; E. L. Schultz (32 yards), 4; C. C. Nauman (33 yards), 2; A. J. Webb (31 yards), 2; T. D. Riley (28 yards), 0; Daisy (30 yards), 15 out of 18 birds only.

Six-bird pool sboot, 30 yards rise, high guns—Nauman 6, Terrill 6, H. Stelling 6, Riley 5, Prior 6, Schultz 6, Webb 6, W. H. Price 5, Hoag 5, Daisy 4, Northcroft 4, R. H. Bungay 4.

* * *

Clubmen At the Traps—A return blue rock shoot, 50 birds per man, was shot at the Claremont Country Club grounds last Sunday, witb a Family Club team of trigger pullers. The Claremont Club won by a margin of 29 birds—435 out of 500. The scores follow:

Family Club—J. C. Holmes 47, Dr. C. D. McGettigan 46, George Uhl 45, Ellis Parrish 44, W. L. Sanborn 44, Louis Sloss 44, W. E. Laundry 43, E. R. Dimond 42, W. D. Mansfield 41, A. M. Shields 39—Total, 435.

Claremont Club—Harold Havens 45, Wm. De Fremery 45, M. A. Howard 43, M. R. Sberwood 43, Geo. W. McNear 43, E. C. Prather 42, H. H. Smitb 40, Harry Haight 36, C. R. Parker 36, E. R. Folger 33—Total 406.

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San Jose Traps.—Tbe Garden City Gun Club prize winners for the season of 1914 announced at the club's final shoot September 27 were:

Ray Hogg, first prize, Lamolle House cup, 266 out of 300; William McKagney, second prize, Fredericksburg cup, 263 out of 300; George McCubbin, third prize, Garden City Blue Rock Club chair, 258 out of 300; Jesse Bollinger, fourth prize, watch fob, 244 out of 300; James Bryant, fifth prize, Garden City Blue Rock Club's cup, 223 out of 300; August Richter, sixth prize, Hercules fob, 218 out of 300.

A series of ten 20 bird merchandise events were sbot, the winners were: First event, N. H. Cadwallader, 19 out of 20, a cup. Second event, Jesse Bollinger broke 18, a cup. Third event, Wm. McKagney broke 19, a cup. Fourtb event, O. N. Ford broke 19, a cup. Fiftb event, Cbas. Nash, 18, merchandise prize. Sixth event, Geo. McCubbin broke 18, merchandise prize. Seventh event, Ray Hogg broke 18, merchandise prize. Eightb event, A. Soutberland 18, merchandise prize. Nintb event, H. Gordon broke 18, merchandise prize. Tentb event, L. Poulain broke 16, merchandise prize.

Tbe miss-and-out shoot was won by Ray Hogg who ran up a string of 23 breaks. Higb average for the day, O. N. Ford, 180 out of 200.

Tbe club members and visiting sbooters partook of an appetizing barbecue luncbeon at Cedar Brook park.

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Exposition City Gun Club.—The final shoot of the club's 1914 blue rock season took place at tbe Easton trap ground September 27. Weatber conditions were ideal. Tbe attendance was less than usual, tbe Wing Club, Family Club and Tonopah shoots being tbe counter attractions.

Tbe season's winners in tbe club medal race, four classes, were respectively: Emil Hoelle, H. B. Vallejo, C. A. Bridgford and R. E. McGill. The cup trophy winners were: T. Handman, Ed L. Hoag, J. Hervey Jones and C. N. Dray.

J. H. Obermuller won the Du Pont trophy and E. H. Forestier was bigh gun for tbe Hercules tropby. A. S. Wickersham was the winner of tbe rifle tropby, Event 2. Challenge cup winning shooters were: E. Hoelle, Ed. L. Hoag, Colonel J. W. Dorsey and R. E. McGill. The scores last Sunday were:

Events—	1	2	3	4	5
Birds—	20	20	15	20	20
E. Hoelle	15	19	11	16	19
H. B. Vallejo	18	18	14	16	17
C. A. Bridgford	18	12	10	13	15
R. E. McGill	18	14	9	17	14
E. H. Forestier	12	13	6	10	12
T. Handman	16	18	15	16	19
J. H. Jones	16	16	8	17	14
H. Dutton	15	13	11	10	17
P. B. Bekeart	12	12	11	13	9
L. D. Steinfeldt	12	14	7	7	8
C. N. Dray	11	11	8	13	12
E. Straessler	17	..	11	12	11

* * *

"E. C." Cup Match.—Following the Consolation Handicap finisb, Saturday, September 12, at Dayton, Obio, a match between J. S. Day, the bolder of the cup and Homer Clark, of Alton, Ill., was arranged. Tbe race was at 100 singles, 50 targets, expert rules and 25 pairs—200 targets in all. Clark won out by one bird. Tbe scores were:

Homer Clark .....98 x 100, 38 x 50, 46 x 50—182
J. S. Day .....96 x 100, 40 x 50, 45 x 50—181

* * *

Hazard Cup Match.—Rigbt after tbe "E. C" race was decided, Lester German challenged S. A. Huntley, the holder of tbe Hazard Cup. The contest was at 100 pairs and was sbot in ten frames of 10 double rises eacb. Huntley won by 8 birds. The scores were:

S. A. Huntley	19	18	16	19	20	18	19	17	17	18	—181
L. S. German	19	20	17	17	17	19	19	17	15	14	—174

* * *

Pajaro Valley Tournament. — The Hollister Gun Club won first place in a competitive shoot between teams from Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Salinas and Hollister, at Watsonville Sunday, September 27. The five shooters composing the Hollister team broke 264 targets out of a possible 300. Watsonville was next with 249. James Huntsman of Hollister was high gun among 25 competitors, breaking 58 targets out of a possible 60. Carl Schults, also of the Hollister team, was second with 57. The Watsonville Gun Club entertained their visitors royally, treating them to a barbecued dinner with all the trimmings. The clubs represented at this shoot intend to organize a league next spring.

Tbe Hollister Gun Club held the final shoot of a prize tournament that was in progress for several months September 20. Duke Hargous was awarded first prize; Elmer Sberman second; and Carl Schulz won third prize in shooting off a tie. "Duke" made a perfect score in the final shoot, breaking 25 targets straight.

* * *

The Tacoma Gun Club's registered tournament at Tacoma, Wash., scbeduled to be held September 7, has been postponed to a later date.

A NEW LOCATION.

Barney Worthen, well known to the sportsmen of this State, particularly so to the Sacramento valley trigger pullers, will be located in this city for tbe future.

He will be connected with the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company (formerly Golcber Bros.), No 577 Market street, where bis gun repairing plant has been establisbed, and he will continue to look after the needs of sportsmen wbo want their shootin' irons kept in order.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

FISH LINES.

Eel river steelbead angling is reported to bave taken on a decided improvement within the past week. Reports from anglers at various points on tbe river indicate enough sport, witb large and small steelbead trout to tempt a trip to the Humboldt county stream. W. Ingalls, Dave Sachs, A. Frank and L. Greenbaum, all seasoned rodsters, have gone to Greigs. Dr. George W. Lane and Ira Dick are at tbat point. Dick's catcb of twenty-seven balf-pound trout, besides two big steelhead, during two mornings' fly-casting efforts, is a sample of what can be done on tbe river at this time.

Fisbing at Weymouth pool is also good, catches of large steelbeads and balf-pound fish are made daily. Tbe California royal coachman and tbe Parmachene Belle being tbe killing fly patterns.

Edward E. Quayle gives the information tbat fly fishing near Rogers Camp, on tbe Feather river, is improving daily. Some nice baskets of trout bave been picked up in tbe creeks near by.

Trout fisbing bas been in full swing at Webber lake. Several boxes of rainbow trout, sent to friends in tbis city by W. C. Murdoch, contained some five-pound beauties and smaller fisb tbat were in the pink of condition.

Dr. E. C. Westpbal, Major and Mrs. Sidney J. Cloman, Captain Lister, G. Anderson, Henry Vrooman and W. H. Metson were among recent anglers who made fine catches of botb rainbow and Eastern brook trout at Lake Webber. For the present, the Beaverkill fly pattern seems to be the best kinner.

Tbe famous Big Meadows section is now covered by a lake about thirty-two miles in lengtb and seven miles wide. Tbe old road leading into Prattville, a former beadquarters of tbe anglers for many years, is now submerged entirely. Near tbe site of Prattville, on a hill, an old residence and landmark is tbe only house babitable in tbat district and conducted as a resort for anglers by Mr. Spring. Tbe people residing in tbe bouse use a launch to go to and from the big dam. Dr. and Mrs. Rodley of Cbico, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Marsh of Sacramento, Henry Merrill, Theodore Decker and Norton Hulse of tbis city recently enjoyed splendid fisbing in tbe lake. The trout caugbt were all of large size, up to seven and a half pounds.

Anglers wbo bave fished Big Meadows lake lately report that no trout of small size have been seen anywbere in tbe lake. It will be remembered tbat in tbe main river and branches trout ranging from five to twelve inches were plentiful. What bas caused the disappearance of tbe smaller fish is a puzzle to tbe anglers who have noticed the change. It is possible that tbe smaller fish bave gone up into tbe river and different creeks that empty into the lake, or it may be tbat tbe big trout bave cleaned tbe smaller fish out, not at all improbable, for rainbow trout are known cannibals.

A report from Boca last week states tbat tbe Truckee river was muddy and tbat poor fishing, with fly patterns, was expected for some time. Fartber up stream conditions must bave been more inviting, for a number of tbe San Francisco Fly Casting members were at tbe club lodge, near Union Mills.

The club officials had two large fish ponds constructed this year, ponds capable of holding at least 100,000 trout fry. About balf that number of young trout are now in tbe ponds and tbriving well. Tbese fish will be liberated, through connecting troughs, into tbe river this fall. It is the intention of the club to restock the river annually in that manner.

G. Ridley and H. Murpby bave left for a two weeks' outing, via Cisco, at Fallen Leaf lake, Yuba river and tributary creeks of that section. L. Greenbaum, who recently returned from tbat district, recommends tbe rod and reel inducements.

Mud creek, in Marin county, near Camp Pistolesi, was a refractory fishing stream early this season, but few good baskets have been picked up in that favorite creek. Sam Wells, however, a week ago whipped the creek for a couple of hours and landed over a dozen nine-inch trout. A No. 14 coche-y-bondhu fly was the coaxing lure.

Pescadero lagoon bar has been closed for a week or more. A few large steelhead and quite a number of small ones have been seen in the lagoon. W. H. Miller made a fair catch a few days ago, but the fish did not show any keen desire to rise to the fly pattern. W. Archibald and son tried both the Pescadero and San Gregorio lagoons Sunday, witb but indifferent success. Numerous trout were seen, but the fish fought shy of the rodsters. During tbe present week however, fine catches have been made in the latter lagoon.

Deputy Fish and Game Warden Green, accompanied by Deputies Mandeville and Breckenhoff, has recently been working on the creeks running into Lake Tahoe, the spawning grounds of the lake trout, and they have accomplished a great benefit to the future propagation of the fish from that great body of inland water.

Blackwood Creek, a favorite spawning ground, has been cleared of brush and log dams that bave prevented the fish from reaching headwaters. Many of tbese dams, formed of drifted logs, had to be blasted away with dynamite.

In addition to clearing the stream of such obstruction, tbey also picked up and buried all the dead trout that lost tbeir lives in the reproduction of their species. Like the salmon, many trout, exhausted by the drain on their vitality in spawning, give their lives to reproduce their young. This work on the part of the State Game and Fish Commission means a far bigger supply of fish for the lake next year.

Salmon angling has not been overly exciting the past week, but few fish being taken by trolling boats either outside the Heads or in the bay waters. Salmon can only be taken now with hook and line, the daily limit being three fish. The close season for salmon netting ends November 15.

Black bass fishing, under favorable weather conditions, at Middle river station, in San Joaquin county, was excellent a week ago. W. R. Murdoch and Louis Gotthelf of this city made good catches, one of Gotthelf's bass weighing five pounds. This resort is a pleasant place to fish when the wind does not blow and stir up the heavy clouds of dust from the levee banks.

Saltwater fishermen are exceedingly puzzled over the baffling tactics of striped bass. For a long time past, striped bass fishermen have been tantalized by the aggravating habit of the fish in ignoring every bait or lure put out for the fish's attention. And this takes place in creeks and sloughs where the striped fish are plentiful, the evidence of this being plain sight of the fish here and there and also the swirls made by bass when they are "rolling." Sometimes the fish seem to have a voracious appetite for anything and everything the fishermen use. At other times only clam baits, or "bullheads," or live small fry will be accepted. And when one particular bait is a killer, anything else will be useless for the time being.

On a recent Sunday, with a favorable tide and clear water conditions, a big crowd of striped bass chasers were out in boats on San Antone slough. Bass were known to be numerous in the slough, but nevertheless only a few small sized fish were taken with claim baits. Several fishermen trolled mile after mile, but never got a strike. Other rodsters anchored in a selected spot and still fished, but with no better luck.

Schultz slough, on the contrary, produced a fairly decent catch of bass. Six large fish were landed on Saturday night and early Sunday morning by Petaluma fishermen. The chicken metropolis fishermen use live chubs, fish about five inches long and caught in a small creek near Petaluma. The small fry are kept alive in minnow buckets and seem to be most effective in attracting the large bass. Two or three rods are used. The live baited hooks are put overboard, the rods placed securely in rest; a turn of the line around the reel and the fisherman sits back awaiting developments. A smoke or a siesta kills time at night—a book or a paper in the daytime. When the bending of a rod shows that a bass is monkeying about the bait, the waiting fisherman grabs the tackle, unbends the line from the reel, gives the fish a few feet of running, and then makes his "strike," sending the hook home in the fish's jaw. Rather lazy fishing, but then they get good regular results and seemingly by the only effective method, for the present at any rate. A few bass were also taken in Petaluma creek, near the "twin houses," the same day.

Fishing at Benicia, Harold Ladd captured a 14 and an 8-pound bass, while other fishermen near by did not get a nibble. San Pablo has shown a bit of striped bass activity recently in the form of catches of fish scaling from three to six pounds.

Wingo station also was the objective point Saturday and Sunday of a large crowd of striped bass fishermen. A most favorable fishing tide was expected to aid in developing a day's good sport. Hugh Copeland, Harry Palmer, Bill Ealand, Graham Ridley, Al Cooksey, William Matthews and others were on the scene Saturday night. A heavy northwest gale until 10 o'clock p. m. kept everybody indoors and made conditions decidedly uncomfortable for the rodsters who were camped at various spots along the levee. Many rods were put out after the wind died down a bit. A 12-pound bass was caught about 11 o'clock by a member of the Owl Club. This fish was the only decent sized one caught in the Wingo sloughs and creeks that night or the next day. Steamboat slough and other creeks were known to be full of bass. The fish could be heard all night long jumping and splashing. Sunday morning was an ideal forenoon until 11 o'clock, the wind again blew heavily from that hour until 5 o'clock, roiling the creek waters into a pea-soup consistency. All familiar and favorite bass fishing spots drew blanks Sunday, which experience is given as an added illustration of the uncertainties of striped bass fishing in waters where the fish are plentiful.

Notwithstanding numerous disappointments, a number of the seasoned Wingo clam tossers are getting ready for another foray, to take place when the moon is full. Fishes feed during bright moonlight nights, and many fine catches of bass have been made in the Wingo fishing zone when the moon lit up the creeks. Sometimes the levee campers strike a night when a cold tule fog comes down over the marsh, and that means discomfort in a superlative degree.

The closed net season for taking striped bass is now on and will be in force until Novemher 15. Bass can only be taken with hook and line, and the daily limit catch is 10 fish.

FOR THE CAMP COOK.

The Ellery Arms Co., Nos. 583-585 Market street, have issued an appealing booklet to sportsmen who believe that the camp larder, with tasteful and appetizing dishes, should be an integral part of the enjoyment of outdoor recreation. A number of well tried recipes for cooking game and fish, hints to campers and useful tables is a fund of information that no lover of outdoor sports should be without, particularly as the document may he had for the asking.

FLY-CASTING CONTESTS.

The San Francisco Fly Casting Club's eighth gold medal contests were held at Stow lake last Sunday forenoon and Saturday afternoon. Three events embraced casting with bait or black bass tackle, one-quarter-ounce frogs being used. The first was for accuracy percentage. The other two were distance events, in both of which Stanley Forbes made the highest scores. Events 8 and 9 were heavy and light tackle distance fly-casting contests.

The salmon tackle fly-casting, event 10, developed the best long-distance scores on Saturday afternoon, Sam Wells' 115 feet being the longest cast. The scores follow:

Saturday Contest No. 8. Medal series, Stow lake, September 26, 1914. Wind, moderate. Weather, fair. Referee, C. H. Kewell. Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Events—	5	6	7	8	9	10
T. C. Kierulff	.....	.....	...	95	87	102
C. H. Kewell	86.9	82	...	86	82	101
E. A. Rogers	95.7	70	...	88	80	105
J. F. Burgin	.....	.....	...	90	86	108
H. A. Russell	.....	.....	...	...	85	98
S. A. Wells	.....	.....	...	95	92	115
P. W. Shattuck	98.1	113.6	140	90	86	99
C. H. Gardner	97.5	68	...	...	...	...
W. J. Davis	80.6	.....	...	...	...	...
Re-entry score—						
S. Forbes	.....	.....	140	...	...	...

Sunday Contest No. 8. Medal series, Stow lake, September 27, 1914. Wind, moderate. Weather, fair. Referee, C. H. Kewell. Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Events—	5	6	7	8	9	10
P. W. Shattuck	96.5	.....	...	90	...	108
T. C. Kierulff	.....	.....	...	92	88	100
J. F. Burgin	.....	.....	...	81	88	102
A. Sperry	.....	.....	...	...	...	80
C. H. Kewell	92.3	97	...	86	78	...
H. A. Russell	.....	.....	...	...	84	...
S. Forbes	97.8	101.6	135	94	85	...
W. J. Davis	.....	.....	...	...	76	...
E. A. Rogers	95.6	49	...	78	90	...
Dr. W. E. Brooks	.....	.....	...	91	...	...

GOSSIP FOR SPORTSMEN.

With the fall shooting season for wild ducks less than three weeks off, the army of scatter-gunners is looking forward to an opening day campaign that will return many limit bags of broadbills. Reports from all of the bay counties' salt marsh stretches are that wild ducks never were so plentiful in many years past. The immense Big Meadows lake has been pre-empted by thousands upon thousands of mallard, teal and sprig. In Lassen county, Eagle lake and other smaller lakes of that region are also tenanted by myriads of wild ducks and geese. Near Marysville, Gridley and the rice-field districts of the Sacramento valley, the birds are also reported to be most numerous.

The birds, however, will not stay overtime in the Sierra lakes country for winter sets in early. In fact, snow has already fallen in the Big Meadows section.

A band of seven antelopes was recently seen in Grasshopper valley, Lassen county, by a party of local sportsmen who spent three weeks hunting and fishing in that territory. Among the party were: Dr. F. D. Walsh, Burt Hart, Jake Stevens, William Bryant, J. W. Engle, S. W. Brown and Paul Maraux. Several bucks, one a seven pointer; numerous limits of sage-hens, doves and mountain quail made up the hunting diversion of the trip, whilst the Susan river trout were plentiful and well-flavored.

Open season for bucks in districts one and three will not close until November 1. The season in Southern California, which closed September 15—one month's deer hunting—did not pan out as well as usual, this year, in many of the hunting districts.

Various reasons have been advanced for the scarcity of bucks in district six. Some hunters contended that the bucks sought the highest and most inaccessible ranges for safety, there being an ample supply of feed and water this year. Other sportsmen claim that the bucks have been thinned out and that there should be a close season for several years to replenish the supply. A number of prominent hunters of Monrovia and that vicinity are of the belief that mountain lions decreased the venison crop in the hills of that section.

Few deer were found in the hills above Monrovia, Los Angeles county, this season, but lion tracks were noticed plentifully on the ranges where deer were expected to be seen. A round-up hunt for the big cats is under contemplation in consequence. One large mountain lion was killed by a Monrovia deer hunter a fortnight ago.

A statement in the San Bernardino Index gives a more cheerful view of deer hunting conditions:

Partial returns made to the supervisor of the Angeles National Forest Reserve indicate that 183 buck deer were killed in the big woods of the local reserve during the recent season. Some of the large deer-producing sections that have not been heard from are San Dimas, Lytle Creek, Beaumont and Banning, Cajon, Little Bear valley, City Creek and the upper San Gabriel sections of the deer hunting country.

The returns, so far as received, follow: Big Creek and Dalton, 22; Mt. Wilson, 6; Prairie and Fish Forks of the San Gabriel, 12; Camp Baldy, in San Antonio Canyon, 6; upper Santa Ana, 18; upper Rrroyo Seco and its tributaries, 19; Little Mojave River Canyon, 4; Monrovia Canyon, 3; Tehungo country, 20; Camp Ricon, on the San Gabriel, 5; West Fork of the San Gabriel and Devil's Canyon, 21; Big Bear valley and vicinity, 35.

It is believed that the total number killed will be much larger than the last season, although no official figures were collected that year. The most of the deer were killed during the dark of the moon.

IF YOU BUY YOU DESTROY.

There is just one argument advanced by those who favor the sale of game, and that argument is so essentially selfish that it reflects no credit upon its user. We must admit, however, that it has some controversial merit, and a spirit of fairness compels us to concede a measure of justice to its contention.

It is usually launched at a fellow with an I'm-the-boy-to-stick-up-for-my-rights bearing, and when this attitude is displayed we retire from the field with what grace we may, leaving the stick-up-for-his-rights man pawing up the ground and emitting loud indignant snorts. He usually states his position thus: "I don't shoot. I like to eat game, and I've just as much right to buy game when I want it as the other fellow has to shoot game when he wants it."

There is a certain logic in this view and it is only fair that we recognize it. But it is an argument for an individual right solely. This man doesn't care whether his neighbor buys any game or not. He likes to eat game; game is the property of the State; he is one of the State's units and he feels that he should be allowed to pull a wild duck out of his purse whenever he feels like eating one. Conceding it technically just that this man should be permitted to buy ducks when other people are shooting them, is it fair that to accord him this occasional privilege we must turn over a hundred thousand ducks to seven game dealers in San Francisco? Is it fair to the rest of the people that he insist upon this personal privilege to the certain extinction of the supply? Isn't it the manifestation of a peculiarly porcine disposition that a man will insist upon the certain destruction by market hunters of a hundred thousand ducks that he may buy one, or two, or three?

We make no appeal to such as these. We can appeal to Conscience. We can appeal to Sense-of-Right; but we find it quite useless to appeal to Appetite-for-Duck.

Personal gratification or personal profit is the basis for every sale-of-game argument, for we have au uncontroverted world-wide experience to show that the marketing of any form of wild life is certainly and speedily attended hy its destruction; while, properly protected from the game-hog, and absolutely barred to the market, it can be made to indefinitely fulfill its purposes of pleasure and use to countless persous who have the grace to buy its perpetuation at the cost of a very little personal sacrifice.

The situation is simple. We can buy game, sell game, shoot game and eat game for two, or three or four years, and theu cease from troubling ourselves about game,—or we can (under reasonable laws which it is your duty to help us make), shoot game, eat game and have the satisfaction of knowing that no more Class A buildings will be erected in San Francisco from the sale of game (your property and mine, whether we choose to shoot it or not) for as long a time as you care to look ahead.

FOXES ADOPT LITTER OF BLOODHOUNDS.

A strange freak of wild animal life happened recently at the little village of Lagunitas in Marin county. Mr. Romeo Berrittoni owns a large bloodhound which whelped a litter of pups. The pups occupied a cosy spot in the brush back of the Berrittoni home, and about a week ago Romeo was mystified by the disappearance of three of the pups during the night. The dam expressed her feelings by indulging in a continual howl, and Romeo tried to locate the missing members of the family.

Several children hunting ferns in the hills a few days later, reported to Romeo that they heard a noise in the gulch not far from the Berrittoni home, that sounded like puppies crying.

Romeo organized a searching party and they were gone but a short time when they discovered the three missing puppies in a comfortable home in the rocks close to a stream of water. The ground around was littered with the bones of rabbits and quail, showing plainly that Mr. and Mrs. Fox provided bountifully for their adopted family. The searchers hid some distance away to watch for the return of the foxes and in about half an hour they were rewarded for their pains by the return of one of the foxes with a little cottontail rabbit. The other fox returned later with a bird. The food was turned over to the three puppies, who evidently devoured it with relish.

The puppies were taken back to their old home and the foxes left undisturbed. The puppies were none the worse for their experience, having evidently fared well during their stay.

Greenville, Plumas county, has established one of the most unique industries in the State, namely, a skunk ranch, states the Sacramento Uniou. Early in the spring Will Stevens, a butcher formerly of Goldfield, rented the F. W. Peck ranch and entered the business on a small scale. Young skunks were captured and placed in pens. They grow and multiply rapidly.

The business proved so lucrative that larger pens of corrugated iron were made, and the number of skunks increased. The skins sell for from $3 to $6 each. The oil is also valuable, and is sold to druggists. Stevens now has 80 large skunks that will be ready for market in a couple of months.

The skunks will eat all sorts of scraps and waste food, but are especially fond of milk and vegetables. They seem to like human companionship, and when called come to be petted. To see 40 chicken thieves, with their long, white striped bodies and bushy tails, feeding at a trough-like so many pigs, is au interesting sight.

IZAAK WALTON AND "THE COMPLEAT ANGLER."

It is two hundred and thirty years since Izaak Walton was laid to rest in Prior Silkstede's Chapel in the south transept of Winchester Cathedral. He died shortly before Christmas, in the year 1683, during the great frost which then prevailed, and which doubtless proved too much for the failing strength of the aged fisherman, then "full ninety years or past," as we learn from the inscription, believed to have been written by Bishop Ken, on the black marble slab that covers his remains. But the lapse of time has only served to deepen the affection in which the memory of the "prince of fishermen" aud the prince of biographers is justly held. During his lifetime he had a "genius for friendship." He was on terms of intimacy with a large number of distinguished men. Among his associates may be reckoned Archbishops Sheldou and Ussher, Bishops Morley of Winchester, Ward of Salisbury, and Sanderson of Lincoln, whose biography he wrote in his eighty-fifth year. His circle of friends also included the learned Dr. Hammond, the "ever memorable" Hales, Fuller the historian, Sir Henry Wootton, Provost of Eton, Dr. Donne, the famous Dean of St. Paul's, and Michael Drayton, whom he speaks of as "my honest old friend." In these days it may be said that the name of Izaak Walton's friends is legion throughout the English-speaking world.

His abiding memorial is, of course, his own immortal classic, "The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation," first published in the month of May, 1653, and since reprinted in over one hundred editions. But in comparatively recent times other memorials have been raised to his memory. In the year 1878 a marble bust of "Piscator" was placed in St. Mary's Church, Stafford, where he was baptized. In 1888. a beautiful statue of the gentle fisherman was placed on the great altar screen of Winchester Cathedral. A few years later a stained glass window was erected in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, in which he was overseer and sidesman for many years. And now another memorial in Winchester Cathedral has been dedicated to his memory. The window immediately above his grave in Prior Silkstede's Chapel has been filled with stained glass by Messrs. Powell of Whitechapel. The ceremony of unveiling the window was fitly performed by Sir Herbert Maxwell, who represented alike the "honest fishermen" who subscribed to the memorial, and that larger number of cultured individuals who recognize the undying charm of Walton's writings.

In his address to the reader of "The Compleat Angler," Izaak Walton speaks of the whole discourse on this wise: "It is," he says, "or rather was, a picture of my own disposition, especially in such days and times as I have laid aside business, and gone a-fishing with honest Nat, and R. Roe; but they are gone, and with them most of my pleasant times, even as a shadow that passeth away, and returns not." And the picture presented is one of "gladsome piety," of "sweet content," of "inward happiness," of "fresh delight in simple things"—a fine May morning, a sweet honeysuckle hedge, a meadow full of cowslips and lady's-smocks, a good day's fishing, a shower of rain falling gently on the earth. And this sense of serenity and peace becomes the more striking when we call to mind the age in which this hook appeared. To a Churchman and a Royalist of Walton's disposition it was an age of thick clouds and darkness. A king and an archbishop had but lately perished on the scaffold; even the British Parliament had been abolished with the words, "The Lord has done with you." But the good man could turn from the storm without to the sunshine of an approving conscience within. Religious sectaries might rage and the people imagine a vain thing, but, with the coming of the cuckoo, the king-cups would be blooming in the meadows and the nightingales would fill the darkness with music. It was still possible for the "meek" to possess the earth. Both Wordsworth and Keble apply this epithet to Walton. With no exaggeration, Wordsworth speaks of "meek Walton's heavenly memory," and the poet of "The Christian Year" exclaims:—

> O who can tell how calm and sweet,
> Meek Walton! shows thy green retreat,
> When wearied with the tale thy times disclose
> The eye first finds thee out in thy secure repose?

And in more than one passage in "The Compleat Angler" Walton would almost seem to claim the attribute for himself. "The meek only," he says, possess the earth, or rather they enjoy what the others possess and enjoy not, by being humble and cheerful, and content with what the good God has allotted them." And again he says, "God has two dwellings, one in heaven, and the other in a meek and thankful heart, which God Almighty grant to me and my honest scholar."

It is this spirit of sweet contentment, of gladness of heart, of possessing the soul in patience amid the fretful stir and fever of the world, that renders "The Compleat Angler" so dear to discerning minds. The book is more than a treatise on fishing enlivened by folklore and quaint conceits; it is a discourse on the golden virtue of thankfulness and gratitude. "Every misery that I miss," says this honest fisherman to his companion, "is a new mercy, and therefore, let us be thankful." "What would a blind man give to see the pleasant river and meadows, and flowers, that we have met with since we met together? And this, and many other blessings, we enjoy daily."

ADVENT OF THE SMALL BORE GUN.

In view of the many inquiries that are constantly being received by us relative to the merits of double barrelled small bore shot guns—particularly the 20 gauge—we feel that some information on this interesting subject may appeal to sportsmen who would like to heighten the charm of game shooting, and at the same time place no material handicap as to actual results achieved, when using light guns of small calibre.

Experience has demonstrated that featherweight guns of whatever gauge are not, when put to actual test, as serviceable as they appear when being handled indoors without loads in them, for then nothing but the handiness with which they are mounted to the shoulder appears. While such guns can undeniably be swung with great celerity and ease, yet when they are fired, the recoil is very unpleasant if they are loaded to the capacity of their gauge, and nothing will so surely mar the pleasure of shooting, and be at the same time as conducive to missing as to shoot with a kicking gun.

A small bore gun, if of sufficient weight and properly bored to withstand full charges with perfect safety, is a tremendously hard shooter, giving greater velocity to the shot than can be obtained with any featherweight of wider bore, which, owing to its lightness can never he loaded up to the capacity of its gauge. Hence, a 12 gauge weighing 6 pounds is merely a 12 gauge in name but not by any means a representative of the 12 gauge class, whereas a 20 gauge weighing 6 pounds is a very serviceable gun and quite capable of withstanding a moderately heavy charge. A 12 gauge of 6½ pounds weight is still of dwarf type as compared to the full size, but a 20 gauge at that weight is a very powerful shooter and unless needed for exceptionally hard shooting that is the full weight limit for guns of that calibre.

To sum up the entire situation in a few words, it is just as well to admit that the main advantage of using a 20 gauge gun lies in its diminished weight, and also the lightness and reduced bulk of its ammunition, hence, both are more easily carried and the gun itself is more easily handled, especially in all kinds of covert shooting where snap shots are the rule.

To recommend the use of small bores solely on their diminutive features, regardless of what can actually be accomplished with them afield, is too absurd, because if the 20 gauge cannot give a good account of itself when in action, under service conditions, it is folly to use one and naturally no manufacturer would recommend any kind of a gun that has not proved itself to be fully up to standard.

The chronograph, as will he shown, has established the fact that a 20 gauge propels its load of shot with as great, or even greater speed, than does a 12 gauge, when both are loaded with normal game charges, so, in that respect neither has the advantage excepting that a 20 gauge weighing 6½ pounds will shoot a full load of ammunition, whereas it takes quite 7¾ pounds in a 12 gauge to reach the limit for that calibre. Naturally, the larger gun shoots a greater quantity of shot, but after all, why crush a butterfly on a wheel; the smaller load in the 20 gauge is enough, and that should suffice, especially when the pleasure of feeling one has done something skillful is taken into consideration, and that sensation should counter-balance whatever shortcomings may be inherent to the trim little guns.

It is just as well to dispel the erroneous idea that a 20 gauge gun is invariably a very close shooter, and that none but the very best shots need ever expect to do good work with it, as the pattern made by a gun of any gauge depends entirely upon the way it is bored and loaded. So since a 20 gauge can be regulated to throw its charge of No. 8, No. 9 or No. 10 shot to cover a 30 inch circle at 25 yards, so that even so small a bird as a quail has very little chance of escape, that of itself proves it must be a good gun for all kinds of covert shooting where snap shots predominate. On the other hand by properly choking the barrels, they can be made to pattern as high at 65% of the pellets in the same size circle at 40 yards, even when using the full charge of 2½ drams of bulk nitro powder and ⅞ of an ounce of say No. 7 shot. So, purely in the matter of the gun itself nothing further can reasonably be desired,—although of course none but first class guns can be expected to give such results.

It thus can clearly be seen that the gauge of the gun does not operate against the shooter, as it will depend entirely upon him as to whether he bags or misses his quarry.

For all shooting where the gun has to be carried long distances over rough ground and hard going, a 20 gauge with 28 or 30 inch barrels weighing 5¾ to 6⅛ pounds will be found about right, and the charge should be 2¼ dram hulk nitro powder and ¾ of an ounce of small shot. If the weight of the gun is from 6¼ to 6½ pounds, then 2½ drams of powder and ⅞ of an ounce of shot; and it will pay in the end to adopt a gun of this weight as the extra ¼ of a dram of powder in a 20 gauge means a great deal in the way of velocity, i. e., striking force, and that is what is needed, especially when shooting small shot. For all kinds of wild fowl shooting, guns with longer barrels are preferred by many men of experience because here the shooting will be at longer range and the increased length of the barrels unquestionably affords better alignment. So here 32 inch barrels bored full choke are much used, and these should be chambered to use shells from 2¾ to 3 inches in length, allowing full charges of 2½ drams of bulk nitro powder and ⅞ of an ounce of shot with wadding enough to hold hack all the gases. By cushioning the charge of shot, steadier shooting at long range is obtained. For duck shooting over decoys, 20 gauges of this kind will be found perfect, and by having their weight say 6¾ to 7 pounds, thereby minimizing the recoil, the pleasure of shooting is enhanced to such an extent that any slight shortcoming inherent to the gun will be entirely ignored. One seldom hears of a good 20 gauge being shelved to make way for any other gun. Sportsmen who suffer from gun headache will never know the comfort derived from adopting these heavy small bores until they have actually tried them, and as in this class of shooting the gun is never carried much, its increased weight is all in the right direction.

Chronograph tests show that the average 12 gauge game load of 3 drams and 1⅛ ounce No. 7 shot gives velocity of 921 foot seconds, while the 2¾ dram load in the 16 gauge gives 948 foot seconds, and the 20 gauge with its 2½ drams gives 941 foot seconds, both outstripping the 12 gauge game load for speed. Furthermore the 12 gauge with the maximum charge of 3½ drams, reached a velocity of 963 foot seconds as against 974 foot seconds attained with 2¾ drams of powder and ⅞ of an ounce of shot. This latter load is not to be recommended, and is not loaded by loading companies, as none but a very heavy 20 gauge can be successfully used. The full limit of bulk nitro powder should not exceed 2½ drams, which if properly wadded, will be found to answer every purpose, and as that charge can be fired comfortably from a gun weighing 6½ pounds, nothing more need be desired.

The 28 gauge Parker shot gun has many staunch advocates, and while the possibilities with this gun are not generally realized, yet the time will come when many more of them will be shot. The published tables clearly show what may be expected from guns of this calibre when full charges of powder are used, but as the breech pressure is very much greater in these narrow chambers, the only safe plan is to have these guns of full weight and especially to be sure that the breech is extra thick to avoid bulging or bursting under the great strain to which it is subjected. By having guns of this gauge chambered for 2⅞ inch cases a respectacle charge of powder can be used without putting too much pressure on it and still have room for a full complement of wads and ⅝ or ¾ of an ounce of shot. It is just as well to remember that 70% of ⅝ of an ounce of shot and 70% of 1¼ ounces is a vastly different proposition, so when targeting all small bores one should bear this in mind and be guided by what can be accomplished with the little guns afield rather than what is revealed from shooting at a paper target.

It should be apparent to the most casual observer that the smaller the charge of shot, the greater is the skill of the gun borer to so concentrate it that even at long range, and when using full charges of powder killing patterns will be obtained. Therefore it is imperative that the choke should be shaped in such fashion that it will hold the pellets together at extreme ranges even when going at "express" speed, and it is in just such tests that the Parker gun will invariahly show its superiority. The above is borne out by the innumerable victories of our 12 gauge guns, at the trap, whether it be shooting at flying targets or at pigeons, in open competition against all other makes of guns, both in the hands of amateurs and professionals.

As game guns, small bore Parkers have taken the lead in America ever since their introduction and have been regarded as standards of perfection and serviceability, earning for themselves and their makers the thanks and unstinted praise of thousands of sportsmen, whose burden afield has been perceptihly lightened by having adopted these handy little guns.

To attempt chronicling what Parker guns have done in the hands of amateurs and professionals at the trap, during the last half century, would fill a volume and still leave some grand achievements unsaid; so no attempt will be made in that direction. Suffice it to say that the Grand American Handicap, which is the largest tournament in the world, has heen won more times hy contestants shooting Parkers than by others using any three makes of guns combined, and the only perfect score of 100 straight in this classic event stands to the credit of the "Old Reliahle" Parker gun.

Under the auspices of the Interstate Association, the bona fide Championship of America has been won six times out of eight and twice with scores of 198 x 200 targets at 18 yards, which are the highest ever made in this event. In the year 1912, the highest official averages at single and double targets were made with Parker guns, and when the famous American team, composed of the finest trap shots on earth, went abroad to meet all comers, eight of the twelve shot Parker guns, proving conclusively that when left to their own choice, our best men pinned their faith to the "Old Reliable," knowing from past experience that it is the peer of any gun made, a genuine American shot gun, original in its construction, faultless in its balance, unexcelled in shooting qualities, positive in its action, strong and durable in its working parts, artistic in its design, and dollar for dollar, the best gun made.

Rem-UMC Notes.

On Sept. 2, at the traps of the Cushing, Okla., Gun Cluh, E. V. Fisher of Oklahoma City made the highest amateur score, 94 out of 100, shooting a Remington pump gun and Arrow speed shells.

Joseph Bell of Arkansas City was high amateur at the tournament of the Hutchinson, Kansas, Gun Club, September 1, scoring 139 out of 150 with Nitro Club speed shells.

Within five months from the time the seed was placed in the ground the University of California cut three and one-third tons of alfalfa to the acre at the University Farm at Davis. This photograph shows how thick the hay lay on the ground.

THE FARM

PROTECTION OF WOUNDS OF ANIMALS AGAINST FLIES.

When an animal is wounded, it is important to treat the wound in such a way as not to prevent its healing, and yet to prevent screw worms and house flies from attacking the open surfaces, laying eggs, or carrying infection to the animal.

The screw worm, particularly, deposits eggs in wounds, and there are other flies that may deposit their eggs in this way. The larvae or maggots hatching from these eggs infest the wound and burrow more or less extensively in the surrounding tissues, so that serious damage may result.

The housefly alights on wounds to suck up the exudate, and is a cause of considerable annoyance to animals. It prevents wounds from healing and may introduce agents of infection which adhere to its body.

The Department of Agriculture, in a bulletin on repellents for protecting animals from the attacks of flies, quotes the following formulas for application to wounds:

Jensen gives three formulas of repellents for application to wounds:

Formula No. 1:
Oil of tar..... 8 ounces.
Cottonseed oil to make 32 ounces.

Formula No. 2:
Powdered naphthalin ..2 ounces.
Hydrous fool fat.....14 ounces.
Mix into an ointment.

Formula No. 3:
Coal tar ... . 12 ounces.
Carbon disulphide ..... 4 ounces.
Mix; keep in a well-stoppered bottle and apply with a brush.

Mixtures Nos. 2 and 3 are said to adhere to moist surfaces, and No. 3 is said, in addition, to form a coating over raw surfaces and protect from the screw-worm fly.

The editor at the close of the article in which the above formulas are given adds the following formula:
Oil of turpentine.....1 dram.
Phenol .....1 dram.
Cottonseed oil to make 4 ounces.
Mix and apply freely to wounds.

It is stated that this remedy is highly effective and is used widely in the South. It is said to induce healthy granulation of wounds.

To rid a house of black ants, poisoned fly-paper is used very successfully, putting it on plates with a little sweetened water or syrup, and placing them where the ants are most troublesome. After a few ants are poisoned the others will leave in disgust.

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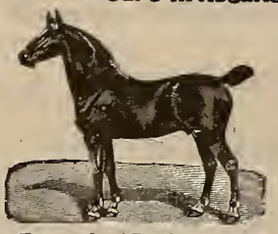

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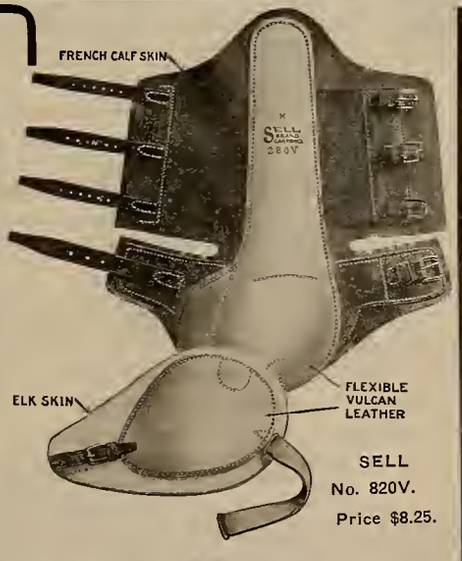

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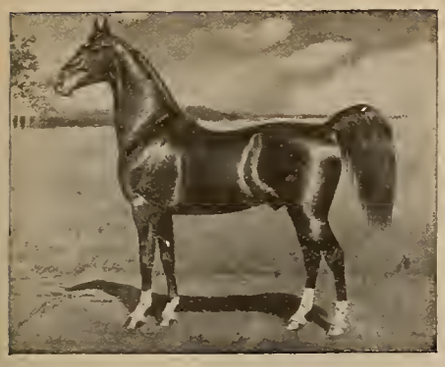

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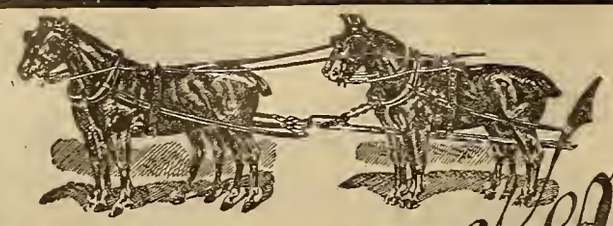

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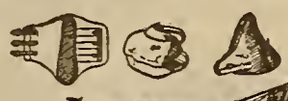

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The only Manufacturer of Horse Boots on the Pacific Coast.

The Grand Canadian Handicap
WON WITH
WINCHESTER
"Leader" Loaded Shells

Winchester loaded shells and shotguns were conspicuous winners at the big shoot of the Dominion of Canada Trap shooting Association, held recently. Some of the important events in which Winchester shooting superiority was shown, were:

Grand Canadian Handicap: Won by S. G. Vance, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 91x100 and 24 and 23 on shootoff.

Brewers' and Malsters' Cup: Won by W. Barnes, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 25x25, and 25 straight on shootoff.

High Professional Average: J. R. Taylor, with a Winchester repeating shotguns and Winchester loaded shells. Score, 289x300.

Eight-Man Team Championship of Canada: Won by Stanley Gun Club Team. Score, 186x200. Six of the eight members of the team shot Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

Five-Man Team Championship of Toronto: Won by the Stanley Gun Club No. 1 Team of Toronto. Score, 233x250. Four of the five members of the team shot Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

The Earl Grey Cup: Won by Walter T. Ely, with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells. Score, 290x300.

Long-Run Trophy: Won by W. Barnes of Hamilton, 76 straight made with Winchester "Leader" loaded shells.

High Amateur Average: W. T. Ely, first; score, 290x300. A. E. Millington, second; score, 287x300. M. Fletcher, third; score, 286x300. All using Winchester loaded shells.

It's Time to Mobilize Your Winchester Gun and Shells for the Fall Shooting

Remington UMC

Shooters Win 24 Out of 38 State Championships

VIRGINIA THE LATEST CLEAN-UP
With 100 x 100 Strong.

Dr. L. G. Richards' State Championship Score, Shooting Nitro Club Steel Lined Speed Shells.

Other Virginia Winnings:

High Amateur Average, 387 x 400, won by Dr. Richards, with Nitro Clubs — the five highest amateurs shot same ammunition. Five of seven State Medals won by amateurs shooting Remington-UMC shells. Three men on winning Five-Man Team shot Remington-UMC Shells.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.
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SELBY SMELTING & LEAD CO.
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EFFICIENT SHOTGUN LOADS
are those which shoot up to standard

To produce efficient loads, each charge of powder and shot must be uniformly accurate. The wads must be selected because of their fitness for the particular load and all assembled in the shell under proper pressure. Shells loaded in this manner will be practically perfect and while fresh will hold up to Factory Standard.

This is why Selby Loads are efficient. They are loaded right and reach the shooter while Fresh.

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AGR. LIBRARY

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

VOLUME LXV. No. 15. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Part of the Court of Palms, and the Dome of the Horticultural Building, Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The Greatest Achievement in Trapshooting

1914 GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP - - - - - - - - - 98 ex 100 from 22 yards
AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP of the United States, single targets - - 99 ex 100 from 16 yards
AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP of the United States, double targets - - 90 ex 100 from 16 yards

at e Grand American Handicap Tournament, Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8-12, 1914.

were won with **PETERS SHELLS** the famed Ⓟ brand

Mr. Woolfolk Henederson, of Lexington, Ky., was the victor in each of these great races, and in all of them he used PETERS Ideal Shells, made with "steel where steel belongs." His performance stands without a parallel; no individual shooter and no make of ammunition has ever before won all of the world's trap-shooting honors, a fact which in itself is a marvelous tribute to Mr. Henderson's marksmanship, and to the QUALITY of his ammunition. But in addition to this, he established a new WORLD'S AMATEUR RECORD, 98 out of 100 at 22 yards, the full significance of which will at once be apparent to every trap or field shooter.

HIGH AVERAGE FOR ALL TARGETS
Was won by Mr. S. A. Huntley, using PETERS SHELLS

J. H. PATTERSON, introductory - - - - -	**193 ex 200, from 18 yards**
DOUBLE TARGET CHAMPIOMSHIP - - - -	**89 ex 100, from 16 yards**
SPECIAL EVENT - - - - - - - - - - -	**98 ex 100, from 16 yards**
PRELIMINARY HANDICAP - - - - - -	**90 ex 100, from 22 yards**
GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP - - - - -	**95 ex 100, from 22 yards**
TOTAL	**565 ex 600**

2nd Average was won by Mr. Henderson, 562 ex 600.

No such record as this has ever before been made or approached by any make of ammunition. It can lead to but one conclusion — PETERS Shells have all the desirable and essential qualities of dependable ammunition and afford the Shooter greater satisfaction and results than any other.

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE CO., Pacific Coast Branch: 583-85 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

$5,150 GUARANTEED **ONLY $2 TO NOMINATE MARE** **GUARANTEED $5,150**

Pacific Breeders Futurity Stakes No. 15

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association

For foals of mares Covered in 1914 to Trot and Pace at Two and Three Years Old.

Entries Close Tuesday, Dec. 1, '14

$2800 for Trotting Foals. $1800 for Pacing Foals.

$300 to Nominators of Dams of winners. $250 to owners of Stallions.

$2100 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
800 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Trot.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when Mare was bred.

$1200 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.
500 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when Mare was bred.

SPECIAL CASH PRIZES FOR STALLION OWNERS.

Given to Owners of Stallions standing highest in number of Mares nominated in this Stake that were bred to their respective horses, divided as follows:
FIRST PRIZE, $100; SECOND PRIZE, $50.

The Above Prizes Will be Paid on December 22, 1914

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1914; when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 March 1, 1915; $5 November 1, 1915; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1916; $10 on Two-Year-Olds February 1, 1917; $10 on Three-Year-Olds February 1, 1918.

STARTING PAYMENTS.—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot; $50 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse is entered as a Trotter or Pacer.

Colts that start at Two Years Old are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old Divisions.

CONDITIONS.

The races for Two-Year-Olds will be mile heats, 2 in 3, not to exceed three heats, and if not decided in two heats, will be finished at the end of the third heat and money divided according to rank in the summary; and for Three-Year-Olds — one-third of the money will be allotted for the division for each heat; Distance for Two-Year-Olds, 150 yards; for Three-Year-Olds, 100 Yards.

If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins; or if the mare dies before May 1, 1916, her nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Nominators liable only for amounts paid in. Failure to make any payment forfeits all previous payments. This Association is liable for $5,150, the amount of the guarantee, only.

Hopples will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Right reserved to declare off or reopen these Stakes in case the number of entries received is not satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

Money divided in each division of the Stake 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. There will be no more moneys in each division or heat than there are starters.

Entries open to the world. Membership not required to enter; but no horses, wherever owned, will be allowed to start until the owner has become a member.

Write for Entry Blanks to

E. P. HEALD,
President.

F. W. KELLEY, Secretary,
P. O. Drawer 447. 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Turf and Sporting Authority on the Pacific Coast.

(Established 1882.)
Published every Saturday.
F. W. KELLEY, Proprietor.

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Money should be sent by Postal Order, draft or registered letter addressed to F. W. Kelley, P. O. Drawer 447, San Francisco, California.
Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith.

DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Hanford—October 5th to 10th.
Riverside—October 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, published weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for October 1st, 1914.

Name of Post-Office Address.

Editor, F. W. Kelley, 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Managing Editor, F. W. Kelley, 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Business Manager, F. W. Kelley, 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Publisher, F. W. Kelley, 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Owners: (If a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders bolding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation, give names and addresses of individual owners.)
F. W. Kelley.....366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.) .....None

(Signed) F. W. KELLEY,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of September, 1914. (Signed) J. H. KELLEY,
[SEAL] Notary Public in and for Marin County, State of California. (My commission expires February 7, 1918.)

WHENEVER a man buys a standard and registered trotter or pacer he should insist upon having the seller sign a certificate of transfer so that proper credit can be given the new owner in the American Trotting Register. Much useless confusion and correspondence will be avoided if this is done. The rules of registration demand that certificates of breeders and successive owners are absolutely necessary. Very often when a horse or mare gets a record the owner would like to have the animal registered and, in trying to get the papers necessary, he finds that some of the owners of the sires and dams of that particular animal are deceased and no one is left to sign the documents or have any definite knowledge of the breeding, and he is unable to do so, although the current belief is that the breeding of the animal was never in doubt. Hence, without the properly certified certificate of the owner of the sire or dam, it is useless to try to get the trotter or pacer registered.

If as much attention had been given this subject by trotting horse men years ago as by breeders of thoroughbreds and the compiler of the English and American Stud Books demanded, the work of registering standard and non-standard horses would be comparatively easy in all cases, and credit would be given where it is due. Therefore we wish to impress upon purchasers of trotting stock the necessity of receiving with bills of sale, certificates of transfer, if the horses are registered; if not, certificates giving the names of all previous owners and the breeders. It is a little thing, but in after years it becomes one of the most valuable and important, especially if the horse turns out to be fast. The American Trotting Register Association will furnish free to all applicants breeders' certificates and applications for transfer of ownership.

———o———

ATTORNEY GENERAL WEBB, having given an opinion to Governor Johnson that the proposed Universal Eight-Hour Bill would be unconstitutional if adopted, the Farmers' Protective League of California announces that its vigorous campaign to defeat the measure at the polls will be continued.

Attorney General Webb declares that the proposed bill contravenes the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"The Attorney General's opinion confirms the belief often expressed by the officers of the League," said Arthur Dunn, Secretary and Manager of the League, "but it must be remembered that it would be necessary to have adjudicated the legality of the measure, if it were adopted, and we are not so certain that the court would accept the logic of the Attorney General's opinion, especially if a majority of the voters had expressed themselves as favoring the law. We cannot permit this cheering decision to lull to sleep the opposition to the proposed measure. Unless the fight is continued until the last vote shall have been polled there is very grave danger that the bill will be enacted, and a very harmful impression would go forth that California was committed to a severe restriction of individual effort.

"Farmers and all citizens having at heart the welfare of California must be up and doiug from now until election day to defeat the proposed Universal Eight-Hour Bill. The League is informed reliably that the propent of the measure, the Socialist party, will redouble its efforts to have the bill adopted as a protest against the Attorney General's opinion, and, if successful, will insist on carrying the proposition through all State Courts and to the United States Supreme Court. California cannot afford to create a chaotic condition even temporarily. The Universal Eight-Hour Bill must be decisively defeated in November."

———o———

THERE is grave danger that the Universal Eight-Hour bill—Amendment No. 3 on the ballot—may be adopted because of the failure of opponents of the measure to vote on it in the belief that the opinion rendered by Attorney-General U. S. Webb that the proposed law would be unconstitutional, if adopted, settles the question for all time.

"The Attorney-General's opinion," said Arthur Dunn, Secretary and Manager of the Farmer's Protective League of California, "expresses merely his view of the proposed Universal Eight-Hour Bill. The measure appears upon the ballot as Amendment No. 3, and if a majority of the votes cast at the November election are in favor of the measure it certainly will be the law in California, at least until it shall have been declared unconstitutional by the courts.

"The people have no guarantee that the Attorney-General's opinion would be upheld by the court, especially if the vote shall appear that it is the will of a majority of persons voting on the proposition.

"An organized minority, by diligent effort, may succeed in casting more votes for this measure than will be cast against it. Opponents of the Universal Eight-Hour Bill believe that such a law would be impossible of operation, they consider it to be absurd and, having been informed that it is invalid, many are likely to refrain from voting against it. The proponents of the bill will vote "Yes" regardless of legal opinions which cannot be made effective until a court has adjudicated the question.

"It is vitally necessary that every man aud woman opposend to Amendment No. 3, vote "No" on Amendment No. 3, November 3d. Otherwise that measure will be saddled upon California and the whole people suffer until the highest court in the land shall have passed upon the constitutionality of the law."

The Musicians Union of Sacramento is another trades union actively opposing the bill. It has appealed to the entire membership of the A. F. M. in California to vote against Amendment No. 3.

———o———

SAN FRANCISCO DRIVING CLUB.

There will be seven trotting and pacing races at the matinee of the San Francisco Driving Club on Sunday (tomorrow) afternoon at the Stadium, Golden Gate Park. The racing will begin at 12 o'clock noon.

First Race—2:18 Pace.

Johnnie K., J. Kramer; Emma M., W. Malough; G. J. P., R. Consani; Isbmael, F. P. Lauterwasser; Wm. Tell, McKinney Stable.

Second Race—2:15 Pace.

Hamburg Belle, J. Ginocchio; Delilah, J. C. Welsh; Bradmont, G. J. Giannini; W. J. K., W. J. Kenney.

Third Race—Free-For-All Pace.

Dicto, Geo. Lowry; Dick W., A. Ottinger; Happy Dentist, J. J. Ryan.

Fourth Race—Free-For-All Trot.

Ida M., H. Boyle; Birdeye, W. J. Donnall; Silver Hunter, McKinney Stable; Bodecker, S. Christenson; Soreta, McKinney Stable; Muggins, H. Coben.

Fifth Race—Special Trot.

Copper tbe Ore, A. Ottinger; Matawan, H. C. Ahlers.

Sixth Race—2:20 Mixed.

Ateka, B. Cohen; King Pointer, H. Campodonico; Pride of Elmhurst, J. D. Johnstone; Laddie G., J. Holland; Jack, W. J. McDonnell; Sydney B., H. Coben.

Seventh Race—2:25 Mixed.

Dalta A., E. T. Ayres; Vastida, J. Paras; Greatness, E. Circeit; Steve D., J. Tassi; Ella Wilkes, E. Borromeo; Springtime, F. and G. Clotere.

Officers of the Day.

Judges: J. C. Welsh, Geo. J. Giannini, A. Ottinger. Honorary Judge, Geo. Lowry. Timers: J. A. Wilkens, J. Holland, F. Clotere. Starter, W. J. Kenney. Marshal, J. Lombard. Secretary, Jas. McGrath.

WHY THE MATRON STAKE CONFLICTED WITH THE WESTERN HORSEMAN.

An explauation is due to our members as to why our Matron Stake this year should have been in conflict with that of the Western Horseman—a most unfortunate happening and one that we regret exceedingly. To begin with, it can be called a stupid blunder on the part of your secretary and in assumiug the blame for it, I wish to offer an apology to the Western Horseman. The conditions of the Matron Stake fixed as they are, demanded that this stake be raced for, after August first and that the time and place be announced not later than July first. It seemed to us imperative that the Stake should be trotted at some one of the Grand Circuit meetings, as a very large number of the eligible starters were members of the Grand Circuit stables. There were only two Grand Circuit meetings after August first that were available, these being Syracuse and Hartford. Some time prior to July first we wrote these Associations and the Michigan State Fair, asking for bids on the Matron Stake, and no answer was received from any except Hartford, while a number of our members wrote advising giving the stake to Hartford in order to help retain the interest in our Eastern breeders. We made a second solicitation with no better result and after waiting until after July first, the stake was given to Hartford, or, the Connecticut State Fair. After this was done and after the Hartford management had accepted and advertised their acceptance, we discovered we were in competition with the Western Horseman Futurity to be trotted at the Indiana State Fair, Indiaapolis. It was then too late for this Association to act and to make matters worse, the Michigan State Fair put in a bid for the stake but not, however, until the fact had been advertised that it had been given to Hartford, a competitive meeting.

This is a plain and truthful statement of facts and personally it hurts, as it does a few of our members, for I am interested in a colt paid up in both these stakes and one that looks as if he could have been in the money in bothif given the opportunity.—H. K. Devereaux in Breeders' Journal.

———o———

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FAIR.

A feature of the second annual Riverside County Fair, October 13-17, will be the exhibits of livestock. Particular attention has been given toward providing convenient quarters for these.

At the forty-two acre fair grounds 65 stalls have been erected for racing horses and 50 stalls for show stock. These are adjoining the fast half-mile track. A new grandstand with seating accommodations for 2,000 people has been erected near the track.

This half-mile course, that has been examined by leading horsemen of Southern California, is considered one of the best in the State. The course is fast and uew records will probably be set at the coming fair.

———o———

RIVERSIDE ENTRIES.

1.—2:30 TROT.

H. E. Webster, Dark Streak, b. h. by Raymond; O. E. Folk, Ilo Tolus, b. m. by Pactolus; Valencia Stock Farm, Copper King, b. g. by Direct Heir; W. F. Mespelt, Majella, b. m. by Zolock; Hemet Stock Farm, Tena G., ch. m. by Geo. W. McKinney; W. R. Murphy, Ada Tolus, b. m. by Pactolus.

2—2:23 PACE.

Lincoln McCullock, Petty McKinney, b. m. by Petigru; Abe Johnson, Zella D., bl. m. by Zolock; Dr. T. W. Orme, Dee Sherrill, b. m. by On Stanley; Dr. H. J. Stevens, Anna Stevens, b. m. by Unknown; Thos. Silverthorn, Lady Silvertborn, b. m. by Del Coronado; W. R. Murphy, Tim Wbiffler, b. g. by Zombro; H. G. Smith, Star Tilden, br. s. by Star Pointer; F. Buzzini, Hal Wood, by Unknown.

3—2:14 PACE.

Cbas. June, San Jacinto Girl, br. m. by Geo. W. McKinney; R. L. Friend, Soumise, b. m. by Unknown; H. G. Smitb, Della H., br. m. by Hal B.; F. Zuzzini, Wayward Jr., by Unknown.

4—2:10 TROT.

Mrs. F. E. Van Tress, Mable Van, b. m. by On Stanley; Abe W. Johnson, Directum Penn, br. s. by Directum; Alex M. Wilson, Larry K., b. g. by Larry Kinney; Hemet Stock Farm, Miss Gaily, ch. m. by Geo. W. McKinney; Fred E. Ward, Dr. Wayo, b. s. by Wayland W.

5—2:20 TROT.

S. L. Gowell, Bolock, ch. h. by Zolock; O. E. Folk, Ilo Tolus, b. m. Pactolus; Velencia Stock Farm, Copper King, b. g. by Direct Heir; Wm. Rourke, Larry Kinney, b. s. by McKinney; Hemet Stock Farm, Tena G., ch. m. by Geo. W. McKinney; Fred E. Ward, Great Nortbern, b. g. by Wayland W.; G. W. Bonnell, Nutwood Lou, b. m. by Nutwood Wilkes.

6—2:18 PACE.

Chas. June, San Jacinto Girl, br. m. by Geo. W. McKinney; T. W. Orme, Dee Sherrill, b. m. by On Stanley; Dr. H. J. Stevens, Anna Stevens, b. m. by Unknown; Thos. Silverthorn, Lady Silverthorn, b. m. by Del Coronado; W. R. Murpby, Tim Whiffler, b. g. by Zombro; H. G. Smith, Alton S., s. g. by Alton; T. Buzzini, Wayward Jr., by Unknown.

7—2:10 PACE.

C. A. Durfee, Zulu Zelle, blk. m. by Petigru; Hemet Stock Farm, Hemet, br. g. by Geo. W. McKinney; Fred L. Cole, Atlantic Fleet, s. g. by Murry M.; H. G. Smitb, Della H., br. m. by Hal B.; Hamilton Bros., Onedo, b. m. by Bob Fitzsimmons.

8—2:15 TROT.

Mrs. F. E. Van Tress, Mable Van, b. m. by On Stanley; S. L. Gowell, Bolock, ch. h. by Zolock; Abe W. Johnson, Directum Penn, br. s. by Directum; Hemet Stock Farm, Miss Gaily, ch. m. by Geo. W. McKinney; Fred E. Ward, Dr. Wayo, b. s. by Wayland W.

9—2:17 PACE.

C. F. Silva, Oro Mo, ch. g. by Demonio—Ora Wilkes; S. H. Wright, Captain Todd, by Baronteer Todd—Manda; Thos. Silverthorn, Lady Silvertborn, b. m. by Del Coronado—Happy Medium; D. D. Ellsworth, San Jacinto Girl, br. m. by Geo. W. McKinney—Fly; Charles June, The Pig, b. m. by Morris A.—Unknown; Fred L. Cole, Atlantic Fleet, s. g. by Murray M.—Beneta; Abe W. Johnson, Zella D., b. m. by Zolock—Florence McKinncy; Lincoln McCulloch, Petty McKenney, b. m. by Petigru—Lilly Mc.; M. I. Wheeler, Maude Wilkes, by Stanton Wilkes—Lady Nutford; T. N. Goldsmith, J. A. C., by Diracho.

OREGON STATE FAIR.

Sept. 30, 1914.

This is Salem Day at the Oregon State Fair. Every line of husiness is abandoned in order that the day may have a worthy representation. More than 30,000 people passed through the turnstiles and every one seemed to he pleased with what they saw. It was a beautiful day and the racing card a good one. In addition to the regular program the management added a special for 2:15 trotters and 2:20 pacers for $700. As a rule these made-up races are not a success hut the race today was different in that each heat was a hot contest and the summary was won hy a trotter. The first race called was the three-year-old Futurity pace, valued at $1500. Four colts presented themselves but the Durfee entry Chango was the class and won easily. The 2:30 trot hrought out three and the major part of this purse was won by the Iran Alto mare, Virginia Lee. This mare tired very perceptibly the third heat. Nutway made a stand-still hreak on the hack stretch, came on and heat the mare hy two lengths in 2:18¼. The 2:08 pace hrought together eight very evenly matched pacers. College Gent was looked upon as the class in this race, hut the Boh Fitzsimmons mare Ovida was never in trouhle and took the three heats, the halance of the field fighting for what was left.

The racing here has heen of the highest class and of a character to cause the occupants of the grandstand to rise to their feet. There have heen several instances of horsemen heing dissatisfied with positions assigned at the close of heats, and as the changes have heen made in every instance it would indicate that the stand was wrong in the original placing. It is another illustration of the great need of having experienced men in the stand. These men are undouhtedly honest, hut, having occasion to go into a judge's stand hut once in a year their eyes are not trained to catch a field of horses making such finishes as have heen here all the week. It is as essential to have an experienced judge as it is to have an experienced starter, and until some action is taken looking to a more intelligent stand such troubles must he expected.

Oregon Futurity, 3-year-old pace, $1500:

Chango, h. c. hy Copa de Oro—Lady N (Durfee)	1	1
Toroso, h. c. (Stetson)	3	2
Ruth, b. f. (Woodcock)	2	3

Time—2:24½, 2:18.

2:30 trot, purse $500:

Virginia Lee, h. m. hy Iran-Alto—Soudan (Hogohoom)	1	1	2
Nutway, h. g. (Carpenter)	2	2	1
Bahe Verne, hr. g. (Daniels)	dis		

Time—2:15¼, 2:20¾, 2:18¼.

2:08 pace, purse $2000:

Ovida, h. m. hy Boh Fitzsimmons—Miss Otta (Dennis)	1	1	1
Imbro, br. s. (Childs)	3	2	3
College Gent, bl. s. (Barnes)	4	3	2
Francis J., h. h. (Sanford)	6	4	4
Dan Logan, b. s. (Daniels)	7	5	5
Hal Norte, hl. s. (Woodcock)	8	7	6
Bonnie Antrim, hl. g. (Todd)	2	6	dis
King Seal, hl. s. (Taylor)	8	8	dis

Time—2:07¼, 2:09¼, 2:10¼.

Salem (Or.), Octoher 1.—The fourth day of the Oregon State Fair opened with regular Oregon Fair weather. Clouds were to be seen in every direction and while there was an optimistic feeling, due to the hope engendered in every hreast, hy the time the races were called a strong drizzling rain had set in which made the track a regular loh-lolly of mud. More than 30,000 people passed through the turnstiles and as they seemed to he used to thise kind of weather there was an evidence of good feeling and each event was cheered as lustily as it would have been had the track heen dry. Three good colts responded to the call for the Oregon Futurity for two-year-old pacers, valued at $600, but owing to the condition of the track the time was very slow. Seven came for the word in the Lewis & Clarke purse for $2,000 for 2:12 trotters. Dean Swift again carried the hacon to the Daniels family with Rags of the Durfee stahle a contender. Five good pacers came out for the 2:15 pace.. White Sox of the Durfee stable took the first heat in 2:12½ hut tired in the very heavy going and was drawn after the second heat hecause Durfee did not wish to take chances of crippling her in the muddy going. This left the race to Warren Dennis' mare Ovida without challenge.

At this time it looks like an all-night rain which will make the track a sea of mud, hut the racing will come off just the same.

Oregon Futurity, two-year-old pace, $600:

May Day Hal, h. f. hy Hal B—Altalene (Woodcock)	1	1
Janice L. P., h. f. (Parker)	2	2
Hal Lovelace, h.c. by Hal B.—Lone Me (Lang)	3	3

Time—2:47½, 2:46½.

2:12 trot, purse $2000:

Dean Swift, hr. g. hy Almaden D. (Daniels)	1	1	2	1
Rags, h. g. (Durfee)	3	2	1	2
Seneca Boy, h. g. (Barnes)	2	3	dis	
Wild Girl, br. m. (Dennis)	4	4	dis	
Mack Fitzsimmons (Erwin)	dis			
Dr. Wayo, b. h. (Ward)	dis			
Jerry Zombro, b. g. (Helman)	dis			

Time—2:13¾, 2:18¼, 2:22¼, 2:22¾.

2:15 pace, $700:

Ovida, b. m. hy Boh Fitzsimmons—Miss Otta (Dennis)	2	1	1
Strathell, h. m. (Barnes)	3	2	3
Prince Zolock, br. g. (Helman)	5	2	3
White Sox, b. m. (Durfee)	1	4	dr
Major Hardy, h. s. (Erwin)	4	5	dis

Time—2:12¼, 2:17, 2:22.

Salem (Or.), Oct. 2.—The weather man certainly dealt the Oregon State Fair a mighty mean hand today. It rained as it only rains in Oregon yet the Fair management said, "Boys, there is the money, if you want any of it race for it." Every driver was rigged for the weather and McNair had his slicker and gum hoots on, too. It seemed almost too had to race over such a track, yet 5,000 people paid to see the fair and its races and were not disappointed. As the time made indicates, it was hard going and every driver wore a full heard—of mud—after each heat.

A heautiful rainbow is in the northern sky and the weather prophets promise good weather for tomorrow.

Free-for-all pace:

Don Pronto, bl. s. by Director General—Silurian (Atkinson)	1	1	1
Haltamont, h. s. (Childs)	2	2	2
Ella Penrose, b. m. (Barnes)	3	3	3

Time—2:24½, 2:26¾, 2:26.

2:20 trot, $700:

F. S. Whitney, h. s. (F. S. Turner—by Sky Pointer) (Atkinson)	1	1	1
Hallie B., h. m. (Swischer)	3	2	4
McAlzo, h. s. (Kirkland)	5	3	2
Seneca Boy, b. g. (Barnes)	4	4	3
Wild Girl, h. m. (Keyt)	2	5	dr
La Corona, h. m. (Wallace)	7	6	dis
Zomdell, h. g. (Tilden)	6	8	dis
Blanche Fitzsimmons, ch. m. (Erwin)	8	7	dis
Sunset Belle, hr. m. (Hewitt)	dis		

Time—2:28¼, 2:32, 2:27½.

2:20 pace, $700:

Hal B., h. g. hy Hal B.—Altalena (Childs)	1	1	1
May Davis, ch. m. (Erwin)	2	2	3
Majesta, h. m. (Barnes)	3	4	4

Time—2:21¼, 2:24½, 2:27¼.

Salem (Or.), Octoher 3.—The last day of the Oregon State Fair opened with sunshine, hut clouds threatened to mar everything. However, this heing Shriners' Day, a good crowd was in attendance. The track was still had and got no hetter fast. As a result, the 2:10 trot was declared off hecause the owners did not wish to take a chance on the heavy, sloppy track. The first race was the 2:12 pace with five horses scoring for the word. Imhro was the class but was kept husy hy Harold Welcome, who won the second heat. Considering the condition of the track the time was most excellent.

The 2:25 pace hrought out four starters and as the talent had picked, Red Hal annexed the race in straight heats.

It was most unfortunate that the rain had not held off for a couple of days. The class of horses here would surely have put a new record on the Salem track for pacers, as was done hy Dean Swift for the trotters. The fair, from a financial point, has heen a success, for which President Booth and Secretary Meredith deserve the credit. From a racing standpoint it has heen one of the most successful ever held. The judges' stand was filled with capahle men, the timers were strict to give every man his deserts, and starter McNair has heen complimented on every hand hy horsemen and the puhlic. He was surely up to his hest form every day of the meeting and his voice was as strong tonight as when he hegan on Monday.

I overlooked saying in the report of yesterday's races that Don Pronto and F. S. Whitney of the Durfee string were driven hy Henry Atkinson, W. G. Durfee's understudy. It was the young man's first race and the way he piloted hoth horses to victory was very creditahle indeed. ANOZIRA.

2:12 pace, purse $700:

Imbro, hr. g. by Zomhro—Athelene (Cbilds)	1	2	1
Harold Welcome, h. h. (Butcher)	3	1	2
J. C. B., h. h. (Woodcock)	2	3	3
King Seal, hlk. s. (Taylor)	dis		
Alhia, ch. g. (Swisher)	dis		

Time—2:16¼, 2:17, 2:17¼.

2:25 pace, purse $500:

Red Hal, h. g. by Hal B.—Ramhler Maid (Lang)	1	1	1
Tillamook Maid, hl. m. (Kirkland)	3	2	2
Enchilada, ch. g. (Hogoboom)	2	3	3
Grace N., hl. m. (Swisher)	4	4	dis

SAN BERNARDINO RACING ASSOCIATION.

The San Bernardino Racing Association was temporarily organized at a special meeting held at the close of the racing meet at Harlem Springs last week.

Discovering that time was too short for the making of complete preparations, a decision was reached to hold a meeting at the Hotel Stewart on Wednesday night, at which time the new racing association was permanently organized and arrangements made for the future.

G. E. Bonnell of Colton was chosen temporary chairman and Stacey Lamb was selected for temporary secretary. Mr. Lamh immediately took steps toward securing out-of-town memhers for the new association by inviting well-known horse fanciers from Redlands, Riverside, Rialto and San Jacinto to he present.

One of the first actions taken at the Wednesday night meeting was the laying of final plans for the new half-mile track and the election of permanent officers.

HOLLISTER DRIVING CLUB.

Interest in racing at the Riverside track receives fresh stimulus in the announcement that "Sis," a fast one owned hy Enos Garcia and well known to local horsemen, and Manuel Caldera's Benton Boy, Jr., a promising horse whose speed upwards of a quarter mile is still a rather unknown quantity, will pace a mile Octoher 18th for a purse of $200. The Saldera entry, so it is said, has never heen tried out in a long stretch, hut can go a quarter-mile fast enough to make admirers confident that he stands a chance with "Sis," who has a record of traveling twice around the local half-mile circle in 2:17.

Other interesting events that will help to fill the race card for the matinee are quarter and three-eighths mile dashes in which all of the runners that have heen performing at the track this season are figured as entries. Two handsome saddles will he prizes for the winners in these events.

Also there is talk of a race hetween "Rex," "Billy Bounce" and "Daisy R." for a purse of $100, which may he run at the same date.

SECOND DAY AT FRESNO.

Fast time in the main events featured the racing card at the second day of the Fresno District Fair. Thousand dollar purses were offered for hoth the trotting and pacing events. Dick W., until recently owned hy B. F. Stone of Fresno, won the 2:07 pacing event while Mahel Van, a hay mare driven by Best, won the 2:12 trot in straight heats.

In the first heat of the 2:07 pace Zulu Belle was set back from third to fifth place for interfering with Teddy Bear and Vera Hal on the stretch. Up to the time of this interference, Zulu Belle was a contender. Teddy Bear took the first heat and Dick W. was awarded second. Zulu Belle stepped the first heat in 2:06¼ and Dick W. equaled this time in the second heat.

The second heat saw Dick W. and Teddy Bear race to the three-quarter pole ahout even. Zulu Belle ran a close third to this point. The three horses turned to the stretch well hunched, Dick W. coming to the wire a half length to the good and Zulu Belle heating Teddy Bear out for second place.

Teddy Bear got away to a good start in the third heat and led the field to the stretch where Dick W. took the lead, winning hy a close margin.

All three heats of the 2:12 trot were closely contested although there were hut three starters.

Mrs. Lane driving Athasham won the second heat of the ladies' race.

The summary:

First event—2:12 trotters, purse $1000:

Mahel Van, h. m. hy On Stanley—Vanity (Best)	1	1	1
The Empress, h. m. (Chadbourne)	2	3	2
Copper the Ore, hl. m. (Schwartz)	3	2	3

Time—2:11¼, 2:12½, 2:13¾.

Second event—2:07 pacing, purse $1000:

Dick W., h. g. by Athadon (Schwartz)	2	1	1
Teddy Bear, h. s. (Silva)	1	3	2
Zulu Belle, hl. m. (Durfee)	5	2	3
Loch Lomond, h. g. (Quinn)	3	5	5
Vera Hal, b. m. (Cohen)	4	4	4

Time—2:06½, 2:06¼, 2:09.

Third event—Second heat ladies' race:

Athasham, h. s. hy Athadon—Cora Wickersham (Mrs. Lane)	1
Silente, ch. s. (Mrs. Harmon)	2
Firehaugh, hr. s. (Mrs. Brown)	3
Diamond, h. g. (Mrs. Rushing)	4
Julius Caesar (Miss Smith)	5

Time—2:21.

Fourth event—Six furlongs, running, purse $125:

Edwin Adams, b. g.	1
Lady M. M., h. m. (Roberts)	2
Thoroughpin, b. g. (Eddie Josephs)	3

Time—1:14.

Fifth event—Half-mile, running, purse $125:

Sweeper, h. g. (Manuel Joseph)	1
Fresno Girl, h. m. (Clarence Josephs)	2
Sidney, s. h. s. (Roberts)	3

Time—:57.

CALIFORNIA DRIVING CLUB.

Matawan proved again last Sunday that he is too speedy for the Stadiu mtrotters. In the feature free-for-all trot of the California Driving Cluh matinee the big hay won the last two heats and race rather handily. In the first heat Monica McKinney came on in a sensational stretch trot t win hy half a length. "Yellow Mary" was the contender in the last two heats, hut was simply out-footed.

The feature pace was somewhat of a disappointment in that Mr. Lowery's Dicto was the only one of a field of four to hold his feet. The others acted hadly and hoth heats were processions.

Jack captured the first race after finishing second to Caliente Girl in the first heat. Dr. Allen's Little Medium stepped out in straight heats in the 2:15 pace. After Horseshoe Boy won the first heat of the 2:18 trot he threw a shoe and Muggins came on the win the last two heats and the trophy. Emma M. and Harold K. accounted for the other two events. The summary:

First race—2:25 pace:

Jack (G. Conlon)	2	1	1
Caliente Girl (A. Benson)	1	3	3
Hello Girl (R. Keogh)	3	2	2
Vastula (J. Paras)	4	4	4

Time—2:22¾, 2:23½, 2:21.

Second race—2:25 pace:

Little Medium (Burton)	1	1
Victor Pointer (Frelson)	2	2
Tom Murphy (E. T. Ayres)	3	3

Time—2:15¾, 2:16.

Third race—2:18 trot:

Muggins (H. Cohen)	4	1	1
Horseshoe Boy (A. S. Hanks)	1	4	4
Ateka (Burton)	2	2	2
Sutton (Frelson)	3	3	3

Time—2:17, 2:17½, 2:18.

Fourth race—free-for-all trot:

Matawan (H. C. Ahlers)	2	1	1
Monica McKinney (D. E. Hoffman)	1	2	2
Birdeye (W. J. McDonald)	3	4	5
Silver Hunter (T. Sexton)	5	3	4
Ida M. (H. Boyle)	4	6	3
Bodecker (S. Christenson)	6	5	6

Time—2:14½, 2:16, 2:15½.

Fifth race—free-for-all pace:

Dicto (DeRyder)	1	1
Hamhurg Belle (Schwartz)	2	2
Pointer Belle (Frelson)	4	3
Mahel Dillon (Burton)	3	4

Time—2:16, 2:12.

Sixth race—2:18 pace:

Emma M. (W. Malough)	2	1	1
Roman Boy (Burton)	1	2	3
Golden Buck (W. G. Walkup)	3	3	2

Time—2:20, 2:16½, 2:21.

Seventh race—2:25 trot:

Harold K. (J. V. Galindo)	1	1
Dalta A. (E. T. Ayres)	2	4
Springtime (G. Clotere)	5	2
Ella Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	4	3
Minequa (M. Ford)	3	5

Time—2:24¾, 2:25½.

MANY NEW WORLD RECORDS.

Last week was a prolific one in respect to new world's records, several old ones going into the discard, by virtue of the terrific speed displayed in the turf battles of the week. Of course Columbus was the storm center and had the weather man been at all kind in the disposition of warm days, untainted by rain, the week in entirety would undoubtedly have marked a new record for fast racing.

Anna Bradford's performance in winning the pacing division of the Horse Review Stake was the most notable, as the daughter of Todd Mac 2:07¾ not only established a new world's record for her gait and age by her mile in 2:01½ in the second heat, but she hung up a new world's record for two consecutive heats in that division. These miles—2:03½, 2:01½—displaced William's two miles made in 1913 at Peoria, viz.: 2:05¼, 2:05.

In the Capital City Stake for 2:08 trotters on Tuesday, Etawah, by winning the fourth and final mile in 2:04½, hung up a new four-year-old race record for trotters and a new four-heat record for all ages, while the time of the four heats marks a new world's record, also. Omar took the opening heat in 2:05¼, while Etawah's miles were in 2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:04½, making an aggregate time of 8:20¼, or one-half second faster than the former record made by Dudie Archdale and Billy Burk over the same track in 1912. Tuesday's events were also notable in producing the fastest racing program, the thirteen miles averaging a bit slower than 2:05¼.

A new record was hung up at the Illinois State Fair meeting at Springfield. This was in the pacing team race, where the Indianapolis team, consisting of Billy M. 2:03¾, and Doctor M. 2:07¼, owned by Fred Cline, won two straight heats in 2:08¾ and 2:07¼. The performance displaces the world's record for pacing teams in races, set at 2:08¼, the previous week at Milwaukee, by Rob Roy 2:05¼ and Sham Boy 2:05¼.

DIRECTUM I. SETS NEW PACING RECORD.

Columbus (O.), Sept. 30.—Directum I., pacer, owned by James Butler of New York and driven by Ray Snedeker this afternoon over the Columbus track, gave to William the worst defeat this Indiana four-year-old stallion has ever taken in a racing career of two seasons. To do so the chestnut stallion was forced to pace the first mile in 1:58 and the second in 2:00. The time of the first heat is the fastest ever made in competition, and the race stands as a world's record. Before today each horse had won a second heat in 2:00. The former record for one heat was 1:59¼, made two weeks ago at Detroit by Frank Bogash Jr.

It was a hard track, the sort desired by Directum I.'s handlers. William in the betting sold favorite at $100 to $50. After the first heat the odds shifted to 2 to 1 on Directum. A seventeen-mile wind was blowing when the first heat started, but its velocity was much reduced when the last was called. The horses had to race against it on the back stretch.

Directum I. drew the pole, and the pair got away on the first attempt. William went rushing, and took the lead forty yards from the starting mark. Two lengths ahead he reached the first quarter in 29 seconds, and went on to the half in :59¼. He was leading comfortably when the three-quarter post was made in 1:30. At the last turn Directum I. was stirred up, and the two pacers were on even terms when half the home stretch had been traversed. An instant later Driver Marvin struck William with his whip, but his pacer did not respond well enough to withstand the rush of Directum I., who finished strong, with his rival a full length behind. The last quarter was paced in 28 seconds. William covered the mile in 1:58¼.

At the start of the second heat William was rated slower, and was kept beside Directum I. until the first quarter had been passed. Then he stepped out and took the pole, his opponent dropping back a couple of lengths. The first quarter was done in 30½ seconds and the half in 1:01¾. On the far turn sprinting started. Directum I. steadily cut down William's lead, though the latter was ahead at the three-quarters in 1:32. There was a terrific brush through the stretch, the final quarter being paced in 28 seconds, with Directum I. holding a neck lead.

Championship stallion pace, two in three, purse $5000:

Directum I., ch. h. by Directum Kelly (Snedeker)	1	1
William, b. h. by Abe J. (Marvin)	2	2

Time—1:58, 2:00.

FATE OF THE OUTCLASSED.

The fate of all harness horses that develop extreme speed has overtaken William 2:00 and Directum I. 1:58.

So far as racing is concerned they are useless from this time on, and in the future their efforts must be confined to bouts with Father Time. So much for our perverted system of rewarding merit in the harness-racing world. One is justified in calling it a fool system. For here you are. The green and untried horse has all sorts of money-winning invitations awaiting his pleasure and acceptance. But those same opportuuities dwindle and disappear in a ratio corresponding with increase of speed and racing ability. The nearer he approaches thetwo-minute mark the less there is doing. Once let him pass that point and his day of usefulness for racing purposes is ended. Great system! It stands alone in the world, unique in its incongruity; for in no other sport, business or line of endeavor can anything like it be found. Lucky it is for these two great pacers that they are entire horses, else their valuation would be measured by very few figures indeed—Spirit of the West.

FRESNO COUNTY FAIR.

With the stroke of twelve last Saturday night the main gates at the Fresno County Fair grounds were closed, the last of the crowds swarmed onto the street cars, and the eighth annual Fresno District Fair, proven beyond any question of doubt to have been a success from start to finish, was officially brought to a close.

All records for the week and in fact for any gathering were smashed on Saturday when more than 20,000 people passed through the gates. Every seat in the grandstand was taken and thousands crowded into the oval and alcng the fence. Nearly 5,000 automobiles entered the grounds and were left in the automobile spacing.

President Dickinson, Secretary Eberhart and the directors of the Fair Association are more than pleased with the record breaking attendance at the fair for the week. Encouraged with the support given by the entire State, plans will be started soon for the 1915 fair.

Early Saturday afternoon automobile enthusiasts started for the grounds. Every street car was crowded and hundreds of automobiles speeded along the road to the race track. Long before the hour for the starting of the first race every available seat was taken and the crowds were entertained by flights by Katherine Stinson.

Every section of the grounds was crowded with people, who divided their attention between the different town exhibits, the automobile show, the poultry show and the midway. Nothing escaped the eyes of the spectators and each exhibitor reports he is more than satisfied with the results obtained at the fair.

As stated, the closing day was the record-breaker in attendance. While the exact number of paid admissions had not been figured out Saturday night it was stated by one of the officials that the attendance would go over the 20,000 mark. He based his figures on a comparison with the crowds at previous days.

Men who have had vast experience in handling crowds all over the State informed the fair management that the crowd at the fair was the largest ever witnessed in the San Joaquin Valley.

The following standard bred horses were awarded premiums at the Fresno County Fair last week

Stallions.

Four years old and over: First, Hemet Stock Farm; second, R. S. Kellogg. Three year old: First, Geo. L. Warlow; second, Mrs. A. O. Mix. Two year old: First, Geo. L. Warlow; second, J. H. Wagner. One year old: First, Geo. L. Warlow; second, Mrs. A. O. Mix. Less than one year old: First, G. W. Libby; second, Mrs. A. O. Mix.

Mares.

Four years old and over: First, M. L. Woy; second, Mrs. A. O. Mix; Three year old: First, R. S. Kellogg; second, Geo. L. Warlow. Two year old: First, L. R. Rogers; second, Geo. L. Warlow. One year old: First, M. L. Woy; second, Geo. L. Warlow. Less than one year old: First, M. L. Woy; second, Geo. L. Warlow.

Families.

Stallion with not less than three of his colts: First, Geo. L. Warlow. Mare with not less than two of her colts: First, M. L. Woy.

Roadsters—Stallions.

Less than one year: First, Charles Hubbard.

Mares or Geldings.

Four years old and over: First, R. S. Kellogg; second, C. W. Phillips. Three year old: First, Charles Hubbard. Two year old: First, R. S. Kellogg; second, Charles Hubbard. One year old: First, and second, R. S. Kellogg. Less than one year: First, F. A. Gilroy; second, Mrs. A. O. Mix.

Families..

Mare with not less than two of her colts: First, Charles Hubbard.

Figures as compiled by Secretary Eberhart and his assistants of the Fresno County Agricultural Association show that the weekly attendance at the Fresno District Fair was 55,030 and that in the neighborhood of $36,000 was taken in at the gates and grandstands. This is an increase of approximately 13,000 over the attendance last year and about $8000 in money.

Tuesday, 3,500; Wednesday, 10,500; Thursday, 11,300; Friday, 15,350; and Saturday, 16,580; making an attendance of 55,030. The Friday's attendance includes the 6,000 children admitted to the grounds free of charge. There was also approximately 2,500 who entered the grounds daily, using season passes. They were in some way connected with the fair, either as exhibitors, employes, or with the side-show attractions.

The gate receipts were as follows:

Day	Main Gates.	Grandstand
Tuesday	$ 692.50	$ 117.25
Wednesday	3,932.50	1,130.00
Thursday	4,098.50	1,120.55
Friday	4,225.50	874.90
Saturday	6,920.00	1,950.00

The above figures do not include the sales of season passes or seats sold in the boxes in the grandstands. When this amount is added it will make the grand total reach in the neighborhood of $36,000.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

JIM LOGAN AND LEATA J. MATCHED.

To settle the supremacy of the pacing king, Jim Logan 2:01¾, and the Pacific Queen, Leata J. 2:03, a match race has been arranged between these two great race horses to be paced over the Stockton track, next Sunday, October 11th, and incidentally to settle the rivalry existing between Yolo county, where Jim Logan was bred and is owned, and San Joaquin county, the home and birthplace of Leata J., one of the fastest and gamest pacing race mares that ever scored for the word. Both of these great pacers represent the acme of the light harness horse breeding industry in the counties where they were bred and the loyal and enthusiastic friends and admirers of each are numbered by the thousands.

That the race to take place next Sunday between these wonderful pacers will prove a battle royal for the pacing crown of the Pacific Coast and attract a great multitude of eager spectators is a foregone conclusion, as never before in the light harness racing history of this golden west country have two such fast and famous horses, either trotters or pacers, met to settle the question of supremacy between them. It is true that this is not their first meeting, but on other occasions when they have faced the starter together, there have been other horses in the field.

The owner of Leata J. is Mr. J. N. Jones, better known to his friends around Stockton as "Adobe" Jones, who, while an amateur, handles and drives the mare with the confidence and skill of a professional. Mr. ones is a wealthy rancher and popular resident of the Stockton country and part of the popularity of his mare is due to that of his own, and next Sunday will witness the cheering of his thousands of Stockton friends when he appears upon the track with Leata J. to wrest the championship crown from Jim Logan's brow.

The Logan horse first became known to fame four years ago when by pacing the third heat of a winning race against aged horses in 2:05½, he won the world's championship for three-year-old pacers. As a four-year-old he was not raced. Since then he has lowered his record each year. Two years ago he paced 2:03; at Detroit, Mich., last year in 2:02¾ at Woodland, this year in 2:02¼ at Santa Rosa, and then made his present record of 2:01¾ at Woodland; and next Sunday over the fast track at Stockton his owner and many enthusiastic friends expect him to set a mark very close to two minutes opposite his name. His owner and driver, J. Elmo Montgomery, was born in Davis, Yolo county, and is a wealthy stock raiser and horseman and there lives no better known or more popular man in Yolo county than the owner of Jim Logan. Mr. Montgomery bred and developed his great pacer and has driven him in all his races, and when he faces the starter next Sunday in his effort to trim the game little Leata J. he will know that half of Yolo county and a large delegation from Sacramento are watching and pulling for their idol, Jim Logan, the king of Yolo.

SOME SPEEDY TWINS.

A noteworthy instance of quality in both members of twin trotting youngsters appears in the case of the two-year-old fillies, Biddie King and Beatrice King, bred and owned by Hillandale Farm, Mamaroneck, N. Y. The pair is by King Bellini 2:12¼, and their dam, Miss Previous, by Ponce de Leon 2:13, is fast establishing a reputation as a producer of speed, wholly on unions with King Bellini, four results of their mating having already taken records within the standard list of trotters. Druida, the first, as a three-year-old in 1911, took a record of 2:24½, La Contessa, one of 2:30, in 1912, at two years, and Allen King, a mark of 2:25 last year at the age of two, also. At Lexington, on September 3d, during the record meeting, Biddie King was given a time record of 2:28¾ by Trainer Frank Phillips, and a dispatch from the Kentucky city during the past week states that Beatrix King worked a mile for the same trainer in 2:29, with the final quarter in 35 seconds, so it appears that it should be extremely easy for her also to enter the so-called charmed circle along with her twin sister.

As a living argument for the "speed produces speed" enthusiasts, the results of this union make splendid material. King Bellini, who took his record in a race in 1913, at the age of six, is by Bellini 2:13¼, and his dam is the renowned broodmare Nettie King 2:20¼, dam of twelve record animals, including The Abbott 2:03¼; The Abbe, p. 2:04; Bonington (4), 2:06, the fast but erratic The Hugenot 2:07¾, and Necia (2) 2:13¼, a filly of sensational speed that was cut down by death before she had a chance to demonstrate the real greatness which she undobtedly possessed.—Western Horseman.

DATES SELECTED FOR NEW ORLEANS RACING.

New Orleans, Sept. 28.—It is announced that a running race meeting will be started here January 1st and end February 17th. It will be conducted by the Business Men's Racing Association of which I. B. Rennyson is president. It is planned to have six races each day. Purses will range from $150 to $500. The charter of the new association has been drawn up. I. B. Rennyson, a prominent local real estate man, will serve as president, with T. C. Campbell, John Dillon, Sam Blum, Peter Fabacher, Gabe Hausmann, Victor LeBeau, Sam Hart and Harry S. Kaufman as directors.

NOTES AND NEWS

Native Spirit (2) 2:09¾ is the season's first 2:10 two-year-old trotter.

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Zombro 2:11 ranks second as sire of new 2:10 performers tbis season, having three to his credit, including Mr. R. J. MacKenzie's mare Bertha Carey 2:08¼.

◈ ◈ ◈

Persons seeking horses for tbe British cavalry service have heen making an effort to get one thousand horses from horsemen in the vicinity of Miles City, Montana.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dan Patch 1:55¼ gets credit with a corking good three-year-old trotter in Elastic Patcb (3) 2:09¾, which won the events for age and gait at tbe Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota State Fairs.

◈ ◈ ◈

Frank Caton arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, on Sept. 25th from Moscow, Russia, and will make the Ohio city his permanent bome after a sojoprn of twenty-one years in the land of tbe Czar. Mr. Caton states that harness racing in Russia is at a standstill, but as yet none of the imported trotters have been commandeered for war service.

◈ ◈ ◈

Etawah trotted the three fastest heats ever seen in a race at Columbus last Monday, when he beat the 2:07 trotters in 2:05½, 2:05 and 2:03¼. Etawah now holds the following world's records: For four-year-old trotters, both in a race and against time; fastest three-heat race; fastest four-heat race; fastest tbree-heat race by a stallion; fastest fourth heat.

◈ ◈ ◈

The fact tbat Squantum 2:09½ was separately timed in 2:02¼ when Anna Bradford paced the mile in 2:01½ at Columbus, last week, stamps him as a remarkable pacer, and, had Anna Bradford not put in an appearance this year, he would have probably been heralded far and wide as the equal, or, possibly, the superior of the wonderful William 2:00.

◈ ◈ ◈

H. Atkinson, the promising young horseman who has ably assisted Wm. G. Durfee as second trainer for the past year, was pressed into service as race driver at Salem on Friday of last week and acquitted himself with much glory by winning with Don Pronto in the free-for-all pace and with F. S. Whitney in tbe 2:20 trot.

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Jack Wall, former New England trainer, but who now hails from the Golden Slope, sold the good trotter Grattan Boy 2:09¼ last week to Ed. Geers for $5,000. Wall raced Grattan Boy on the Canadian ice tracks last winter and in the Canadian Northwest this summer. Quite recently he stepped over to the half in 1:02, some improvement within the last year, as he could not trot a mile in 2:25 when be first came into Wall's hands.

◈ ◈ ◈

Bon Voyage 2:08, shown in the light harness and hreeding classes at the Indiana State Fair, won six of the events out of seven in which he was shown, and was second in tbe seventb. His latest new performer is Boncress, a three-year-old trotting colt, that took a record of 2:10¼ at the recent Santa Rosa, Cal., race meeting. Bon Voyage is much appreciated by breeders of Indiana, and is receiving a large patronage, especially from those who insist on individuality combined with breeding that produces early extreme speed.

◈ ◈ ◈

The grim necessities of warfare have led the French autborities to commandeer five of August Belmont's racers and he will be fortunate indeed if any of the five is ever returned to him. Tbat the destruction of cavalry and transport horses in the present war is already lamentable is evidenced by the fact that four of the five were three-year-olds. Except under conditions of great stress, no horse under four years old is taken into the French army service. Tbe horses reported as taken are the four-year-old Bayard, by Etbelbert—Bivouac and the three-year-olds Dramatiste, by Rock Sand—Drama; Kincade, by Rock Sand—King's Favorite; La Valliere IV., by Octagon—Lady of the Valley, and Vol au Vent, by Etbelbert—lady Viola. All were speedy and the first three had won well in racing.

◈ ◈ ◈

Another great pacer changed owners last week when William Conners, Registrar of Wills of Allegheny Co., and President of the Pittsburgh Driving Club, sold to Stoughton Fletcher of Indianapolis the great three-year-old gelding, Squantum (3) 2:09½. Next to Anna Bradford (3) 2:00¾, tbis great grandson of Bingen 2:06¼ is the most remarkahle pacer of his age which ever appeared, and we are not alone in our belief that he is capahle of a mile under favorable conditions in 2:00. While this may seem rather strong to some, it will not to those who watched Squantum last week when he finished right with Anna Bradford in 2:01½ and separately timed, paced his last tbree-quarters in 1:29½, whicb is better than a two-minute clip. With a winrace of hut 2:11¼, this gelding will be eligible to most of the rich classics of 1915, and be has hut to hold his present form to make him one of the most formidable errants whicb ever took part in the important pacing events.

The world's three-year-old half-mile track trotting record of 2:12¼, which has been held hy Muda Guy 2:09 since 1909, was broken at Louisville, Ky., last Friday hy the bay colt Hugh Miller, who won the first heat in 2:11¾, and repeated in 2:12¼ in the fourth. The new titleholder is a son of Baronmore 2:14¼, son of Baron Wilkes 2:18 out of Fanforan 2:11½, by Tommy Britton 2:06¼, son of Liberty Bell, by Bell Boy 2:19¼; second dam Axtellene 2:24½, hy Axtell 2:12. He is owned by E. R. Little of Mt. Sterling, Ky.

◈ ◈ ◈

Willie Durfee, the crack Los Angeles driver, who has been cleaning up around the circuit all season, has returned to San Francisco from Salem, where he won seven races and one second out of nine starts. Esperanza, Chango, Rags, White Sox, Don Pronto and a two-year-old trotter, Nicola B., did the honors. Rags was heaten, but it was over a muddy track. White Sox won one heat over the same track, but found the going so bad that she was witbdrawn. Durfee will return to Los Angeles to rest up for the big Phoenix meet, where he has entered his entire star string.

◈ ◈ ◈

A total of 406 horses have been received in the 21 purse races to be trotted and paced during the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Lexington October 5-17, an average of slightly less than twenty horses to the race and a very satisfactory one. The largest numher of entries in any race is in the 2:10 pace, which received thirty-four, while the smallest list, four horses, were named for the $1,500 free-for-all trot, the October prize. Tbere are fifteen stake races to be raced during tbe meeting, making a total of thirty-six races to he decided during the ten days, or a little less than four races a day. These races make up one of the most attractive lists of horses ever presented there.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dean Swift 2:08, in the stable of L. B. Daniels of Cbico, Cal., took his record at the Washington State Fair at North Yakima week before last. This is the trotting record for Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. The performances of this more than useful trotter call attention to his sire Almaden D. 54055 who was himself a good race horse and also tbe sire of the fastest California trotter, Albaloma 2:08¼, campaigned this season. It is seldom that a horse with such limited opportunities in the stud as Almaden D. has succeeded in siring two such sterling performers as Albaloma 2:08½ and Dean Swift 2:08; only three mares were bred to Almaden D. in 1908 and from the resultant three foals of 1909 came two money-winning three-year-olds.

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We know some horses have born in them the spirit and stamina to stand work that would kill others endowed to all outward appearances with tbe same physical characteristics. In that respect they are not unlike their masters, some of whom seem almost untiring in their physical and mental efforts. If a hreeder could in some way secure in all the colts he raised this ahility—determination or grit or whatever we may call it—his colts would sell above all others and his fame as a breeder would become widespread. We can breed in that direction, but too often the individual witb a yellow streak will crop out, a horse that wears out early in life. It seems to be a matter of disposition which the hreeder cannot in all cases control, says a correspondent of the National Stockman and Farmer.

◈ ◈ ◈

Argot Hal, record 2:07½ trotting, and 2:11¼ pacing, went down tbe grand circuit two years ago and cleaned up everytning at the trot. It was astonishing to Geers that he should he such a wonderful trotter when he is a Hal and the only son of Brown Hal tbat is a trotter. After being in the stud for two years, they took him out the other day and gave him a time record pacing of 2:04¾. It was a wonderful performance for a horse that has been used in the stud for so long. Dr. Calmes of Oakland recently purchased a filly from H. M. Polk of Spring Hill, Tenn., by Argot Hal, first dam the dam of two, by Duplex; second dam Stellene, dam of four, by Brown Hal; third dam Stella, dam of Twinkle 2:05¼ and Direct Star 2:09¼, by Tom Hal; fourth dam Dolly by Pat Malone; next dam Old Ball by the Collins horse.

◈ ◈ ◈

A question for the N. T. A. to decide has arisen over the entry of Rythmell in the 2:20 trot at Lexington. The entries closed Sept. 15th with "records made that day no bar." Rythmell started at Detroit in tbe 2:24 trot, winning two heats Sept. 14th, in 2:10 ¼ and 2:12, and finished tbe race on Sept. 15th, winning the third heat and race in 2:12. Under the rules her record would be no bar had she lost, but as she won is a bar, hut she won on the 15th. Is the record to he construed as applying to the day the race was won, or to the day it was made? Upon their decision depends her eligibility to start in the 2:24 trot. Decisions of the courts in criminal cases bave been that when a man was shot in one county and transferred to a bospital in another county and died, the county in which the hospital was located has jurisdiction, as the crime was completed in tbat county and was not really a crime of murder until death had ensued. If this view is taken she must be eligible to start, as tbe record would not be a bar until the race was finished on the 15th. I know of no otber instance where these conditions have arisen, even under the old rules.—Horseman.

Dr. M., a chestnut horse, and Billy M., a chestnut gelding, owned by Fred Cline of Indianapolis, set a new world's record for a pacing team in a race at the Illinois State Fair last week. The pair paced the second mile of the contest in 2:07¼. The former record was established by Charles B. and Babby Hal in 1911. Four teams were sent away. The Cline entry broke the world's record in the first heat by covering the distance in 2:08¾. They tben reduced the time to 2:07¼.

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The first annual sales catalogue of the young stock owned hy the Woodland Stock Farm Inc. has been received at this office. The management of the Woodland Stock Farm has shown great enterprise and, we believe, a practical innovation in taking this manner of placing before the horsemen and breeders of this country a description and price list of some of the choicest standard bred colts and fillies ever foaled in California. Every animal offered is nominated in all the Pacific Coast Futurity stakes and was sired by a stallion noted for early and extreme speed.

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A pathetic tale may be related regarding San Jacinto. He was brought over from California in the spring by J. D. McQuair, who, upon his arrival at Mendota, Ill., suffered so greatly from rheumatism that he had to go to the hospital. Meantime, too, his gelding trained off and for a time it appeared that whoever the Patron Saint was for whom the pacer was named, would have to intercede, asking favors from the Deity for both man and horse. McQuair managed to drag his tortured body around, and although he looked like a victim for an undertaker, he gamely left his hed, and while still in bad shape, was present to witness his gelding's victory. You can talk of church charity, organized charity, or any other brand of it that may appeal to your particular fancy, but give me the charity such as horsemen possess when occasion comes to offer it. The boys took care of man and horse, with mother-like sympathy ministering to McQuair's afflictions. He was a stranger in a strange land, but he was not witbout friends or sympathizers. His horse was trained and cared for in the best manner, and the best obtainable driver who did not have a mount in his races was always up behind San Jacinto. Henry Thomas drove the gelding at Aurora; Ed Allen won with him at Des Moines; Charley Bond was his teamster here; and thus at each and every point the pair's interests were looked after. Tbere is among horsemen much jealousy, some of them are narrow-minded, some, too, lack the finer details of culture and refinement—but you can put it away in the back of your head that without exception their hearts are in the right place.—Marque in The Horse Review.

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There are still people in the world wbo regard the horse as a dumb animated machine, created solely for tbe use of men and women and having no rights of his own.

That is largely because the horse is in the fullest sense a dumb animal. If you strike a dog be yelps; if you step on the tail of a cat she screams. A horse, on tbe other hand, may be beaten almost to death and make no sound. Pleasure he expresses by whinnying; hut it is only in his deatb agony that his suffering finds audible expression, and frequently not even then.

It is this pathetic silence, this inability of the horse to give utterance to his pain, that causes so many persons to ignore his sufferings. Tbey have no imagination, and he has no cries with which to impress their indurated senses. If he could cry out as the dog does, our city streets would re-echo sounds that could not be borne a day. The change in tbe treatment of horses would be instant and enduring.

Take, for example, navicular disease, from which many horses suffer. It attacks one of the bones of the fore foot. The bone decays just as a human tooth decays. Imagine the suffering of a horse obliged to walk on a foot in that condition.

Some forms of spavin are so painful tbat a horse afflicted with them becomes thin, even if he is generously fed and does no work. The trouhles may, indeed, be recognized by this peculiar emaciation—an excessive thinness about the waist or loins.

But although the horse does not speak nor cry out, he tells his story plainly enough to those who can understand it. It is his eye that speaks. When he suffers his eye is contracted and has a nervous, flurried, restless expression, indescribable, yet easily recognized. When he is comfortable, his eye seems large and full and has a quiet and serene look, the expression of fun and mischief. From a stableful of city work borses an expert will select by the expression of their eyes alone the horses that have good drivers and those tbat have cruel ones.

That the ears of the horse also express his emotion is too well known to need more than a reference. When he is unhappy, ill-treated or neglected, his ears have a backward slant that is characteristic. You sometimes see it in animals that are vicious; you always see it in those that are abused.

Since the horse's vocabulary is so limited, owners and drivers can learn it all.—A Nova Scotia Paper.

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LIVESTOCK AT RIVERSIDE COUNTY FAIR.

The exhibits of cows and swine promise to be good with animals from the Hall Stock Ranch at Perris and many individual owners in various cities. From the State school at Whittier will come a number of wild hogs.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT

Columbus (O.), October 2.—Grand Circuit racing here closed today with a programme better than the usual getaway one. In the final heat of the 2:05 pace R. H. Brett established a new world's record for a seventh heat when he won in 2:05½. Five heats of this event were decided on Thursday. The former seventh-mile mark was 2:06¾, made by Walter Cochato.

Beth Clark won the 2:07 pace, which required four heats. Wilgo outtrotted Judson Girl in each of the two heats required to finish the 2:10 trot. The other trots were won by favorites, Fair Virginia and May Mack. The former was second to Mirthful in the first heat, when three other opponents were distanced.

As the last announcement of the meeting came a notice that the judges had reinstated Driver Grady, suspended last week along with the pacer R. H. Brett. The horse was restored to good standing early this week. The summary:

Pacing, 2:05 class, three in five, purse $1200, five heats Thursday:

R. H. Brett, b. g. by Waponeo (Osborn-Jamison) 6 5 2 4 1 1 1
Minnie Chimes, b. m. (McVay)........5 2 1 1 2 2 2
Iowando, br. h. (C. Valentine)........2 1 4 2 3 4 4
Our Colonel, b. h. (Childs) 1 6 6 3 4 3 3
Del Rey, b. h. (Cox); Harry the Gbost, g. g. (Hedrick); also started.
Time—2:07, 2:05¼, 2:04½, 2:05¼, 2:08, 2:05¼, 2:05½.

Trotting, 2:10 class, three in five, purse $1200, three heats Thursday:
Wilgo, b. h. by Togo (Marvin)............5 1 2 1 1
Judson Girl, b. m. by Peter the Great (Cox) 2 7 1 2 2
The Wanderer, b. g. by The Tramp (R. Macey) 1 2 4 4 4
James W., ro. g. (Dore); Vanity Oro, g. m. (C. Valentine); Strafford, b. h. (Murphy), and Tommy Finch, b. h. (Hall), also started.
Time—2:08¼, 2:09¾, 2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:08½.

Trotting, 2:12 class, three in five, purse $1200:
Fair Virginia, br. m. by Zombro (Cox)....2 1 1 1
Mirthful, b. m. by Star of Patchen (Murphy)1 2 2 2
Echomore, b. h. (Begash) ....d
Vanko, b. g. (Pierce)........................d
Florence Vincent, b. m. (Andrews)..........d
Time—2:08¼, 2:11¼, 2:10¼, 2:14.

Pacing, 2:07 class, three in five, purse $1200:
Beth Clark, blk m. by Joe Patchen (C. Valentine) 1 1 4 1
Major Ong, b. g. by Major Gantz (Murpby)3 3 1 3
Alcy E., b. m. (Whitney)....................4 2 2 2
Frank Patch, br. h. (Cox-DeRyder); Mansfield, br. h. (Ray), and Hal Gray, g. h. (Pendleton), also started.
Time—2:07¼, 2:06½, 2:03½, 2:07¼.

Trotting, 2:08 class, tbree in five, purse $1200:
May Mack, b. m. by Artbur Wilkes (DeRyder)..1 1 1
Reusens, ch. g. (Geers) 2 2 3
Oakdale, g. g. (McDonald) 3 3 2
Time—2:06½, 2:06¾, 2:08¾.

To heat 2:19¼ trotting—Zomodotte, b. f. by Zombro (Patterson), won. Time, 2:11¼.
To beat 2:30¼ trotting—Sydney Forbes, blk. c. by J. Malcolm Forbes (Patterson), won. Time, 2:26¼.
To beat 2:19¼ trotting—Willow Mack, b. h. by Wallace McKinney (Brown), won. Time, 2:10½.

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Lexington (Ky.), October 5.—The victory of Frank G. Jones' Sparkle Watts, driven by the veteran "Pop" Geers in the $5000 two-year-old trotting futurity featured the programme of the opening day of the Grand Circuit meeting on the grounds of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association today. After losing the first heat to General French, Geers came back in the second and won in a driving finish, repeating in the third, a neck in front of Native Spirit.

Rythmell, owned by Senator David Tod of Youngstown, O., won the $3000 Walnut Hall and $500 gold cup in straight heats, and her best time, 2:04¼, was a new record for the race. The summary:

Walnut Hall cup, 2:12 trotters of June list, best three in five, value $3000:

Rythmell, blk. m. by Rhythmic (Sbank)........1 1 1
Margaret Druien, b. m. (Cox)...................2 2 2
Brigbton B., b. g. (Murphy) 3 3 3
Time—2:05¾, 2:05¼, 2:04¼.
King Clansman, br. b. (McMahon), Bertha Cary, br. m. (DeRyder), Bonington, ch. h. (Dickerson), Henrietta C., b. m. (H. Thomas), McCloskey, br. h. (McDonald), also started.

The Futurity for two-year-old trotters, best two in three, value $5000:
Sparkle Watts, ch. f. by General Watts (Geers) 2 1 1
General French, b. c. by Justice Brooks (Miller) 1 5 7
Native Spirit, b. f. (Cox)..........................3 2 2
Time—2:10¾, 2:10½, 2:11½.
Bondella, b. f. (Murphy), Petress Burton, b. f. (Sbank), Bacelli, b. c. (Young), Henry Todd, b. g. (Lazell), Silver Axworthy, ch. c. (Andrews), also started.

2:09 trotting, best three in five, purse $1000 (unfinished):
Oakdale, gr. g. by Normaneer (McDonald)......5 1 2
Tommy Horn, b. g. by Otto Wilkes (Owen)....2 8 1
Lizzie Brown, b. m. by The Bondsman (Andrews)1 6 7
Time—2:07¼, 2:07¾, 2:08¾.
May Mack, b. m. (DeRyder), Peter Billiken, ch. h. (Nuckols), Atlantic Express, b. h. (Dickerson), Peter McCormick, br. h. (Schuler), County Tramp, ch. g. (Horne), Judson Girl, b. m. (Cox), Parcliffe, b. g. (McCartby), Craman Boy, b. g. (Geers), Santos Maid, b. m. (Grady), The Wanderer, b. g. (Macey), also started.

2:09 pace, best three in five, purse $1000:
Jaystone, b. h. by Redfield Jr. (Snow)...........1 1 1
Tillie Tipton, b. m. (Murphy) 9 2 2
It Will Tell, b. g. (Thomas) 8 3 3
Time—2:05¼, 2:04¼, 2:05¾.
Princess Patch, b. m. (Macey), Ella Mackay, blk. m. (Cox), Lillian W., ch. m. (McMahon), The Importer, b. g. (Jones), Rastus, b. g. (McDonald), Bessie B., b. m. (Russell), Dick Sentinel, b. g. (Woods), Miss Newshare, b. m. (Canfield), also started.

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Lexington (Ky.), October 6.—A large crowd saw four world's records smashed today, the second day of the Grand Circuit meeting. Peter Volo, in winning the $14,000 Kentucky Futurity for three-year-old trotters, set three new marks when he lowered the world's record for three-year-old trotters to 2:03½, at the same time setting a new mark for the fastest third heat for a three-year-old trotter and the fastest three-heat race for a trotter of any sex of that age. Tommy Horn, in winning the 2:20 trot, postponed from yesterday, trotted the fastest seventh heat on record when he trotted the mile in 2:08½. Joan equaled her own record of 2:04¼ in winning the October prize in straight heats from Ross B., the only other starter, her time being the same in both heats. Summary:

2:08 trotting, three in five, purse $1000, three beats Monday:
Tommy Horn, b. g. by Otto Wilkes (Owen) 2 8 1 1 2 3 1
Lizzie Brown, b. m. by The Bondsman (Andrews) 1 6 7 5 3 1 2
May Mack, b. m. by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder) 8 2 8 2 1 2 3
Also started: Oakdale, g. g. by Nomaneer (McDonald); Peter Billiken, ch. g. (Nuckols); Atlantic Express, b. h. (Dickerson); Country Tramp, ch. g. (Horine); Peter McCormick, br. h. (Schuler); Judson Girl, b. m. (Cox); Parcliffe, b. g. (McCarthy); Graton Boy, b. g. (Geers).
Time—2:07¼, 2:07¾, 2:08¾, 2:04½, 2:06¼, 2:08, 2:08½.

2:14 trotting, three in five, purse $1000:
Harry J. S., blk. h. by Admiral Dewey (Andrews) 6 2 2 1 1 2 1
Andral, b. g. by Nowal (Nuckols).....9 8 1 2 3 1 2
Silk Hat, blk. h. by Silk Weaver (Dodge) 1 1 3 9 4 3 3
Also started: Belzona, b. m. (Young); Irving Heart, b. h. (DeRyder); Virginia Brooks, b. m. (Valentine); Peter Sims, br. g. (Lasell); Blue Feather, br. h. (Cox); June Red, b. m. (Chandler); Homestake, blk. g. (Thomas).
Time—2:11¼, 2:09¼, 2:07¾, 2:08¼, 2:13¾, 2:09¾, 2:09¼.

Kentucky Futurity for 3-year-old trotters, three in five, $14,000:
Peter Volo, br. c. by Peter the Great (Murphy) 1 1 1
Lee Axworthy, b. c. (Andrews) 2 2 3
Lady Wanetka, br. f. (Cox) 3 3 2
Ortolan Axworthy, b. c. (McDonald)............4 4 4
Time—2:07¼, 2:05, 2:03½.

The October Prize, free-for-all trot, two in three, purse $1500:
Joan, br. m. by Directum Spier (McDevitt).........1 1
Ross B., b. g. (Wright)..............................2 2
Time—2:04¼, 2:04¼.

2:14 pacing, three in five, purse $1000, unfinished:
The Assessor, ch. g. by Walter Direct (McMahon)6 1 1
Fred Mac., br. g. (breeding untraced) (Glasscock) 1 2 6
T. C. S., b. g. (Murphy) 2 5 5
Also started: Wilkie Elder, br. h. (Hedrick); Shade Line, ch. h. (Owen); Lillian T., blk. m. (Wilson); Blue Line, b. h. (Ruble); Nelda Schnell, b. m. (Garrison); Stiletto Prat, blk. m. (Pratt); Baby E., b. m. (Rea); Dingola, ch. h. (Monaban); Vera, ch. m. (Pittman).
Time—2:05¾, 2:04½, 2:06¼.

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Lexington (Ky.), October 7.—A world's record of 1:59½ for a third heat in a race was established by Directum I. in the Tennessee, which he won in straight heats from a small field. Frank Bogash Jr., the horse that was expected to be the principal contender, did not start, because of lameness, Murphy drawing him after warming him up. Directum I.'s mile is also the record for the Tennessee, being a full second faster than the mile of Minor Heir in 1908. William will start tomorrow to beat his own world's record for four-year-old pacers of 2:00. Summary:

2:14 pace, 3 in 5, value $1000, three heats Tuesday:
The Assessor, ch. g. by Walter Direct (McMahon) 6 1 1 1
Fred Mack, br. g. (Glasscock)...............1 2 6 6
William T., blk. m. (Wilson).................3 4 4 2
Also started—Wilkie Elder, b. b. (Hedrick); T. C. S., b. g. (Murphy); Shade Line, ch. h. (Owen); Stiletto Pratt, blk. m. (Pratt); Blue Line, b. h. (Ruble); Nelda Schnell, b. m. (Garrison); Dingola, ch. h. (Monahan); Vera, ch. m. (Pittman).
Time—2:05¾, 2:04½, 2:06½, 2:04¾.

2:22 trot, three in five, value $1000:
King Ambit, ch. h. by Robert King (Jamison) 2 4 1 1 1
Billy Bing, br. c. (Albine and Walker)..3 5 2 2 2
Dan C., g. g. (Warner)..................5 2 5 4 3
Also started—Sylvia, b. m. (Hedrick and Floyd); Baron Todd, b. g. (McDonald); Barrilli, b. c. (Young); Marvelous Sheet, ch. m. (Murpby).
Time—2:10¾, 2:11½, 2:12¾, 2:13¾, 2:12¾.

The Tennessee, for free-for-all pacers; three in five, value $3000:
Directum I., ch. h. by Directum Kelly (Snedeker)1 1 1
Earl Jr., g. h. (Cox) 2 2 2
Don Denamore, b. h. (Russell) 3 3 3
Walter Cochato, blk. h. (McMahon)..............dis
Time—2:02¾, 2:04¾, 1:59½.

2:17 trot, three in five, value $1000, unfinished:
Mirthful, h. m. by Star of Patchen (Murphy) 8 1 1
Hazel Laing, ch. m. by John A. McKerron (Andrews) 1 2 2
Silver Bell, g. m. (McDonald) 2 6 5
Also started—Signal Boy, b. g. (Wright); Alice Arion, b. m. (McQuaig); Peter Pearl, b. h. (Nuckols); Holly-Rood Ben, b. c. (Dodge); Hugh Miller, blk. c. (Little); Zobedah, b. m. (Brawley); Glenora, br. m. (Garrison); Lottie Simmons, br. m. (Todd).
Time—2:08¼, 2:06¾, 2:08¼.

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Lexington (Ky.), October 8.—The twenty-fifth renewal of the Transylvania stake today was won by Etawah, driven by Geers and owned by F. G. Jones.

The record for the stake of 2:04½ made by Penisa Maid, in 1909, was beaten in each heat, reducing Etawah's own world record for a three heat race made last week at Columbus. Omar and Star Winter were the contenders.

Peter McCormick was distanced in the first heat. May Mack broke on the first turn in the second heat, but was placed last by the judges because of interference by Shuler, who was driving Peter McCormick on the track while the heat was trotted.

Summary:

2:17 trot, three in five, purse $1,000, three heats Wednesday:
Hazel Laing, ch. m. by John A. McKerron (Andrews) 1 2 1 1 1
Mirthful, b. m. by The Star of Patchen (Murphy) 8 1 1 3 3
Peter Hart, br. c. (Nuckolls) 11 4 4 2 5
Also started: Silver Bell, g. m. (McDonald); Signal Boy, b. g. (Wright); Alice Arion, b. m. (McQuaig); Hollyrood Ben, b. c. (Dodge); Hugh Miller, blk. c. (Little); Tobedah, b. m. (Brawley); Glenora, b. m. (Garrison); Lottie Simmons, b. m. (Todd).
Time—2:08¼, 2:06¾, 2.08¼, 2:09¾, 2:10¼.

2:04 pace, two in three, value $1,000:
R. H. Breat, b. g. by Naponee (Grady)...............1 1
King Couchman, br. g. (Stokes) 2 3
Del Rey, b. h. (Cox) 4 2
Harry the Ghost, g. g. (Hedrick)......................3 4
Time—2:05½, 2:03½.

Kentucky Futurity for three-year-old pacers, three in five, value $1,000:
Anna Bradford, blk. f. by Todd Mac (Murphy) 1 1 1
Bud Elliot, b. c. (Geers) 2 3 2
Sweetie F., blk. f. (Darnaby) 3 2 3
Time—2:09, 2:07¾, 2:08½.

Transylvania, 2:12 class trotting, three in five, value $5,000:
Etawah, b. c. by Al Stanley (Geers)............1 1 1
Omar, b. g. (Floyd) 4 2 2
Star Winter, b. g. (McDonald) 2 3 3
May Mack, b. m. (DeRyder) 3 4 4
Peter McCormick, br. b. (Andrews)..............dis
Time—2:03½, 2:03½, 2:03¾.

2:20 pace, three in five, value $1,000:
Baron Marque, ch. c. by Sir Marque (Murphy)..1 1 1
Vera, ch. m. (Pittman) 6 2 2
Billy Law, blk. g. (Woods) 4 3 5
Tuah Worth, blk. m. (Benyon) 8 4 3
Madam Mack, blk. m. (DeRyder)................5 5 4
Also started: Javelin, b. g. (Jones); Lucille Brooks, b. m. (Little); Jessie J., g. m. (Hedrick).
Time—2:08¾, 2:09¾, 2:09¾.

Exhibition, one-eighth mile under saddle:
Uhlan (Mr. Billings). Time, :13½.

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EUGENE, OREGON.

(Half-Mile Track.)

The Lane County Fair opened on September 23d, with good weather, a good track and a fair attendance. The opening race was the 2:17 pace and Grace N. had no trouble with her field, winning in straight heats. Haledo was a comfortable second. Bellsmith acted badly and spoiled her chances. In the 2:18 trot, Great Northern won his fifth race of the season, going the second heat in 2:19¼. Hallie B. and La Siesta went a good race, dividing second and third money. Ward worked Great Northern two miles each in 2:16 at Eugene.

In the three harness races of the second day, Dr. Wayo and Enchilada were straight heat winners while Miss Stockings headed the summary in the half-mile race.

Last day, the free-for-all pace was the feature before a crowd of six thousand people. Aldine slipped to the front in the opening and won in a stiff drive with Bonnie Antrim at her wheel. Next heat, Bonnie Antrim nosed out Albia and repeated in the third but Aldine raced Albia through the course in a drive that won by inches. Five trotters answered the bell tap in the 2:30 trot. Virginia Lee had the foot of the party. Perrieo was unsteady the first heat but went away trotting as in the second trip and won pulled up, driving the Iran Alto mare to a record of 2:18½ in the last heat. Babe Verne went a creditable race, but was a little short.

Sept. 23—2:17 pace, two in three:
Grace N., blk. m. by Hal B. (Swisber)..............1 1
Haledo, b. m. by Hal B. (Archer) 2 2
Enchilada, ch. g. by Palite (Hogoboom) 3 3
Bell Smith, b. m. by Blacksmith (Todd) 4 4
Time—2:18, 2:20.

2:18 trot, two in three:
Great Northern, br. g. by Wayland W. (Ward)....1 1
Hallie B., b. m. by Hal B. (Swisher).................3 2
La Siesta, br. g. by Iran Alto (Staats) 2 3
Zomdell, br. g. by Zombro (Tilden)................4 4
Time—2:21¾, 2:19¼.

Sept. 24.—....pace, purse $250, two in three:
Enchilada, chfl g. by Palite (Hogoboom)............1 1
Lady Hal, b. m. by Hal B. (Sanford).................3 2
Grace N., blk. m. by Hal B. (Swisher)..............2 3
High Hoo, b. h. by Alcone (Archer)..................5 4
Halmont, b. h. by Hal B. (Norman)..................4 5
Jennie May, 6-6.
Time—2:18¼, 2:18¾.

Dr. Wayo, b. h. by Wilkhurst (Ward)...............1 1
Hallie B., b. m. by Hal B. (Swisber)...............2 4
La Siesta, br. g. by Iran Alto (Staats)..............4 2
Zomdell, b. g. by Zombro (Tilden)...................3 3
Time—2:21 2-5, 2:21.

Local race, half-mile heats:
Miss Stockings (Watson).........................1 3 1
Doc Munday (Swarverud) 2 1 3
Babe Verne (Daniels) 3 2 4
Wing and Wing 4 4 2
Time—1:13, 1:11.

Sept. 25—Free-for-all pace, 2 in 3, purse $350:
Bonnie Antrim, bl. g. by Bonnie McK (Gorman)2 1 1
Aldine, b. m. by Alcone (Todd) 1 3 3
Albia, ch. g. by Iran Alto (Swisher)............2 2 2
Lo Lo, br. m. by Diablo (Staats) ....4 dr
Time—2:13, 2:14, 2:14.

2:30 trot, two in three, purse $300:
Virginia Lee, b. m. by Iran Alto (Hogoboom)...1 4 1
Perio, b. g. by Shepherd Laddy (Todd)..........5 1 2
Babc Verne, blk. g. by Jules Verne (Daials)....2 2 3
Dr. Munday, b. g. by Zombro (Sangard)........4 3 4
Time—2:21¾, 2:20, 2:18½.

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The Atlantic liner Minnehaha brought to New York last week thirty-two thoroughbreds purchased in England by Phil T. Chinn for Jefferson Livingston of Cincinnati and several others consigned to this country in care of Chinn for various owners.

Of the thirty-two purchased by Mr. Livingston, twenty were yearlings, purchased at the recent Doncaster sales.

Others which made up the consignment were seven thoroughbreds which have made for themselves a reputation on the English turf, and which are destined to race in this country under the silks of John Kelly of New York; four older horses which have been purchased by Mr. Chinn for his own racing; seven polo ponies and two hunters belonging to August Belmont.

Both August Belmont and Jefferson Livingston were at the pier, awaiting the arrival of the Minnehaha, and eager to know how their thoroughbreds had fared in the journey across the pond. The men in charge reported no cases of seasickness.

The sires of the imported yearlings are as follows: Wiffy, Cicero, Land O'Gaunt, Orby, Picton, Polymelus, St. Mant, Fowling Piece, Forfarshire, Troutbeck, White Eel, Santoi, Dark Ronald, Cocksure II., and two by the American horse Colin.

The yearlings will be placed in the hands of the Livingston trainer Herman Brandt, and have been consigned to him at Douglas Park, Louisville. The horses in training consigned to John Kelly of New York are as follows: Glen Cairn, Short Cross, Runnymede, Lady Colonist, North Light, Handsworth, Devil Fish. Those belonging to Mr. Chinn are Lady Flotsam, Miss Chaucer, Pickton, Pride, and a stallion six years old, Bermuda, by Desoris-Beauty's Daughter, by Gallinul.

A BRILLIANT FOUR-YEAR-OLD SEASON.

For several years past the Review has been urging harness horsemen to abandon their illogical and improvident but time-honored practice of "laying over" four-year-olds, under the supposition that at this age most performers experience an off year, and to race them instead. The practice was one so long followed and firmly established, one deferred to by so large a majority of the leading horsemen, that it was difficult to make its unwisdom readily apparent; for owners and trainers, like all other human beings, are largely guided by precedent and if their arguments on occasion are proved to be unsound, they will take refuge in the contention not only that "Everybody is doing it," but that everybody always has done it, hence, while doubts of the correctness of the policy may be allowed, to adopt it is "the thing" after all.

This argument always impressed us as akin to the good-bet-if-you-lose proposition—in other words, as an unmitigated fallacy. In consequence we went counter to it and have done so with consistency; and at last, it begins to appear that we have not been sowing seed upon altogether barren soil. For the past few seasons the number of four-year-olds campaigned, and not only campaigned but campaigned successfully, has been steadily if unobtrusively growing. And now this present season is witnessiug by far the largest number of four-year-old achievements ever incident to a campaign.

We have previously drawn the attention of our readers to the fact that the first undisputed two-minute harness race horse, the pacer William 2:00, is a four-year-old, and that he has outclassed any aged performer of his gait in training; also that the four-year-old trotter Etawah 2:03¾ is considered by many experts capable of beating any aged trotter in training at the present time. The records that these two marvelous colts have broken thus far this season we have discussed in detail and they need not now again be specified—but the "end is not yet," and still more sensational achievements by them are confidently to be anticipated ere their retirement to winter quarters.

Etawah and William are the outstanding figures among the four-year-olds of 1914—but immediately behind them are many others which, en masse, make a really grand showing. Taking, firstly, the trotters, we have those two Grand Circuit luminaries, Margaret Druien 2:05½ and Belwin 2:06¾, each of which has repeatedly demonstrated speed, gameness and class sufficieut to put to the blush most of the aged stake horses of the year. Belwin, indeed, has won every one of his races. He has now, unfortunately, fallen lame and been retired. The limit of his speed remains unknown—but that it was seconds below his record is universally conceded. As for Margaret Druien, her series of races "along the line" have proved her one of the best stake mares of recent years. A third star is the Bellini colt Bonnington 2:06½, whose record was made against time, but who has a fourth heat winning-race record of 2:07¾. In the contest referred to, he defeated the fast and game aged mare Guy Nella 2:07¾, who last week, at Fort Erie, was good enough to bowl over such trotters as King Clansman 2:06¾, Grace 2:04¾, Robert Milroi 2:06¾, and others.

On the Great Western Circuit two unusually high-class four-year-olds are racing with much credit to themselves—Isaac R. T. 2:11¾ and Lord Kitchener 2:13¼, both of whom may be expected to acquire 2:10 honors, if such are desired for them. On the half-mile tracks we may single out for special "mention honorable," those two splendid eastern youngsters Earlwood L. 2:12¼ and Nathan Axworthy 2:12¼, each the hero of a sparkling series of races in very hot company and known to be able to beat 2:10 considerably over any good mile course,

Among the pacers, aside from William 2:00, the peerless, the Grand Circuit has a second notable four-year-old in R. H. Breat 2:05¼, a gelding of extreme speed and unusual gameness, and a winner at Detroit, Kalamazoo, Pittsburgh and Fort Erie. On the Great Western Circuit there are two four-year-olds of outstanding prominence—Direct Gentry 2:05¼ and Stellar Advice 2:05¾, each of which is racing with unusual success against high-class aged horses. On the half-mile tracks there is a true "crack," Single G. 2:07¼, who has lowered the world's record for his age and sex over two-lap courses a full second, and to date has won nine out of ten races, nearly all of them for $1,000 stakes.

We have singled out this group of four-year-olds from a large number of trotters and pacers of the age which are racing with success, often with brilliance, over all sorts of tracks and in all sorts of company. A long list might easily be made if it were desired to tabulate the entire company of good ones, but such is not our purpose. We wish merely to call attention to the possibilities of the four-year-old trotter and pacer as demonstrated by the performances of a few of the best ones, which in themselves are eloquent proof of the fact that the "laying-over" of performers of this age is illogical and unnecessary; robbing their owners and trainers, as it does, of what should be one of their best and most profitable seasons in deference to a mistaken and antiquated idea which, as experience amply establishes, should henceforth be allowed rapidly to become obsolete.—The Horse Review.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

WHAT DOES THE RULE MEAN?—HOW DOES IT APPLY?

Apparently a complicatiou has arisen, involving the eligibility of harness race horses to class events as affected by their performances against time. The situation seems to be as follows:

Last February the congresses of both the American and National Trotting Associations radically revised their former stipulatious in this regard, and ordained that henceforth eligibility to class races should be governed by records made in winning races only, and that records made in losiug races, or against time, should not operate as bars. The text of the new rule as adopted by the N. T. A. is as follows:

Rule 5—Section 1. In determining the eligibility of of horses to compete in public races, only the records made by winners of races shall be considered. Records made in performances against time and in public races by non-winners shall not be considered a bar to eligibility to races.

The similar rule of the A. T. A. reads as follows:

Rule 48. In determining the eligibility of horses to compete in public races, only records that have been made or which hereafter may be made by the winners of races shall be considered. Records that have been made or hereaftermay be made in performances against time (not for money premiums), and in public races by non-winners of races, shall not be considered a bar to eligibility to public races, but shall be considered a breeder's record.

As will be seen, there is a material diffcrence between the two rules, caused by the insertion in the A. T. A. rule of the clause "(not for money premiums)" following the stipulation regarding performances made against time.

The uncertainty which governs the workings of this rule is causing much confusion and considerable apprehension among horsemen. A case in point:

Last week it was the intention of trainer Al Whitney, of Chicago, to start the pacing stallion Dr. Burns Jr. 2:04¼ against time at Galesburg, Ill., for a record. This horse had paced second to William, at Grand Rapids, Mich., in the race in which the world's race record was set at 2:00, and his separate time had been 2:01. It was thought that over the fast Galesburg track, and with conditions in his favor, he would be able to pace a mile in 2:00 or better, and his owner and trainer were naturally anxious for him to obtain so coveted a record. They were, however, informed by Secretary Knight, of the A. T. A. (under whose rules the Galesburg meeting was to be conducted), that if the horse was thus given a record his eligibility to race would thereafter be governed by the time which he made. In consequence he was not started.

We arise to ask, therefore, What does the A. T. A. rule mean? How does it apply?

According to our understanding, the Galesburg association had made no arrangement to pay for the proposed performance of Dr. Burns, Jr., nor was he takeu there with any such expectation upon the part of his managers, who wanted the record and were not looking for anything else. We can understand how, under the A. T. A. rule, if the performance had been for a purse specially offered by the Galesburg association, the time made by the horse would be an index of his eligibility for racing purposes. But, as is well known, when a horse is started for a time record it is the custom at most tracks, that, instead of remunerating the performer, he is assessed for the privilege; usually, we believe, the sum of $10. Only when a horse is going to break a championship or a track record is it the custom for him to receive any remuneration, and these cases are very infrequent.

As will be observed, the N. T. A. rule makes no distinction whatever regarding time records, whether for a money purse or not—none of them affect in any way racing eligibility. We imagine that this was the idea which inspired the original rule brought before the Joint Rules Committee and, later, the trotting congress. All things considered, it is to be regretted that any uncertainty is possible regarding this phase of record making, and the situation should be clarified. It seems to us a great pity that Dr. Burns, Jr., was debarred from starting at Galesburg. The fact that he was has, perhaps, deprived us of another two-minute trotter. What is more, many horsemen who will be anxious, during the next few weeks, to give their horses fast time records are likely to be deterred by a knowledge of the facts above set forth. It is true that they can have no fears in so far as N. T. A. tracks are concerned, but many of them race over A. T. A. tracks, and, in consequence, will be "up in the air." A public statement by Secretary Knight and a formal iuterpretation of just what the rule does not mean, how it does and does not apply, would be welcome.—The Horse Review.

HORSE MAY DECIDE EUROPEAN WAR.

Though the war in Europe has been in progress only about six weeks it is now all but certain that the horse is just as important as ever he was in the equipment of a successful army notwithstanding the inventiou of the automobiles, aeroplanes and dirigible balloons since the last great war was fought in Europe. In reviewing the fateful campaign in Northern France the Herald's military critic has repeatedly drawn attention to the vital part played by the cavalry of the Allies in constantly harassing the exposed right flank of the German army and hastening its retreat by threatening to get in between General Von Kluck's command and the main army.

The use of mounted troops in heavy masses is declared to be every whit as effective as it was in our Civil War, when the brilliant and telling exploits of Sheridan, Stuart and other cavalry leaders made them popuular heroes of the day. Aeroplanes and automobiles now supplement the work of the horse by locating the forces of the enemy and by transporting troops and supplies from point to point, but neither of these mechanical inventions seems to take the place of the horse in anything save the minor functions of the cavalry.

Thus far the artillery has played a more important part than ever before in both the French and German army, and here again everything depends on the adequate supply of suitable horses to move the guns and ammunition in advance and retreat. Reports from the theatre of war last week stated that the invading Germans were in a bad way for fresh artillery and cavalry horses after their wonderful succession of forced marches from the frontier toward Paris and back again. That such work would exhaust the best horses in the world can be readily believed when it is remembered that unusually hot weather marked the period of advance and that many heavy rains succeeded the heat. The wastage of horses by guu fire and overwork must have been terrific in both armies under these conditions but the Germans doubtless suffered most besides having to bring fresh animals from a long distance to take the place of those killed or disabled.

It has been said that nearly oue-half of all horses in the invading army had been destroyed or worn out when the German advance reached high water mark, on September 6. Making due allowance for the exaggerations which accompanies so many reports from the seat of war, it is reasonable to believe the losses have been very serious to a vast army so actively engaged and so far from its base of supplies.

The French are reported to be buying heavily in Mexico and South America as well as in the United States and the English are taking thousands of horses from Canada, Ireland and Great Britain. Germany cannot at present bring in any horses from abroad, unless from Norway, Sweden or Holland, where they are comparatively few, and she must therefor look to her own supply and that of Austria.

The whole number of horses in Germany, according to the latest available statistics, is about 4,500,000, and in Austria and Hungary about 3,800,000. France has about 3,200,000 horses and 200,000 mules and the British Isles about 2,500,000 horses, and Russia is about 25,000,000 horses. Comparatively few of those in England, France or Germany are well adapted to cavalry work, and Russia could doubtless mount more troops acceptably than all the rest of Europe put together. When it comes to efficient horses for the artillery and the transportation service, however, the Western nations possess far better horses than Russia has in any considerable number. As an indication of the importance of artillery in the present war it is worthy to note that England's first call for horses took 74,000 gunners and draughters as compared with 56,000 for the cavalry.—Guney C. Gue in Horse Journal.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.

The light harness races alone should insure the success of the Allentown Fair, which will be held at Allentown, Pa., for the four days beginning on Tuesday, Sept. 28th. Last year the race entries fell to 175, and it was felt that something was needed to stimulate interest. With the election of Dr. Victor H. Wieand as president a determined efford was made to revive the glory of the Allentown track, so a proposition was put up to the horsemen of free oats, free hay, free straw and free entrance, with the result that almost every possessor of a half-mile track nag tumbled over themselves to enter, and the result has been that this year there are no fewer than 350 horses named to start. One class has 45, another 38, and a third 37. It will be an impossibility to start such fields, and the association will therefore be compelled to split many of the classes.

But there is one clause in the qualifications that many of the horsemen in their eagerness to enter seem to have entirely overlooked. This is that an entry failing to show up at the track without a reasouable excuse, such as illness or something that would prevent the horse starting, is subject to a fine of $25. Naturally this will help the Fair Association, because it promises to insure good racing, and even if the fields are cut down the fair will profit financially.

As a rule the horses are entered in more than one race, and the owners will naturally pick the easiest race in which to start. If they start in one race they will be relieved of penalty for not taking part in the other events. Thus the 350 entries really only represent about 200 horses, and in classes where a great many are entered it is certain that not more than a dozen horses at most can start, which should mean that quite a number will be penalized. Money winners will have to pay a percentage to the association—10 per cent. by first and second horses and 5 per cent. by third and fourth—so in the long run the association promises to come out better than had an entrance fee been charged.

There is a widespread rumor to the effect that Edward A. Tipton will be the next president of the Grand Circuit. If his name is brought up it is a certainty that there will be no objections, as he is known as a man of exceptional ability. His wonderful successes in other veutures where harness horses play a leading part, makes him look like the right man in the right place, especially as the Grand Circuit is waning.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

October 17.—Wilmington, Del. Dupont Trapshooting Club, T. E. Doremus, President.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Arlz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenlx, Arlz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Oct. 7-9—San Jose Kennel Club. Chas. R. Harker, Secretary. N. D. B. A. rules.

Oct. 10—Peninsula Kennel Club, San Mateo. One day open air show. A. K. C. rules.

Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1—Colorado Kennel Club. C. A. Ellis, secretary.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Field Trials.

Feb. 15, 1915—Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's Panama-Pacific International meeting (32nd Annual Trials). Entries for all stakes close October 15. Henry L. Betten, secretary, Alameda, Cal.

BAD FOREST FIRE SEASON CONTINUES.

Because there have been no spectacular fires such as occurred last year on Mount Tamalpais and in the Santa Cruz mountains, the impression prevails in California that the season of 1914 has been a mild one in the matter of forest fires. District Forester Coer DuBois, at San Francisco, states that this is not the case and that the season of 1914, which is not yet over, has been one of marked severity. On the National Forests in California 1049 fires have occurred, and they are still being reported at the rate of about 50 a week. Most of these fires would have caused serious damage if they had not been handled with the utmost promptness. But less than 17 per cent. got sufficient start to cause any considerable damage, and 876 of them were caught and put out before they had burned a space twenty rods square. The total area burned over amounts to 45,000 acres, of which 34,000 acres are timberland. The direct damage to timber and improvements is estimated at $76,000.

As usual, a large proportion of the fires were caused by campers. The rangers were forced to make numerous arrests for violation of forest laws, chiefly the law that requires campfires to be extinguished before leaving camp. A few offenders were given jail sentences, but as a rule the minimum fine of $50 was imposed.

FACTS ABOUT FURS.

In an interview with a newspaper man, Mr. I. Abraham of St. Louis, who has just returned from the seat of war in Europe, says that the losses on American raw furs caught last year alone and held by dealers in different parts of the world will exceed ten million dollars. This loss is directly due to the war, as most of the fur manufacturers are located in Germany and France.

There were approximately 25,000,000 fur-bearing animals caught in North America last year, whose pelts had a cash value of about $20,000,000. The greater part of these skins were left on dealers' hands, owing to a large surplus from the previous year.

Most of the fur-bearing animals are trapped by farmer boys, many of whom have derived a neat little income as well as a great deal of sport in pitting their wits against the cunning of the various wild animals, which roam the unsettled places on this great American continent, and while they will still have an opportunity to enjoy the sport of catching Mr. Coon, Skunk, Possum, etc., they will have to content themselves with a much lower price for his hide after they have caught him, according to Mr. Abraham, who is the head of the I. Abraham Fur Co. of St. Louis, one of the largest exporters of furs in the United States.

The North American catch of the various animals caught last year is approximated by Mr. Abraham as follows:

		Value.
Muskrat	15,000,000 skins,	$4,570,000
Opossum	2,800,000 skins,	1,680,000
Raccoon	2,400,000 skins,	2,160,000
Skunk	2,152,000 skins,	4,304,000
Mink	630,000 skins,	1,890,000
Civet Cats	500,000 skins,	300,000

Various other kinds including Fox, Wolf, Otter, Beaver, Fisher, Wild Cat, Lynx, Lynx Cats, Ringtails, Bear, White Weasels, Marten, Wolverine and Mountain Lion, 1,500,000 skins, value $4,500,000.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

YOU CAN'T SELL GAME AND STILL HAVE IT.

By Henry Chase, author of "Game Protection Propagation in America," "Powers, Duties and Work of Game Wardens," "Modern Doctrine of Game Protection," Etc.

As one who has spent the best years of his life studying and laboring for the cause of conservation of our national wild life, I am intensely interested in the California fight now in progress. And I wish I could impress it upon the heart and mind of every public-spirited citizen of your great State that it is his duty as such to work, fight and vote against any law that will permit the sale of game in your markets. This is absolutely vital to the best interests of all of your citizens. I do not say this as a mere sentimentalist—I am not of that brand of conservationist. I am in full sympathy with the view that the game should be used to supply human needs and enjoyment, and it is in this very view that I assert, and stand ready to prove it, that this is a straight business proposition.

At the outset I assume that every intelligent Californian knows, and fully appreciates the fact, that the wild game of a State is a great asset in many ways to the people. It is of economic importance on account of its food value and otherwise. It is of hygienic importance because it produces an incentive and inducement to an out-door life. In this way it not only makes a strong people physically, but it makes men resourceful, courageous and capable of taking care of themselves under trying circumstances. Again, the wild game is of greatest financial importance as an advertisement to attract tourists and visitors. For years California has been called one of our leading game paradises and hundreds of visitors have gone to your State for no other purpose than to pursue your wild life.

Now, conceding, as we all must concede, that the above is true, what, then, is the citizen's duty with respect to that game? To see how it can best be destroyed in the shortest time? Nonsense, you say, no, but how can we best preserve a fair balance of supply of that wild life? What will you say, then, when I insist that it has been learned in the hard school of experience of over a hundred years that the commercialization of game is contrary to the very fundamental principles of conservation; that the sale of or traffic in game is so inconsistent with and repugnant to the doctrine of preservation that the two theories can not possibly exist together. They are like oil and water, and will positively not mix. In other words, you cannot eat your cake and still have it, nor can you permit the sale of game in your markets and still preserve it.

Let me go a little farther. The unlimited commercialization of any or all of our natural resources is what is leading to their speedy destruction. This is so because, the two theories being inconsistent, the former must be restrained by law or the latter will perish. Of course, we all know that our mines, forests, water courses and the like will withstand the commercial spirit for some time to come, but on the other hand the supply of wild game throughout the country is so depleted that there now remains not one State in the Union which could permit its sale in the market and have any left within a couple of years.

Perhaps there are those who will question this, but if they will only pause and consider California's present situation they cannot doubt its import for one moment. Let me show you why. We all know that even in those States which have wholesome protective game laws that are well enforced, the game is constantly decreasing and there is a demand for propagation measures to supplement these laws; that is, we must assist nature in preserving the balance of supply, as more game is destroyed each year than is reproduced in the natural way. Thus showing that we are not living upon our interest as an income but are treading and drawing upon the principal, which process can have no other ultimate result than total extermination unless it is checked and supplemented by propagation.

Clearly, then, all can see that we must extend our efforts if we wish to save the game under our present system wherein every inducement for large kills have been eliminated by law. We now kill game for our own use or benefit merely, or to give to a few friends. Suppose, however, in the very teeth of this situation you permit the sale of game in the markets, then what will happen? And this, too, in California where a great exposition will soon open within its borders, thereby attracting an enormous influx of visitors? Why, any one of common sense can clearly see that this would be a suicidal policy with respect to your game supply. Just think of the mercenary instincts such a measure would excite in every man who owns a gun and desires to make a dollar at the expense of your general game supply! It will arouse the cupidity of the market hunters as they have never been aroused before. They will hunt and slay, capture and destroy ruthlessly night and day as long as the game brings high prices in the markets. No law can possibly restrain them while this market is open. They will know no limit to their bags of game, nor fatigue to their bodies until the last game bird or animal in the State which will bring a dollar is exterminated. I do not make this statement lightly, nor as an idle prediction. No, it is founded on common sense and experience.

In the light of these truths, then, may I not raise my humble voice and feeble pen and request all good Californians to smite the "sale of game" bills full in the face every time they get the opportunity? It would not only be a suicidal policy for your State to adopt such a measure, but it would be something in the nature of a national calamity. It would be so palpably reactionary in its effect that it would injure other States in the neighborhood. Your splendid wild life supply was never in so much need of further protection as at present. Not protection in the interest of the few at the expense of the many, but for the benefit of all the good people of your State, and it is positively in the interest of all that the markets of California be absolutely closed to your wild life.

A MESSAGE TO THE SPORTSMEN OF AMERICA.

John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective Association, presents the following timely suggestions:

The national movement for game protection and propagation has never before needed the loyal support of its friends as it does now.

We are witnessing a world war, and the disposition of practically every one is to retrench in all expenditures.

While we regard this as a natural impulse, we would remind the sportsmen and conservationists of the country that steady, persistent and uninterrupted work is necessary to carry out the extensive conservation program that the American Game Protective Association has undertaken.

This work cannot be taken up and left off at will.

The passage of the federal migratory bird law, resulting chiefly from the efforts of this Association, was only the beginning of the great national campaign that the sportsmen of this country have entrusted this organization with.

For one thing, an important fight to save this law must be waged in the United States Supreme Court, and the country is looking to this organization, the recognized parent of the law, to see to its safeguarding.

During the summer just ended, unremitting work has been carried on in Canada in connection with our campaign for a treaty providing protection for all birds that migrate between this country and that.

Similar treaties will have to be negotiated from time to time with our neighbors to the south.

Forty-three state legislatures convene in January, this being the "on" year.

Game propagation experimentation is in its infancy here. This Association is the one national institution that is devoting itself whole-heartedly to giving a real stimulation to this important branch of wild life conservation.

Many other things of equal importance might be cited but enough has been said to show conclusively, we think, that there should be no faltering in support of the work of the American Game Protective Association.

We believe the business situation has already taken on a more encouraging aspect. Our country is too rich in natural resources, too full of faith in its future and too bountifully supplied with earnest, constructive manhood to quail before any situation it may be called upon to meet. Our faith is strong that the good fight for wild life protection will be continued.

Remittances may be forwarded to W. S. Haskell, Treasurer, Broadway, New York City. Membership in the Association is as follows: Supporting, $1 upwards; Club, $5 upwards; Associate, $25 upwards; Sustaining, $100 upwards; Life, $250 upwards.

We call upon the sportsmen of America to remember their plain duty and see that the fight for wild life conservation is waged with unabated vigor.

GOSSIP FOR SPORTSMEN.

Many local sportsmen are in a quandary as to how and by what officials, Government or State, the Federal wild game regulations will be enforced during the coming fall shooting season, which opens October 15 in all six districts of this State. United States Marshals and their deputies will, of course, do their duty under the statute. But the number of these officials, considering the hunting territory embraces the whole State, is entirely inadequate to perform any great amount of patrol service, however effective they may be in police or arresting enforcement when duly set in motion. There will be no field appointments made or roving commissions given out by the Department of Agriculture for the present, it has been stated.

The situation has been met by the Fish and Game Commission, so the writer has been informed, and the Commission will work, for the time being, in harmony with the Federal authorities. Which means that State deputy fish and game commissioners and, it is intimated, county game wardens also, will take cognizance of violations of both Federal and State game laws. The fact that the State officials will receive no compensation from the United States authorities has impelled some of the trigger-pullers to put the question, "Why should our money pay the expense of doing Uncle Sam's work?" Not so very liberal, considering the results. The arrangement, if it can be called that, is an emergency one, and must suffice until other methods are evolved.

The first gun in the game law campaign above outlined was fired last week when Deputy Commis-

sioner Joe Hunter filed information with the clerk of the United States District Court against Pete Swenson of Live Oak, Sutter county, "for killing a wild duck" during close season. Swenson was to be arrested by a United States marshal and prosecuted before the United States District Court, which makes a Federal game law violation of more serious portent than when an arrested person is haled before a justice of the peace or police judge.

Wild goose shooting was carried on, in some sections, early this year after the season had closed. Goose hunters who go out after January 31, 1915, will not be, it is claimed, given the same latitude this season; the bars are up. In this respect there is no doubt but what the Federal game law as applied to wild geese is decidedly out of gear. During February and March the birds do an incalculable amount of damage in the grain fields.

As given out in these columns previously, wild ducks are most numerous in the bay counties marshes, and are increasing in numbers daily. The outlook for untold limit bags on the 15 inst. was never better—unless rain falls a few days before, for then the birds will scatter afar.

An indication, it is claimed, of an early winter is the presence of small bunches of canvasback in the Sonoma marsh region around Appleby bay, near Wingo. From the Petaluma marshes clear up to North Vallejo mallard and sprig are unprecedentedly numerous for this time of the year. Northern sprig are already coming in, with now and then an odd blue bill or two.

Floyde Spence and Al Christenson, members of the California Anglers' Association, found very enjoyable hunting and fishing country in Siskiyou county, eight miles west of Fort Jones. They were camped part of the three weeks' trip on Scott river, a tributary of the klamath river. Two fine bucks, a four and five pointer, were bagged, tree squirrels were numerous and grouse fairly plentiful. Scott's river never failed good messes of 8 to 11 inch trout. Big steelhead come up the Scott river in large schools, as many as fifty heavy fish being taken by one of the "natives" in a day when a run is on. The twain were snow-bound for four days in a forest ranger's cabin, which structure they luckily came upon whilst leading their horses over a ragged trail in a blinding snowstorm—this all at an elevation of about 8000 feet. That section is a fine bear hunting country according to Charles Wicks, a well-known Indian guide, who lives on Scott's creek. He and a partner kill fifty-seven bear one season a few years ago.

Both black and cinnamon bears are yet plentiful enough in that territory to enable hunters to have fine sport. Bruins' pelts will be fine and prime in about a month. The animals will be fat and in condition prior to the winter hibernation. Deer are also plentiful, and so are mountain lions, for the big cats are partial to a well stocked venison preserve. Wicks has a pack of Airedales and hounds that are noted in that country for treeing mountain lions or bringing a bear to bay.

In Plumas county, Buck's ranch, so called, is known as a hunting and fishing district worthy of attention and this section is only about 200 miles from this city. Ed Seretto spent a month there and well satisfied he was. A limit catch of nice sized trout was no trick at all every time he put his rod together. Two bucks, one tipping the beam at 235 pounds, the other 185, is a venison limit that is seldom the good luck of any hunter in a season. On top of that he killed a black bear that weighed 325 pounds and also a cinnamon bear that weighed 550 pounds. The skins of the two bears he displayed in a downtown sporting goods store this week. Three other bears were also slain in the district during his sojourn there.

Siskiyou county, in the northwestern part, where Greider creek runs, was the district selected for a month's outing by Al Holt, Emil Cunio, Charles Breidenstein, "Biscuit" Michal, F. McConnell, Burt Gwin and Clarence Lucky. The party traveled by machines from Dunsmuir, where they were joined by Ben Wagner, 145 miles to Hamburg, from which point they packed in fifteen miles to a wild section. Ranger's Camp, Panther Camp, Huckleberry, Headwaters of Greider creek are the local names by which different sections of that country are known.

Seven bucks were killed by the party. Grouse, tree squirrels and a plentiful supply of fine trout kept the camp larder well supplied. The deer in that district will be "fat as butter" the latter part of this month. They are feeding upon acorn mast and will soon have their ribs covered with three inches of fat. The deer season does not close in Siskiyou county until November 1.

Sierra county hunters have enjoyed fine sport hunting mountain quail. Joseph Meyers, who recently visited Portwine, a point out from La Porte, shot three limit bags without much trouble. Canyon creek, in that district, is the favorite mountain quail hunting ground.

Commissioner Henry Lencioni arrested F. Lenci on Monday and haled him before Justice George Macfarlane at Sebastopol for killing quail out of season and for hunting without a license. For the first offense he was fined $25 and for the second $10.

Venice hunters say the outlying fields are full of doves, indeed there are more birds this season than have been noted for several years past. And there are also plenty of men and boys, especially boys, in the fields to kill off the greater number of the birds.

Shoot Postponed.—The proposed blue rock tournament billed for Newman has been postponed until next spring.

STEELHEAD TROUT IN THE GREAT LAKES.

[By R. H. Smith.]

As a foreword the writtr wishes to state that by no means should this article be considered in the light of a scientific paper. The facts herein contained, with the exception of information obtained from various fish commissions, the United States Bureau of Fisheries and works by Pordan and Evermann, are taken from practical experience as a fisherman in Lake Michigan.

Before proceeding, the use of the name steelhead trout should be explained. The term steelhead brings in the name rainbow trout, for the two have long been considered identical. The general opinion is that they are one species, the name rainbow trout being applied to the fish prior to their descent from the rivers to the sea. However, quoting Dr. Jordan in his Guide to the Study of Fishes, Vol. II., they are two different species; although it might be added that this authority is quoted as having later qualified this statement. Jordan also dissents from the general rule in giving the scientific name of the steelhead trout as Salmo rivularis, whereas the older and probably, therefore, more used term is Salmo gairdneri. Whatever may be said, both names in each of the above cases are generally considered to apply to the same fish, at least for practical purposes. The name steelhead is, therefore, used as the common commercial term.

The history of the steelhead trout in the Great Lakes is a history of the effort at artificial propagation of foreign fish to these waters. Early attempts had been made by the United States bureau to plant salmon in the inland bodies of fresh water with only partial success. It was not until the early eighties that a few small plantings of steelhead trout were made in streams tributary to Lake Michigan. The results were noticeable, catches of salmon by Wisconsin fishermen being recorded in 1883 and succeeding years. Plants, of which no complete records were kept, were made by the United States and State Commissions in a desultory way until 1895. From that date to 1904, not including donations of steelhead trout eggs to various States bordering on the Great Lakes, nine plantings were made in Lake Superior, as follows:

1895—70,000 fry off Isle Royal, Mich.
1895—5,000 fry off French Harbor, Minn.
1896—30,000 fry and fingerlings off Washington Harbor, Isle Royal. Mich.
1898—10,000 fry and fingerlings off Isle Royal, Mich.
1900—15,000 fry and fingerlings off Washington and Grace Harbors, Isle Royal, Mich.
1900—5,000 fry and fingerlings off Baptism River, Minn.
1902—20,000 fry and fingerlings off Tobin's Harbor, Isle Royal, Mich.
1904—10,800 fry and fingerlings off Tobin's Harbor, Isle Royal, Mich.

Following these plantings, steelhead trout increased to such an extent as to become commercially important. The years 1906-1907 found them well established and flourishing in Lake Michigan and other lakes, and from that time to the present, catches of these fish have increased in amount with each season, while the specimens caught improved in size. While no exact figures are obtainable regarding the total catch of steelhead trout in the Great Lakes in any one year, it is safe to say that during the season of 1912 upwards of one-half a million pounds of these fish have been taken from the waters named.

The fish average 7 pounds each, the extremes being 1 to 22 pounds. Compared with the lake trout they have less entrails, are found nearer shore and are more "gamey," a characteristic which ought to make a whole lot of sportsmen sit up and take notice. Many steelhead trout have been caught going up streams, especially during the spring months, when they spawn. About two-thirds of the fish taken are females, many of which have been found so weak at spawning time as to be easily caught. Contrary to the habit of the Royal Chinook and other real salmon, the steelhead does not die after spawning.

While most of the steelhead trout of the Great Lakes are caught in pound nets, many are taken on reefs near shore in gill nets. They are not as good "leaders" as lake trout and will readily gill themselves or jump high in the air in an effort to escape.

The meat of the steelhead trout resembles very much that of the Royal Chinook, being flaky and firm, although not quite as red. As a table fish, when not spent by spawning, the steelhead is said to be unexcelled for flavor; the flesh is finer and less oily than that of the salt water salmon. While steelhead trout spoil quickly after being caught in gill nets, the fish are excellent keepers when properly taken care of. The market price for this fish rules about the same as that on lake trout.

The question as to what the food of the steelhead is has remained, at least partially, unsolved by fishermen in the Great Lakes. Only on a few occasions is a specimen caught with anything in its stomach, and then the food is found to be lake chubs and lake herring. Should these fish depend entirely on the smaller fish for food their great abundance will surely bo no handicap to the increase of the steelhead trout.

With encouraging results obtained ,the propagation and planting of steelhead trout is being continued by the fish commissions of the several States bordering on the Great Lakes. In this direction the State of Michigan seems to have taken a lead. During the past five years plants of two to three million fry and fingerlings have been made annually, the results of which have been gratifying. It is estimated that each year one-half to one million pounds of steelhead trout headed up stream during the past season in six rivers that empty into Lake Michigan between Grand Traverse Bay and Muskegon, Mich. Catches of these fish are also reported from Lake Huron, especially along the Canadian shore. Steelhead are also found in Lakes Erie and Ontario, but in smaller numbers, probably because of the absence of tributary streams for planting, or because of the slower migration of these fish from other lakes.

Under the name rainbow trout the reputation of the steelhead as a game fish is generally known. There is much to say of the gameness of the lusty and vigorous steelhead before it leaves the headwaters of the streams for the lakes. It will readily take a fly, which fact ought to claim the attention of any angler. Of the smaller lakes where the steelhead has been planted and has flourished is Keuka Lake, New York, and Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire, where also the Chinook salmon has been introduced with success.

The rise of the steelhead trout to a place where it has become a valuable adjunct to the Great Lakes fisheries and of great commercial value, has proved again the value of artificial propagation fish. It has been often argued that Dame Nature cannot be improved upon. She cannot. But she can be assisted and led to work in her way where results will show and be of advantage to man. The advent of the steelhead trout in the Great Lakes is an example. Who shall predict the limit of introducing other fishes to new environments to which they are perhaps as well suited as they were to the old?

FISH LINES.

Rod and reel sportsmen manage to find quite a bit of sport at various angling resorts these waning days of the trout season. The season for rainbow trout will close November 1 in all districts of this State except Nos. 1 and 4, where the open season stops December 1. So far as that goes, it will be rather cold and wintry in most of the fishing territory open until December 1. The steelhead trout season for taking these fish above tidewater will close December 1, and in tidewater January 1.

Flattering reports continue to come in from Eel river fishing resorts. Both at Greigs, where Dave Sachs, Albert Franks, J. Dougall and other local Waltonians are located, and at Weymouth's good catches of steelheads are reported. At the latter point nice baskets of half-pound trout and numerous big steelhead have been made every day recently. The California royal coachman and Parmachene belle fly-patterns are the killing lures.

Late reports indicate that the Truckee river is still in a discolored condition and fly-fishing operations were not productive of limit creels. J. F. Cooper spent the day, a week ago, at the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club's lodge, but was not overenthused at trout fishing results. Charles H. Kewell, Tom C. Kierulff, J. A. Dougall, Carter Pomeroy, W. B. Tubbs, Walter D. Mansfield and other club members whipped the river a week ago.

Smith's Point, two miles above Belden, where the north fork joins the Feather river, is reported by J. F. Fricke to offer most agreeable fly-fishing results.

Pulga, or Big Bar, as the resort is also known, has been reported to be on the fly-casting list. A sample of what may be accomplished was a catch late last week by two anglers of nineteen trout scaling seven pounds and thirteen fish weighing six pounds, averaging about half a pound each, taken with fly hooks. Salmon roe and grasshoppers were also doing a good business at that point.

Al Costa, a noted fly dresser, who made a specialty of tieing fly-patterns for catching Big Meadows trout, is reported to be seriously ill, with but slight hope of recovery. Costa's place was a popular resort for many local anglers before the Big Meadows were flooded over.

The steelhead trout in San Gregorio lagoon were in the humor one day last week to enable M. R. Bernheim and J. G. Payne to catch limit baskets. A No. 2 spoon, silver out, and a gray hackle fly were the taking lures. The fish were four and five pounders.

Purissima creek, whipped by Dr. L. T. Cranz last Sunday was good for a nice basket of trout, a half-pound fish being the largest.

A big run of striped bass has been located for the past fortnight in the waters off South Vallejo and up Carquinez straits as far as Benicia. Vallejo fishermen have been out daily and every boat, it is reported, has returned with a fine mess of good sized striped bass. Al Wilson of this city and Charles Bouton of Tiburon are reported to have made several good catches of bass in the Vallejo fishing ground.

A few fish have also been caught by trolling boats in Raccoon straits, fish that averaged about 7 pounds. San Antone, although the rendezvous of a large crowd of bass fishermen, last Sunday yielded but a few small fish. Emil Accret's 5-pounder was as good a showing as any. The "twin house" prospectors in Petaluma creek were rewarded with five small sized striped bass. Water conditions were very good, but a small ebb tide is supposed to have spoiled the fishing chances.

The Wingo sloughs, since Harry Palmer's catch of a 51-pounder and a smaller bass, have not shown any progressive symptoms. Last Sunday the "bullhead" verein was out in force, as was the Owl Club the preceding night. Weather was pleasant, water clear and apparently just right for limit catches, but few fish were taken, the bottom of the creeks were

alive with small crabs, however. The crustaceans played hob with the bait and went so far as to nibble parafined lines.

Al Cooksey made the biggest catch, a 160-pounder. It was not a fish he landed. His side-kick, Harry Palmer, fell overboard. This accident occurred about 9 o'clock at night and dark as could be with the tide running fast. Palmer went down in 20 feet of water and struck the bottom of the skiff with his head as he came up. He luckily managed to grab the stern with one hand and was pulled aboard by Cooksey, which all goes to show that striped bass fishing at night has its vicissitudes.

Frank Holland's 14-pound bass, caught in "Back Door" slough, was the biggest bass taken that Sunday. Two local rodsters tried the Wingo creeks for three days this week and could only connect with two small ones. Back Door slough is now dammed up at one end and, it is stated, will be leveed up at the main entrance and a floodgate put in. That portion of the Sonoma marsh has been leased by the Alameda Gun Club.

Striped bass and big ones, too, are very plentiful in the Wingo sloughs. Near Appleby bay, when the tide was out Sunday last, a large school of bass were seen rolling and splashing about in a large mud enclosed shallow pool.

It is expected, if the experience of past seasons is any guide, that from now on the striped bass sport in San Antone, Petaluma and the Wingo creeks will improve materially.

TRAPSHOOTING.

Trapshooting—as keen as tennis, as scientific as golf, as delicate as billiards—is fast becoming one of the leading sports in America.

To the man or woman who has yet to make its acquaintance, it opens an unsuspected vista of interest and healthy fresh-air fun. The novice never dreams of the possibilities for enjoyment that lie before him until he has tried it. To those who have once fallen under its spell, it is irresistible.

Those who know nothing of trapshooting will tell you it consists merely of hitting a flashing disc of clay with a load of shot from a scatter gun. Let the doubters try to hit that disc and fail, as they probably will at first, and the sport instantly becomes marvelously elusive, fascinating, beset with all sorts of unsuspected mental problems and brimming with excitement. The best way to test the lure of this, the cleanest of all sports, is to try it once. That is usually enough to fasten forever your allegiance to the the brotherhood of that fraternity of which the doxology is the death song of the clay pigeon: "Pull—Bang—Puff!"

It is not difficult to put this to the test. No expensive parapbernalia, nor is initiation to the sport hedged about with embarrassing ritual. The nearest traps may be at the country club, set in the midst of rolling green lawns and close to a sumptuous club house, or the local trapshooting club may boast of nothing more extensive in the way of equipment than a small frame shack and an open field, but in either case your reception will be a warm one. There will be plenty of devotees glad to lend you a gun, and to offer advice and instructions for demolishing the skimming clays. Once he has tasted the pleasure of what he considers the greatest sport on earth, your trapshooter feels a profound pity for all who have missed the joy of hearing the referee call "dead." And he is never happier than when teaching a novice the first simple rules of the game. There is nothing selfish about this sport; it is meant for everyone, men and women, boys and girls, the more the merrier.

This is one of the things that makes trapshooting the most generous sport in the world, where fellowship exists in the highest degree, where competition is keen but where defeat and a smile always go together and where an alibi cannot creep in. You hit them or you miss them, and there is nobody to blame but yourself. The conquered never begrudges his victory to the conqueror in trapshooting. The story is written clean and immutable on the score sheet and there is no appeal.

As you read this, somewhere the guns are popping; somewhere an enthusiastic band that is anxious to welcome you into its ranks is gaining health and recreation from a pastime that you, too, could easily enjoy. Tired brains, forgetting worry, are taking on a new alertness; shaking nerves are growing steady; flaccid muscles getting strong, stimulated by invigorating exercise on the firing line.

Make up your mind now for a trial at the traps, and then don't put it off. Next Saturday will be a good time to start. Get out into the fresh air in the companionship of congenial sportsmen and sportswomen. You will find them to your liking, these good fellows who are to be found at the gun club, rain or shine. And remember, you need only try it once to be convinced.

Let us take it for granted that you have made the first step toward becoming a trapshooter, or are about to do so. Whether you are a beginner or one who has grown old (in years; trapshooters never really grow old) in pursuing the cleanest of sports, it is hoped that you will find something of interest and benefit in the following discussion of the more technical points.

There are a few fundamentals which must be mastered if you would become successful in pulverizing clay pigeons. The first of these is two-eye, or binocular, shooting. Years ago it is probable that all shooters of the scatter gun closed one eye and squinted along the barrels at the object they wished to hit. Many fair shots still stick to the old-fashioned way of one-eye shooting, but you will find all the top-notchers shooting with all the eyes they have and often wishing they had a few more.

Experimentation has shown that to hit swiftly moving objects when the time in which one has to shoot is extremely short, the best results are obtained by pointing the gun in identically the same manner you would point your finger. Time is precious in trapshooting, and the person who stops to aim with one eye is sacrificing one of the essentials to success—swiftness in shooting. To achieve the highest degree of skill of which you are capable you must shoot with both eyes wide open. Why? The answer is simple:

Pick out some object across the room. With a swift movement, throw up your arm and point your finger at it. Then close one eye and squint along the finger. Is it aiming directly at the object? It is. Now, take your hand down, and raising it again, close one eye and align your finger on the same object across the room. Note the difference between the time it took you to whip your finger with both eyes open directly on the object and that which was required for you to sight and get the alignment.

A clay pigeon is a small object. With both eyes open it is none too easy to see it skimming out of a trap, especially if the light is poor. It is twice as hard with one eye closed. You do not close one eye when you play billiards. A baseball player does not look at his bat when he swings for a ball. In golf you keep your eye on the ball. Then, why should you look at your gun when you shoot? It is the object you desire to hit which should claim your attention.

With the necessity of two-eye shooting thoroughly impressed on your mind, let us take up the subject of shooting positions. A golf instructor will teach the details of playing every shot except the putt. When it comes to this feature, he will say, "Putt in the way that comes easiest, that is most natural to you." And so in trapshooting, stand in the way that comes most natural. For right-handed persons this will be with the left foot slightly forward and most of the weight on it. Your position must not be strained. You must be poised to swing easily from the hips in order to follow swiftly and surely the various angles at which the clay birds are thrown from the traps.

This matter of angling birds brings us to one of the most important subjects we shall have to treat: the "lead," or that place at which you must point your gun so that the shot will meet targets flying away from you at an angle. Lead is one of the most discussed questions in trapshooting. It means different things to different shooters. One may tell you he led a target two feet and broke it, and another may declare he led an exactly similar target not at all and smashed it equally well. The significance of these varying opinions is that one shooter swings his gun faster than the other and that in the case of the shooter who held right on the nose of the target, his gun swung so rapidly that between the inception of the impulse that pulled the trigger and the time when the shot actually left the barrel, the gun was carried far enough ahead to break the target. The other man, swinging more slowly, had to use a greater lead because if his brain had registered the command to pull the trigger at a time when the gun was pointing directly at the mark, the target would have passed out of the range of the pattern by the time the shot left the muzzle.

If you shoot correctly, lead is governed by the rate at which you swing, and the distance you will have to lead a quartering bird will be determined by experience. It would seem obvious that it is desirable to learn to swing fast enough so that if you decide to pull the trigger when you are pointing right at the bird, the imperceptible time which elapses between your decision and the action of pulling the trigger will allow the gun to swing ahead the correct distance. This is probably what happens in the case of those shooters who tell you they never lead quartering targets. They swing so fast that they do not have to consider the lead question at all.

As the speed of the swing is slackened, the lead must be lengthened until we come to that class of shooters who simply point at a spot ahead of the target and pull the trigger without any swing at all, or who swing way past and then stop and pull. Stopping the swing is the most common fault of novice shooters and many old-timers are not exempt. Remember to keep your gun moving until you see the target transformed to a cloud of dust on the sky. And if you have a tendency to stop swinging, keep on even after this; it cultivates the habit.

The quartering bird is a hard proposition, but to some shooters the straightaway is hardly less difficult. Of course, as it goes directly away from the traps, the straightaway gets off faster and allows the shooter less time. The tendency of the beginner to stop his swing is even greater on straightaways than on quartering birds and as a result he undershoots if he fires after the target has commenced to descend. He lifts his gun, stops it and pulls the trigger. The target, not stopping, climbs above or drops below his patterns with annoying persistency. You must learn to shoot before the clay bird has reached the top of its rise. Follow it by raising the gun as it rises and keep on raising it as you pull the trigger.

The man or woman who can stand easily, who shoots with both eyes open, who will swing smoothly and quickly with angling birds, who will "lift" as smoothly on straightaways, who will pull the trigger firmly and not with a jerk, needs only a gun that fits to have within grasp a fair measure of success.

A twelve gauge, full choke gun, weighing from 7½ to 8 pounds, with 30- or 32-inch barrels and with a trigger pull of from 4 to 4½ pounds is recommended for trap work. While lighter guns are easier for some people to handle, they are apt to give too much recoil with the regular trap load of 24 grains of dense powder, or 3 drams of bulk powder, and 1¼ ounces of shot.

Unless they buy a gun especially designed for trapshooting, and it is not wise to do this until sure of the lines on which it should be built, most persons start out with a gun that has too much "drop" in the stock. To determine the drop, lay your gun on a table so that the top of the barrels rests flat against it. Then measure the distance between the surface of the table and the comb(that part of the stock on which your cheek rests when the gun is at the shoulder) and also between the table and the heel (the top part of the stock at the butt). If your gun were absolutely "straight," both comb and heel would touch the table with your gun in this position. As a matter of fact, most guns built for field shooting have a drop of from 2 to 2½ inches at the comb and from 3 to 3½ inches at the heel. A trap gun should be straighter than this. A drop of from 1⅜ to 1⅝ inches at the comb and from 2 to 2½ inches at the heel will fit the average man or woman.

As a general rule, a person with a thin face requires a thicker stock than a full-faced person. If your gun fits you perfectly, when you throw it to your shoulder and drop your cheek against the comb you will find that you are looking straight down the rib to the sight. Obviously, the thickness of the stock and the proportions of the shooter's face are factors which enter into this. Throw the gun to your shoulder and point at some near object with both eyes open, then close your left eye (if you are right-handed) and if the gun is aligned correctly it probably fits you in this respect.

[Concluded next week.]

CONTEST CONDITIONS FOR THE HAZARD "DOUBLE-TARGET" CHALLENGE TROPHY.

S. A. Huntley is now the holder of the Hazard double target trophy. Possibly some Coast trap shot would like to shoot a match for this prize; such being the case, the conditions under which contests for the trophy are conducted are here given:

(1) All challenge contests to be at 100 pairs (200 targets) per man, 16 yards rise, the targets to be thrown from either three expert traps or from a magazine trap. In either case the targets shall be thrown in the manner prescribed by the Interstate Association's trap-shooting rules. (Revision 1904.)

(2) The challenger sball post a forfeit of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars and mail same, together with notice of challenge, to T. E. Doremus, Manager Sporting Powder Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., who shall in turn notify holder of the trophy and the sporting press of receipt of such challenge and forfeit.

(3) The holder shall name date, hour and place for the contest within two weeks from the date of the letter mailed him notifying him of the receipt of the challenge and posting of the forfeit; but the date for the contest must be of such as will allow the challenger at least ten full days' notice of the acceptance of his challenge and the naming of the date, etc.

(4) The contestants shall mutually agree as to the referee, scorer, puller and trapper (or trappers), but if unable to do so, such officials shall be appointed by the Du Pont Company, or by such representatives of that company as may be present at the contest.

(5) Open Competitions.—Open competitions for the trophy may be held with the consent of the Du Pont Company by any regularly organized gun club, such club sending to the du Pont Company twenty-five dollars ($25.00) to be handed to the holder of the trophy for the purpose of calling it in. All such open competitions shall be at 100 pairs (200 targets) per man, and the targets sball be thrown, and the officials for such competitions sball be appointed, in the manner prescribed for challenge contests.

(6) Any holder of the trophy desiring to have same in his possession shall be permitted to do so, providing he deposit with the du Pont Company a bond in the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750.00), the actual value of the trophy.

(7) The above conditions can be changed at any time the du Pont Company may see fit to do so, upon said company paying to the then holder of the trophy the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for the redemption of said tropby.

Peters Shells Win.

High General Average at Raymond, Wash., Aug. 17.20, was won by L. H. Reid, 385 ex 400, and Third Amateur won by Mr. Mark Siddall with 364 (tie), both using Peters Factory Loads.

At the Eureka, Cal., club shoot Sept. 13, Mr. H. Kelley was High Amateur, 174 ev 200, Mr. Ira Russ second with 173 and Mr. H. A. Hine third, 172. M. O. Feudner was High Professional, breaking 182. All used the "shells with steel where steel belongs."

At Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 2, Mr. Guy Holohan was High Expert, 186 out of 200; Mr. A. W. Bruner second with 151. Mr. S. A. Bruner and Mr. C. D. Hagerman tied for third amateur, breaking 182. Each used Peters shells.

Mr. L. H. Reid won High General Average at Roslyn, Wash., July 31, breaking 146 out of 155, using Peters shells.

THE PREVENTING OF ILLEGAL COMBINATIONS.

The sessions of the congresses of the two parent trotting associations last winter devoted more time and attention to the adoption of rules designed to benefit the campaigning horsemen than that angle of the light harness sport had received for many years, if indeed at any time in the past so much consideration has ever been given.

Much of the legislation adopted at the time met with our hearty approval and we were not at all chary in expressing our appreciation of the evident earnest and honest effort devoted to the cause of hettering the general conditions of the game. Some, on tbe contrary, did not seem practical and we feared evil would possihly result therefrom, hut we indulged in no extreme criticism, as we could easily recall many instances in which premature condemnation without a trial bad undouhtedly prevented innovationsthat after events proved would have heen of benefit.

The new rule adopted at that time which did not tben appear as a desirable addition to our racing code was the winrace rule, hut, as the time of receiving entries for the early stakes came upon us, we perceived that the application of the rule certainly had the effect of quite materially increasing the numher of nominations, something greatly to he desired of recent years, and we were pleased to he able to endorse the section for the results in that direction.

Much had heen said ahout the effect of the new rule rendering the great events at the mercy of certain performers with fast records and no winrace charged against them, but only a few weeks of racing were necessary to dispel the idea that any such effect would he ohserved this season, as the borses claimed to henefit the greatest were found wanting from the start.

Up to this point all the working of the winrace rule was in its favor, hut then there was injected into the situation an element that has always found flaws in every rule devised that was not absolutely iron clad and incapahle of no mistake of construction. We refer to the combinations of owners, drivers and trainers entered into for the purpose of fixing the results and therehy preventing the honest contesting of the event, with the intention and design of "wolfing" those not on the inside.

Turf scribes see more of races and get more real information of the actual facts that lead to results than the average spectator and many times we see contests where no real effort is made, and recognize johs, where the general puhlic is satisfied that they have witnessed a wonderful race, hut this year at almost every meeting we have witnessed deals attempted, and in many cases carried through, which nohody hut the hlindest and most casual race-goers could fail to see the trickery in. These crooked races have heen, we are sorry to say, exceedingly common this year and up until last week, when the judges at Columhus acted and inflicted punishment upon Grady for what they decided was an attempt to defraud the puhlic, there has been no adequate or severe punishment visited upon any offenders for the violations of the racing rules that have been carried on under the very eyes of the officials. The action of the judges in removing Grady from hehind R. H. Brett and suhstituting Jamison met with a complete vindication in the suhsequent victory of that horse and hearty approval was heard on all sides for the prompt action taken. The offending driver is popular and no one was pleased over the fact that he personally was punished, hut the popular verdict given in support of the officials was in approval of the hlow aimed at the dishonest racing combination that had endeavored to prevent the hest horse from winning.

As with many of the evils of our existence, hoth in husiness and social life, we are very prone to discuss and deprecate any form of unfair racing, hut usually we pass the matter with merely a word or two of condemnation and take no real steps to put a stop to such practices, except to pass some other form of legislation, with which to add to tbe already prolix codes we have, and, incidentally, in nine cases out of ten, therehy add to the difficulty of their interpretation. In accordance with this practice, we heard on all sides a condemnation of the winrace rule as especially designed to aid these unfair practices and suggestions that the same should he immediately repealed at the first opportunity, hut for ourselves we must confess that we long ago arrived at the point that we helieve the remedy for the ills of the barness game can he sooner found in the strict application and construction of our present penal sections than in any other way.

It is unfortunately a fact, yet nevertheless true, that the great majority of race meetings, not held in connection with fairs, are not a financial success, and in theatrical parlance, "angels" to meet the bills are needed at many tracks. For this reason, from our point of view, much is overlooked on the part of horsemen, particularly the managers and trainers of hig stables for fear that another season will find that stahle or trainer racing elsewhere. Theoretically tbat is wrong and we hear many men, whose money is not tied up in racing ventures, unhesitatingly declaim against associations taking such a course, and insist the association should hew to the line, "cut wbom it may," hut unfortunately tbe difficulty of conducting a successful meeting renders it necessary that some attention he paid to practical matters as well as theory. Theory will settle all the difficulty at once hy placing in tbe judges' stand gentlemen thoroughly competent, ohservant, willing, and prompt to act. Practice queries where such persons may he found and then further pertinently asks what effect such a course would have on the financial outcome.

Proceeding along such a line of reasoning, our answer is, that although it is human to err, competent gentlemen can he found to serve in such positions, if their services are reasonahly compensated, but it is too much to ask competency from persons in ordinary husiness avocations, and, if possible to find them there, unfair to ask them to act in such a capacity. From our point of view, we are therefore committed to professional officials and as professional officials can accomplish nothing without unhesitating support from the associations, it necessarily follows that there should he such an organization of the associations of the Grand Circuit and other prominent tracks that owners, trainers and drivers should feel assured that corrupt practices will he dealt with severely, without regard to the prominence of the trainer or size of the stahle and the associations could, at the same time, feel that such action would not militate against them alone.

There is really not much fear that the small fry of the harness world will put over jobs of any magnitude or deals that are so raw as to he plainly apparent to the ordinary spectators; they bave always heen engineered hy the prominent trainers and drivers wbo regard their very position as certain to grant them immunity from any drastic action. And we do not hesitate to say frankly and openly that we helieve more illegal comhinations have heen perpetrated hy such horsemen this year than in any year of our recollection.

The situation undouhtedly needs a remedy and why not one that will place the racing associations in such a position that hig fish and little fry will look alike.—American Sportsman.

ARMY NEEDS AND FISCAL STUDS.

[Boulanger in London Sporting Life.]

"We race horses for the sake of breeding, hut we do not hreed horses for the sake of racing." Of the many things said and written in these days, this is one of the truest, and, indeed, he must he a hiased man who does not admit it. Too many faddists are getting a hearing at the present moment, hut while in time of peace strenuous efforts have often had to be made to silence the crowd who decry racing as a menace to the economical and moral welfare of the people, it should not be a very difficult task to prove they are in error when tbe war horse of the various nations, which has so vastly heen improved during modern times, is put to its severest, and, possihly, decisive test. Opposition against speedy resumption of racing denotes a painful ignorance with regard to all the vital points of horse hreeding generally, and in particular of the cult of the nohle borse.

Nohody can accuse me of heing possessed of a too vivid imagination if I declare that there is not a single horse on the hattlefields which comes within the range of Army remounts that, in parentage or ancestry, is not related to the British thoroughbred. I had in my time many an occasion to inspect registers of fiscal and private half-hred studs, and I am certain that if I compiled a list of British hreeders mentioned in these I could get a complete directory of English and Irish hreeders which one would bave some difficulty to ohtain by the usual means.

It is perfectly true to say that, for the first time in British history, the English soldier is to become aware of the efficiency of that essential "weapon" which has heen produced and raised on the soil of his mother-land, viz., his mount, and heing, Iam almost inclined t osay, an instinctive connoisseur of horseflesh, we shall prohahly have to listen to lucid descriptions of the French army horse, which, for my part, I consider the most efficient means of offense to be employed in this disastrous war. Thoughts of this kind induced me to ohserve, in my article in the Sporting Life of August 11th, that the estahlishment of fiscal studs in England on Continental lines can he a matter of time only. It is certain to come, since the Government is now ohtaining the first practical conception of the immense value of a uniform type of army horse, and may in future, therefore lend a willing ear to those whom they thought to he pleading for a wrong and impossihle cause. I am highly pleased to note that an esteemed confrere has heen encouraged hy this comment of mine to discuss this important suhject from the proper English point of view, and versatile and impulsive as he is, he should not fail to strike a suitahle scheme with a view to encouraging the Government to at once take the necessary steps.

Only a few days ago I chatted about these matters with a prominent English hreeder who was commissioned to buy horses for the War Office, and he alluded to the great difficulty in procuring the proper material. Of course, there are heaps of splendid hunters and hacks to he got, hut they are not used to army routine, which is so vastly different from, and much more strenuous than, daily work over a country. Only the dire need for horses for military purposes can justify the enormous capital outlay connected with this item of the mohilization. It has certainly cost more than the maintenance of fiscal studs would bave required, yet this sort of remounting can never serve its purpose, since uniformity in type of the army horse as a whole, and not supreme individual merits on the part of a few amongst them, is its chief asset. A squadron of lancers mounted on 16.2 hands hunters and 15 hands hacks cannot possihly attack in straight and close lines, and, instead of over-riding a column of infantry, they would soon he all over the ground, and, seriously handicapped in the proper use of the rifle, would be made prisoners part which the British hloodstock breeder is playing in this war. Even then, if prohlems of this kind are discussed, he will probahly stuhhornly deny the existence of any relations hetween hreeding and racing. However, he may in time listen to this. No industry can prosper which is deprived of a testing ground for the quality of its products. Prices are determined hy quality, and quality is the result of competitive lahor. The ultimate goal of international competition is to gain a sort of monopoly in the production, manufacture, and supply of such goods or articles that are essential for the maintenance of national health, comfort and safety. In the course of years it was proved that, while the natural resources for the production of an essential article are, in respect or shot without difficulty.

We may have to wait for some time ere the man in the street will admit the enormous, though passive, of either quantity or quality, limited in one country, they are unlimited in another. Consequently the more fortunate country can attain a sort of monopoly in the supply of a special article, but only as long as opportunities are given to test and prove its superiority.

The British hloodstock industry is in exactly the same position. It would he doomed if its testing grounds—the racecourses—are aholished. We have no need to fear that this will ever happen, but it is a certainty that if racing is stopped for any length of time, particularly during the most important part of the year, hreeding will suffer so severely as to he unable to cope with the enormous demand for hloodstock which is certain to spring up after the termination of the war. Unless a hreeder is put in a position to prove the quality of his stock, he risks losing his home and foreign market for a considerable time, if not forever, for the simple reason that he would run short of the capital needed to keep up the high standard of hreeding which he has attained after many years of arduous and costly lahor. Once his reputation is gone, his enterprise slackens. I happen to know of several particular instances of hreeders who, assisted by the boom of the last few years, had sufficient means to spare to mate their mares with first-class stallions. Unless they now find a good market for the produce, they will have to fall hack upon their old and primitive ways of hreeding, and will prohahly he ruined hefore they are ahle to retrieve the enormous losses they would sustain if this year's market should collapse.

LIKES MUTUEL SYSTEM.

The report of Charles Granger, steward of the Louisville Racing Association, throws some interesting light on the good effects on racing of pari-mutuel system of hetting as compared to the old-time bookmaker. In part he says: "The bookmakers owned and raced large stahles of horses, engaged by contract skilled jockeys, employed clockers, and paid for and secured stahle information, gaining to them advantages not possessed or attainahle hy the public. Adverse comment followed, and in some cases scandal. This ohjectionahle feature, one which will pertain to hookmaking as long as it continues, has heen entirely eliminated hy the pari-mutuel system. Under the latter there is practically no incentive for fraud. There is no remuneration for dishonesty, as is possihle with hookmaking. No jockey, owner, hookmaker or other person can become a heneficiary of fraud or connivance thereof, for the reason that no direct or assured henefits can accrue. Not only, therefore, is the pari-mutuel system productive of clean racing, hut it is more satisfactory to the public in other respects. It is the fairest and most equitahle mode of hetting known upon the turf, for the reason that it places all bettors upon an equality, the puhlic making the favorite, and not the hookmakers, as in the past. It practically eliminates the tout, the clocker, the hetting commissioner and other parasites that have for years infested the turf, there heing no longer a profitahle field of operation for them."

DECOTO DRIVING CLUB.

A matinee race meeting was held at Decoto last Sunday which was well attended. The races were called at 1:30 P. M. and were all half-mile heats. The races were hetween local horses and were very interesting. The feature of the day was the performance of J. C. Simpson who trotted to the track record; he is a much improved horse to what he was; in his race he stepped the first quarter in 31 seconds and the half in 1:09, and the next heat in 1:09½, winning hoth heats easily. He was driven hy F. W. Bryant. F. Goulart drove Decoto Boy an exhihition half-mile; accompanied hy a runner he stepped the distance in 1:06.

Summary:

First race—Half-mile heats:

Irvington Girl (Joseph)	1	1
Mark S. (Terry)	2	2

Time—1:20, 1:19.

Second race—Two-year-olds:

M. Joseph's colt	1	1
M. Gueerri's colt	2	2

Time—1:25, 1:25.

Third race—Mixed:

J. C. Simpson, trotter	1	1
Balronia, pacer	2	2

Time—1:09, 1:09½.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

THE FARM

UNIVERSITY FARM CUTS BIG CROP OF ALFALFA.

No less than three and a third tons of alfalfa to the acre have been cut this summer hy the University of California at the University Farm at Davis, in two cuttings, within five months from the time the seed was placed in the ground.

Visitors to the University Farm at Davis this summer have heen greatly interested in the excellent showing made by the spring seeding of alfalfa in front of the dormitory. This land grew a crop of barley in 1913, after summer fallow the previous season. The stubble was burned, the ground plowed, and then the ground leveled for irrigation between the dates of October 7th and 31st, 1913. During the latter part of February and prior to March 3d the land was checked and then leveling was completed.

The ground was then harrowed and seeded on March 11th at the rate of eighteen pounds per acre, with a drill, placing the rows of alfalfa seed six inches apart. The ground was immediately rolled. Shortly after, a light rain fell, but not sufficient to prevent the alfalfa coming through the ground.

May 8th the weeds were cut and allowed to lie on the ground. From May 22d to 27th, it was irrigated with five inches of water, from a well. On June 15th the first crop was cut, yielding 1.16 tons per acre, of excellent hay. On June 30th, the second irrigation, consisting of six inches of water, was applied, and on August 10th the second crop was cut, yielding 2:2 tons of hay of excellent quality. Within five months from the time the seed was placed in the ground three and one-thirds tons of alfalfa have been obtained. The accompanying photograph shows how thick the hay was on the ground.

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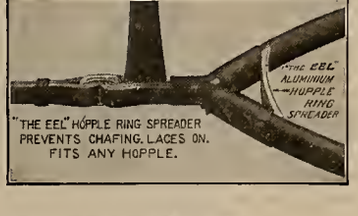

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The "Bull Durham" Handicap

Mr. H. E. Buckwalter, Royersford, Pa., shooting 3 1-8 dram load of SCHULTZE from 21 yards, won the $350 "BULL DURHAM" Handicap Trophy donated by Mr. Geo. L. Lyon, Durham, N. C.

SCORE: 93 x 100 — 21 YARDS.

Mr. Vincent Oliver, Phila., Pa., shooting 3-dram load of DUPONT tied with Mr. Buckwalter who won in the shoot-off—18x20. H. H. Eyre, Phila., Pa., score 92 x 100—18 yards, and Wm. Foord, Wilmington, Del., score 91 x 100—22 yards, won other trophies in this event. Messrs. Eyre and Foord shot a DU PONT POWDER.

HIGH PROFESSIONAL SCORES IN "BULL OURHAM" HANOICAP

C. O. LeCompte, 94x100—13 yards; P. J. Holohan, 93x100—20 yards; E. F. Slear, 91x100—20 yards, — all shot 3 drams of DUPONT POWDER.

THE WESTY HOGAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Winner: Mr. F. S. Wright, South Wales, N. Y. Score: 98x100. Shoot-off: 39x40 SHOOTING 3 drams DUPONT.

Messrs. W. S. Behm, Barton Lewis and J. Hand, all shooting a DU PONT POWDER, tied with Mr. Wright for first place. For the 12 Trophies offered in this event, 14 of the 17 contestants, who tied for them, shot a DU PONT POWDER. Mr. J. M. Hawkins shooting a 3-dram load of DUPONT POWDER, broke 199 STRAIGHT — the HIGHEST POSSIBLE SCORE.

THE DU PONT 18-YARO MARK CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

Winner: Mr. William Foord, Wilmington, Del.
SCORE: 97x100.

Mr. Allen Heil, Allentown, Pa., score, 95x100, was the "runner-up" in this event, followed by Messrs. Geo. L. Lyon, C. H. Newcomb, W. Handerson, Barton Lewis, W. S. Behm, H. H. Sloan and A. B. Richardson.

ALL USED A DU PONT POWDER

ATLANTIC CITY CUP.

Winner: Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, Lexington, Ky.
SCORE: 148x150.
(SHOOT-OFF: 25 STRAIGHT)

Mr. Henderson also made the HIGH AMATEUR AVERAGE SCORE OF THE TOURNAMENT FOR 16-YARD TARGETS,—489 x 500 — 97.8%.

The John Philip Sousa TRAP TROPHY went to Mr. Henderson by a score of
100 STRAIGHT.
Mr. Henderson shot a 3-dram load of SCHULTZE.

THE WESTY HOGAN SPECIAL EVENT.

Won by Mr. W. F. Bippus, Dayton, Ohio. Score: 95 x 100. Mr. L. L. Jarrell, Wilmington, Del., score: 93 x 100, was the "runner-up." Both shooters used a 3-dram load of DUPONT POWDER.

OU PONT POWOERS WIN TRAP TROPHIES.

The John Philip Sousa Trap Trophy won with SCHULTZE by Woolfolk Henderson. SCORE: 100 STRAIGHT.
The B. M. Shanley Trap Trophy won with SCHULTZE by W. S. Behm. SCORE: 100 STRAIGHT.
The D. T. Leahy Trap Trophy won with SCHULTZE by Barton Lewis. SCORE: 99 x 100.
The H. W. Smith Trap Trophy won with DUPONT by Allen Heil. SCORE: 99 x 100.

LONG RUNS OF THE WESTY HOGAN TOURNAMENT PROVE THE RELIABILITY OF OU PONT SMOKELESS POWOERS.

AMATEUR LONG RUNS:

C. A. Jenkins, 167; Woolfolk Henderson, 157; E. H. Adams, 110; J. G. Hands, 106.

PROFESSIONAL LONG RUNS:

J. M. Hawkins, 170; W. A. Joslyn, 146; Walter Huff, 135.
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Bay mare by Nutwood Wilkes, dam by Direct, pacer, handsome, fast and a good racing prospect.

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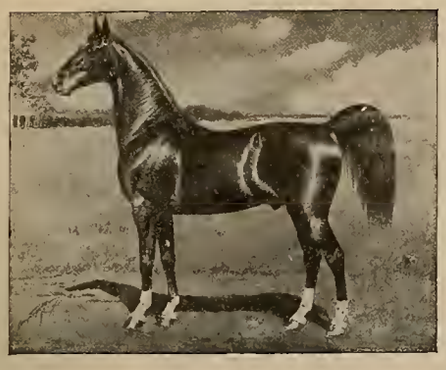

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The system of training advocated is simple and effective, so that anyone who carries out instructions can easily develop a foxhound, a beagle or a coon dog to the highest state of usefulness or organize a pack in which each hound will work independently and at the same time harmoniously with the others. The subjects are: The Hound's Ancestry, History, Instinctive Tendencies, English and Native Hounds, Developing the Intelligence, Training the Foxhound, Voices and Pace of the Hound, Qualities of Scent, Manners, Training the Coon Dog, Coon Hunting, Training the Beagle, Forming a Pack, Field Trial Handling, Faults and Vices, Conditioning, Selecting and Rearing Puppies, Kennels and Yards, Diseases of Hounds and Their Treatment. The chapters on field trial training and handling are alone worth the price of the book, which is one that every man who loves the voice of a hound should read.

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THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

with the unprecedented score of 98 out of 100 at 22 yards rise.

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An event of tremendous interest, to be held in California in February, 1915.
$5,000 IN PURSES AND TROPHIES.

PURSES: All-Age, $1250, - - - - Divided 40—30—20—10%
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Panama-Pacific Champion Stake, - - - $500 to winner

TROPHIES: The three splendid Panama-Pacific International Trophies to Owners of Winners of First in Each Stake.
A Valuable and Unique Trophy to the Owner of Each Other Winner in Derby and All-Age.

NOMINATIONS for all stakes close promptly on OCTOBER 15, 1914.
$15 to nominate and $15 additional to start in either DERBY or ALL-AGE.
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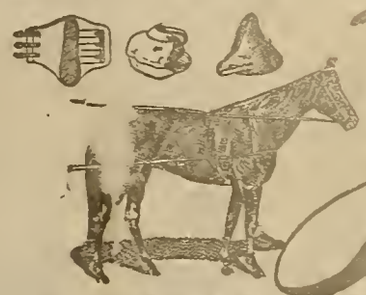

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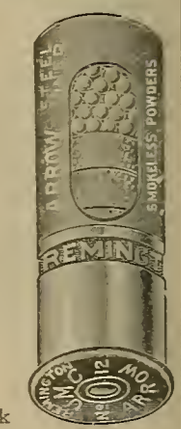

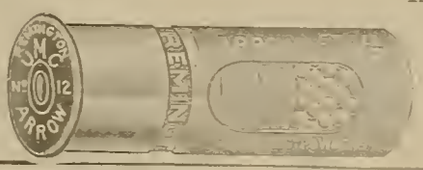

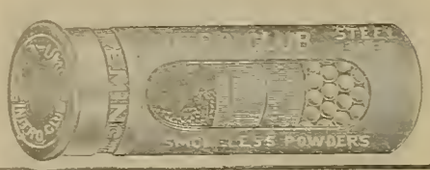

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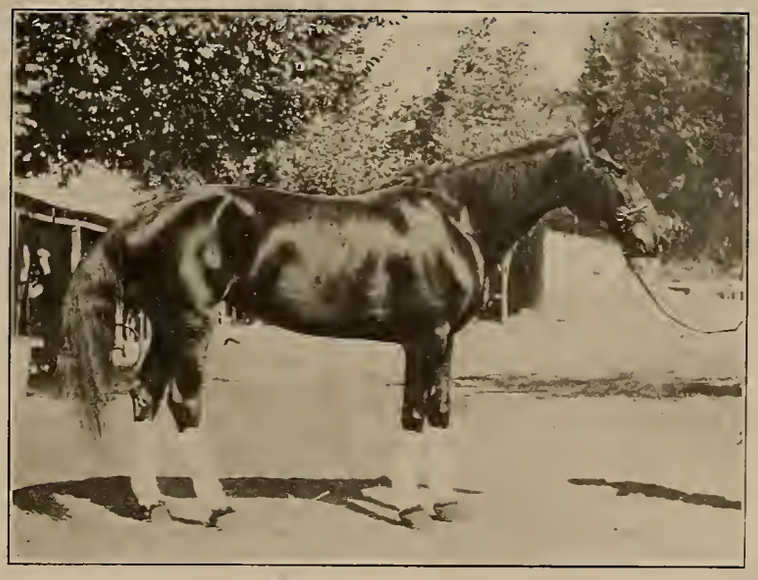
VOLUME LXV. No. 16. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year



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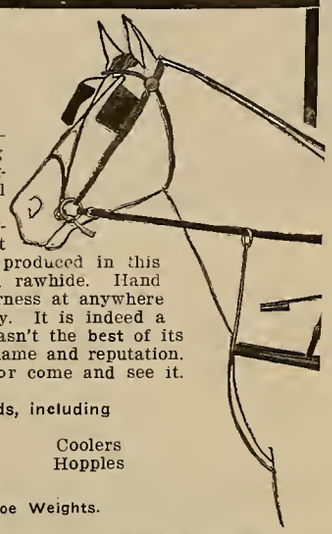

A harness with two styles of hitches—the two minute attachment for racing and the breast collar and traces for jogging and training. Another famous Sell Brand product.

Made from genuine old-fashioned, slow-tanned Hollinger Oak Leather, without exception the finest harness leather produced in this country, reinforced with Indian tanned rawhide. Hand cut, hand finished. No other racing harness at anywhere near its price can equal this in quality. It is indeed a masterpiece of harness-making. If it wasn't the best of its kind, I wouldn't be hacking it with my name and reputation.

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TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association

For foals of mares Covered in 1914 to Trot and Pace at Two and Three Years Old.

Entries Close Tuesday, Dec. 1, '14

$2800 for Trotting Foals. $1800 for Pacing Foals.

$300 to Nominators of Dams of winners. $250 to owners of Stallions.

$2100 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
800 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Trot.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when Mare was bred.

$1200 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.
500 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when Mare was bred.

SPECIAL CASH PRIZES FOR STALLION OWNERS.

Given to Owners of Stallions standing highest in number of Mares nominated in this Stake that were bred to their respective horses, divided as follows:

FIRST PRIZE, $100; SECOND PRIZE, $50.

The Above Prizes Will be Paid on December 22, 1914

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1914; when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 March 1, 1915; $5 November 1, 1915; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1916; $10 on Two-Year-Olds February 1, 1917; $10 on Three-Year-Olds February 1, 1918.

STARTING PAYMENTS.—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Pace; $50 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse is entered as a Trotter or Pacer.

Colts that start at Two Years Old are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old Divisions.

CONDITIONS.

The races for Two-Year-Olds will be mile heats, 2 in 3, not to exceed three heats, and if not decided in two heats, will be finished at the end of the third heat and money divided according to rank in the summary; and for Three-Year-Olds — one-third of the money will be allotted for the division for each heat; Distance for Two-Year-Olds, 150 yards; for Three-Year-Olds, 100 Yards.

If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins; or if the mare dies before May 1, 1916, her nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Nominators liable only for amounts paid in. Failure to make any payment forfeits all previous payments. This Association is liable for $5,150, the amount of the guarantee, only.

Hopples will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Right reserved to declare off or reopen these Stakes in case the number of entries received is not satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

Money divided in each division of the Stake 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. There will be no more moneys in each division or heat than there are starters.

Entries open to the world. Membership not required to enter; but no horses, wherever owned, will be allowed to start until the owner has become a member.

Write for Entry Blanks to

E. P. HEALD, President.

F. W. KELLEY, Secretary,
P. O. Drawer 447. 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.

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Turf and Sporting Authority on the Pacific Coast.

(Establisbed 1882.)
Published every Saturday.
F. W. KELLEY, Proprietor.

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Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith.

DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Riverside—October 13th to 17th (inclusive).
Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

"COWS IS COWS."

It was down at the Holstein-Friesian stables at Hanford that it happened and the way of it is thusly: We have within our midst a horseman of something past middle age who has achieved a comfortable success in the game since the driving of the first trotting race held in Boise sometime back in the sixties, and beside his canny judgment of horseflesh he has, withal, a very nice eye for the points of a cow in the "juicier" class, and a hankering for the ownership of such individuals of that kind that appeal most to his fancy. All over the grounds he had been, noting with his "juicier eye" the better points of a number of bovine ladies whose milk producing qualities would apparently qualify them as foster mothers for the inmates of a populous orphans' home, when he became irresistibly attracted by a big black and white Holstein-Friesian cow in the stable of a gentleman of about his own age. It was agreed mutually that the matron in question was abundantly possessed of most excellent points in many, many ways. At last the horseman brought about, very easily and diplomatically, the question as to whether the cow might be bought. When he first saw her she looked like somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred dollars, and close inspection had enhanced his estimate some twenty-five to fifty dollars, a fact which he was trader enough to keep to himself. Strange to say, the dairyman failed to "rise" on the first mention of a possible trade, and it was only after some little added extolling of her merits, vocally and mentally, on the part of our horseman friend that the other gentleman showed much interest. The preliminary skirmishing over he got down to cases something like this: "Well, I don't own this cow myself, though I am in charge of her, and I know the owner didn't send her here looking for a buyer. He's going to be here a little later in the day, though, and I tell you what I'll do, because I see you really appreciate this girl's points and want to buy her. The man that owns her just got her home here a few days ago—paid sixteen hundred dollars for her in Wisconsin—and I know he figured on keeping her for breeding purposes, but if you feel like sticking a couple of hundred or so on top of that figure I'll take it up with him and let you know next time you come around."

The veil of silence and charity covers many, many embarrassing situations. Let us drop it and go our various ways in peace. But say, folks, here is one little thing you can paste in your memory box permanently—out here in California, without room for argument of any kind, it certainly is true that "cows is cows!"

A REVERSE ENGLISH HANDICAP.

Writes the editorial pencil pusher of our esteemed "contemptuary," the Pacific Horse Review in a recent issue: "One race at Salem that interested the writer as much as any was the 2:10 pace, where six local horses took the word and the three heats were in 2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:09, with nobody outside the flag. It was a real contest with close finishes and excitement enough in the air to bring the crowd every time to its feet. While King Seal won two heats in splendid style, with good teaming on the part of his driver, the way little Harold Welcome shot under the wire winner in the first heat was a wonder. A stallion as game as he hardly deserves the handicap of 'Harold.'"

Now while it is fully admitted that the appellation of "Harold" is a long way removed from "Hank," or even "Mike," or "Jim" or "Dan" or any one of numerous other rugged names perhaps more generally fitted for race track use, it seems to the writer that in this particular instance the Review is carrying its aversion to the more "sissified" cognomen to an extreme. Harold, so far as the trotter is concerned, is a good old-fashioned handle from "away back," and many a good horse has headed a summary and yet carried it as the major portion of his name. Harold Brooks carried the ladylike 'monaker" into the 2:10 list without being worried by it especially, and the writer can recall a time not too long gone when a pool ticket on Harold H. 2:03¾ was considered about as good property as ao ordinary plug race scribe was licensed to possess.

And then, too, how many times have our eyes and heart lightened when, cudgelling our puny brain for something good to say about some untried youngster or some short bred stallion, we noted a close up cross to "Harold 413, sire of the world's champion trotter Maud S. 2:08¾"! What a relief! What a field it opened up! And when we got through nobody noticed our voluminous silence in regard to the balance of the critter's pedigree!

And so, Review, while "Harold" may be a bit distasteful to you, let us bid Harold Welcome—"the drinks is on us"—and bear patiently with the name, remaining truly thankful that up to this writing Algernon and Montmorency, at least, have failed to break into the 2:30 list.

UNDER the caption "Horses for the Armies" the New York Times in a recent issue presents some plain facts that make the horse breeders of the United States "sit up and take notice," and in conclusion sounds a note that will meet with approval in general.

Unless the military authorities of the United States do something about it, said the Times, they will find the domestic supply of horses suitable for army remounts speedily exhausted by the "raids" being made upon it by the fighting Governments of Europe. Dispatches appearing yesterday in the Times report that the British agents have placed orders for 10,000 head in Illinois, and in that State alone the French are buying 350 horses a day. The peace equipment of the United States Army is 20,000 horses; a war footing would require 50,000 at once, followed by a complete new supply every six months, or from 100,000 to 150,000 a year. During the Boer war England practically stripped the United States of cavalry horses, and since then the development of the automobile has largely prevented the breeding of the saddle type of horses. As American army horses are bought in the open market, there being no Government breeding farms, like those in Prussia and other European countries, there will soon inevitably be a dearth of remounts.

The waste of horses for cavalry and artillery in war exceeds 50 per cent.; in the Crimean war it rose to 80 per cent., while in the Boer war the percentage was almost as heavy. In The Spur of Oct. 1 the number of horses available in Germany is placed at 450,000, as against a mobilization that calls for 550,000. France is reported to be 40,000 short of her full complement of remounts, and the fact that most nations keep only two-thirds of the number of horses necessary in proportion to the number of men enrolled suffices to show that the rush already begun to get horses in the United States will soon become a serious matter.

The United States Army is now equipped with horses a large proportion of which are not of good types—not strong enough through the shoulders to carry weight nor wiry enough for cavalry, while the artillery lacks the "blocky" type that is specially needed. Has not the time come for Congress to authorize the establishment of a Government breeding farm?

THOUSANDS of California women today are campaigning against the Universal Eight-Hour Bill, Ament No. 3.Mrs. Emily Hoppin of Yolo, second vice-president of the Farmers' Protective League of California, has been in active command of the campaign among the fair voters of the State and she has aroused the women to enthusiastic efforts to defeat this drastic measure.

"In the beginning of the campaign," said Mrs. Hoppin, "many women were under the impression that if Amendment No. 3—the Universal Eight-Hour Bill—were defeated the eight-hour law for women would likewise be stricken from the statute. They seemed to think that the two propositions were linked together in some way. But we have made it quite clear that the Universal Eight-Hour Bill—Amendment No. 3—is vastly different from the women's eight-hour law. The present law, which protects women absolutely—makes exceptions as to women working in perishable fruits and also exempts domestics. The proposed law will include every man and woman in all walks of life. There would be no overtime permitted in the State of California if the Universal Eight-Hour Bill were adopted.

"Women who live in the country districts and in the small towns and cities realize the impossibility of operating farms on an eight-hour basis. It cannot be done successfully. We hope to convince the women residing in the cities that all California is absolutely dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers of the State. Our cities are built and maintained by the farms, and if one is injured the other suffers correspondingly.

"The proposed Universal Eight-Hour Bill is one of the most drastic ever put forth. It provides that any person who permits another to work more than eight hours in one day or more than forty-eight hours in one week shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $500 or imprisoned not less than ten days or more than 90 days, or both so fined and imprisoned.

"The law would make a criminal of every farmer who, by shortage in labor and unusual weather conditions, sought to save to himself and the State his crops."

THERE are three foolish pursuits in life which may be set down in the records as the final exemplification of "thankless jobs"—starting race horses, running the dope department of a horse paper, and trying to patch up the matrimonial difficulties of your best friend and his wife. In the two former the best you can get off with is a first-class, able-bodied cussing, and in the latter you are fortunate to escape with your life and a thoroughly scared expression on your face. The work of Starter Smith at Hanford was noteworthy in that it elicited but mild kicks in a few instances, but in a court trial before a bunch of unprejudiced horsemen he would undoubtedly be found guilty of one breach of starting judge ethics: Not once during the week did he make any plays to the grandstand with diverse and sundry threats of fines, arrests, suspensions, expulsions, delivery to a Mexican firing squad, or anything of the like. May his tribe increase!

MABEL VAN 2:11.

Our cover this week carries a very natural picture of the good trotting mare Mabel Van 2:11, that is just finishing her fourth year of racing by putting up some very nice contests, and justifying the faith of her owner in the constant belief that "Mabel was a good mare, given the right chance to be good." She is a mare that has stood a lot of punishment in long ships and gruelling races, having been campaigned from Oklahoma City to the "farthest north" of the Canadian circuits. more often in the money than out, and every now and then leading the summary in a hard fought five heat contest, which seems to be exactly her kind of a race.

This year on the California circuit and in the hands of Will Best, Mabel "came to herself" slowly but steadily and from an unplaced position in her first two starts has worked her way to a point from which her owner can generally review the summary with the mare's name appearing in first or second position. At Woodland she won in straight heats over a field of seven starters, reducing her record to 2:11, and at Sacramento was second to Rags in the Governor's stake, finishing 5-3-2. Pleasanton saw her farther back in the field but not outside the money, while at Fresno she made a procession of the 2:12 trot. At Hanford her contests with Dr. Wayo in two events furnished some of the best racing of the week, and this week she and the redoubtable Doctor are probably fighting it out again at Riverside, to the gratification of the grand stand.

Mabel Van is a seven-year-old mare of pleasing appearance, pleasant manners, and, in the hands of Billy Best, has a businesslike way of trotting that is better developed than at any previous time. She is a daughter of On Stanley 2:17½ and Vanity, by Eucalyptos, and is the property of Mrs. F. E. Van Tress of San Bernardino, an enthusiastic sportswoman whose confidence in her mare has never wavered, and who, from present indications, knew what she was about when she stayed by the bay lass and placed her in Best's hands for another trial.

With the county fairs breaking all attendance records, matinees drawing larger crowds week after week, and an attendance of between 1,500 and 2,000 turning out at Stockton and shelling out seventy-five cents "per each" for gate and grandstand at the Jim Logan-Leata J. match promoted by Millard Sanders, harness horse racing seems to have a pretty good hold on Californians in spite of all said to the contrary.

KINGS COUNTY FAIR.

Under a clear "San Joaquin Valley sky" the sixteenth annual Kings County Fair opened last Wednesday at Hanford, with a good attendance and an interested crowd for the initial day. The fair is distinctly local in its flavor, and all branches of the various industries that have made this section famous as the "Little Kingdom of Kings" were generously represented in the pavilions and stock peus, while down the line alongside the homestretch were quartered the best stables of haruess horses in California.

In all agricultural departments the exhibits were varied and extensive, ranging from seed to plant or product and from plow to planter—horse and power. Nothing of local interest was overlooked, and the visitors showed that they appreciated the display and what it meant for Kings county. In the livestock department the pens and stalls were all in use, and the hogs, sheep, cattle and horses might well have been entered in sweepstakes classes against the whole country . The crowds about the show rings gave ample evidence of the interest taken by Californians in the bettering of their live stock, especially in the dairy classes among cattle, and the general purpose horse.

Notwithstanding the attractions presented by the pavilions, the stock pens and the carnival concession, the races as usual proved the great drawing card of the day, and Starter Smith had the attention of practically the entire opening day attendance when he called the first heat of the 2:11 trot. Albaloma, Dr. Wayo and Mabel Van were the only starters and finished in the order named, Albaloma at all times having considerably the best of the argument. Mabel Van traveled a long mile in the second heat and made a pretty effort for place, finishing only inches bhind Ward with the bay horse, and in the third heat headed the Doctor in the stretch for a neck's advantage at the wire.

That the only certain thing in horse racing is the uncertainty of it was amply proved in the 2:23 pace, when Clara Mac upset the talent's calculations by failing to head the summary. Though educated on the track over which she started today she showed evidence of a preference for a larger ring and, while at times showing most emphatically that she had the edge over her field in speed, was possessed of an inclination to unsteadiness that placed a heavy tax upon the skill and patience of her trainer.

In the first heat it was Pegasus all the way to the three-quarters, with Clara Mac coming fast down the stretch into place, but both made an ascension on the turn and Allen brought Mary W. handily through for an eyelash finish with the Zombro horse. Going away in the second heat both Pegasus and Clara Mac broke on the first turn and Mary W. lined out in front, with Alton S. trailing and Clara Mac handily coming up on the outside, regaining her lost distance. Rounding into the home stretch Smith swung Alton S. out for the drive and headed the field at the finish handily, Clara Mac breaking again at the gate and finishing in third position. In the next heat Dowling had the big mare in hand, and it was Clara Mac all the way after rounding the first turn, the race then being declared finished with Mary W. and Alton S. dividing first and second money.

The track, while not fast, was in fair racing shape and Albaloma's first heat in 2:13 equaled the local trotting record. The summaries:

2:11 trot, three in five, purse $400:

Albaloma, b. g. by Almaden D. (Quinn	1	1	1
Dr. Wayo, b. h. by Wilkhurst (Ward)	2	2	3
Mabel Van, b. m. by On Stanley (Best)	3	3	2

Time—2:13, 2:15¼, 2:15.

2:23 pace, three heats, purse $500:

Mary W., ch. m. by Dictatus (Allen)	1	2	3
Alton S., ch. g. by Alton (Smith)	3	1	2
Clara Mac, br. m. by Expressive Mac (Dowling)	5	3	1
Pegasus, b. h. by Zombro (Miller)	2	5	5
Gold Lily, br. m. by Copa de Oro (Quinn)	4	4	4

Time—2:15¼, 2:15, 2:13½.

Second Day.

The second day of the Kings County Fair was a hummer from early in the morning until away along into the night, with the "legitimate" fair attractions drawing a bumper crowd during the daylight hours, and the carnival and the visit of the Los Angeles Boosters keeping a long string of livery autos busy as the proverbial cranberry merchant long after night had fallen.

The 2:10 pace brought out four of California's reliable campaigners, and had it been free from bad racing luck and on the three in five plan rather than three heats only, with every heat a race, it would have developed into one of those affairs that you talk about on the Orange Tree Circuit in midwinter, there being no "Coal Stove Circuit" in California as there is in less favored localities. The field weut away pretty fast and in nice shape, but a break by Vera Hal in the first quarter not only caused her to lose some ground but cost Teddy Bear quite a bit. Teddy was two lengths back at the half, but finished lapped up on Durfee in 2:11¾. During the cool out Fred Ward got in some of his "fine Eyetalian joshing" with the pilots of the pacers, and when they came out for the second heat the three leaders had their sights raised to the last notch. The Belle went away good on the pole with Cohen bringing Vera Hal alongside in a brush that carried them to the half in 1:02½, with Silva riding easy in Durfee's trail. Down the back stretch the pace began to tell on the bay mare and at the three-quarters Silva began his drive with Teddy, coming up into place and passing Durfee at the gate for a win in the fastest time of the race, 2:10½. The third heat developed a bit of tbe bad luck that so often mars horse racing and promising poker hands, and what should have been the best heat of the race became merely a procession for Teddy Bear to lead. Going away, Zulu Belle broke a hopple aud in the ensuing ascension threw Cohen pretty far toward the fence with the daughter of Expressive Mac, and causing both Vera Hal and Loch Lomond to lose ground which was not regained. Durfee brought the Belle to a standstill to avoid injury from the broken rigging which was cudgeling the mare's right hind leg like a flail, and took out at the gate, naturally somewhat "peeved" but consoled by the remembrance that it was a case of "every heat a race."

Tena G. from the Hemet Stock Farm stables, heralded as a mare of speed but uncertain behavior, got away good on the pole in the start of the 2:20 trot and was never headed, settling into a nice stride after a handy break going away and lining out her mile in 2:14½. Trouble developed for her in the scoring for both following heats, and while she gave no evidence of sour headedness or misbehavior, Blackwell had "some chore" (with apologies to the Horse Review) in getting her squared away on her gait. Once away Nuristo stepped to the lead on the pole with Tena trailing, Great Northern and the Hemet entry making a nice drive for place after heading into the stretch. Again in the third heat Blackwell got no "special favor" in the start and found himself for the first five eighths very comfortably pocketed in the trail of Nuristo, with Great Northern lapped alongside. Before reaching the three-quarters, however, he took back for clearance and began an outside drive that landed him in second position at the wire, Nuristo, Tena G. and Great Northern finishing in the order named only heads apart. Spencer drove the Nushagak stallion a very nice race, and Great Northern, in Ward's hands, looms up as a youngster that will command considerable respect in the future. The day's summaries:

First race—2:10 pace, purse $400, three heats:

Teddy Bear, b. h. by Del Coronado (Silva)	2	1	1
Zulu Belle, bl. m. by Petigru (Durfee)	1	2	d
Vera Hal, b. m. by Expressive Mac (Cohen)	3	3	2
Loch Lomond, br. g. by Zolock (Quinn)	4	4	3

Time—2:11¾, 2:10½, 2:13.

Second race—2:20 trot, purse $500, three heats:

Nuristo, bl. h. by Nushagak (Spencer)	3	1	1
Tena G., ch. m. by Geo. W. McKinney (Blackwell)	1	3	2
Great Northern, b. g. by Wayland W. (Ward)	2	2	3
St. Patrick, b. g. by Direcho (Dowling)	4	4	5
Harold C., b. g. by Bon Voyage (Chadbourne)	5	5	4
Copper King, b. g. by Direct Heir (Miller)	6	6	6

Time—2:14½, 2:14½, 2:16¼.

Third Day.

One of the nicest little "two-horse horse races" that one could ask to see developed here today in the 2:15 trot when Dr. Wayo and Mabel Van came together for their second meeting of the week, after having put up a nice contest for place to Albaloma on Wednesday. With Copper the Ore and Fiesta Maid as the other starters the wise heads picked properly on the Doctor as the logical winner under the three heat system, and Ward delivered the goods as per prophecy, though had it been a three in five affair the result might have been different. Then again it might not. If it were not for the uncertainty of things, horse racing and politics would be mighty dull. The fact remains, however, that the Van Tress entry went a bit better every heat and put up a game contest that made her win in the third heat a popular one with the grandstand. Copper the Ore, after a bit of unsteadiness in the first heat, trotted consistently, and Fiesta Maid, with perhaps the speed of the bunch, showed that she can not yet repay the cost of her handling.

What Zorene could do on a half-mile track was no longer a matter of speculation after the close of the 2:18 pace, which the trim little daughter of Zolock annexed in straight heats. Mary W. and Gold Lily apparently still bore in mind that they had had but one day's rest since their last start, and with Soumise lame and consequently unsteady the race was between Zorene and Star Tilden, with the Pointer horse handling himself nicely at all times but not quite equal to the task of changing the order of "ladies first" so far as Zorene was concerned. The lass attended strictly to her knitting every foot of the way, and her good manners, trim appearance and apparent enjoyment of the game she was in won her the grandstand's favor from the start. The results in detail:

First race—2:15 trot, purse $400, three heats:

Dr. Wayo, b. h. by Wilkhurst (Ward)	1	1	2
Mabel Van, b. m. by On Stanley (Best)	2	2	1
Copper the Ore, bl. m. by Direct Heir (Schwartz)	3	3	3
Fiesta Maid, br. m. by Zombro (Dowling)	4	4	4

Time—2:15, 2:14¾, 2:14¼.

Second race—2:18 pace, purse $500, three heats:

Zorene, ch. m. by Zolock (Chadbourne)	1	1	1
Star Tilden, br. h. by Star Pointer (Smith)	2	2	2
Mary W., ch. m. by Dictatus (Allen)	3	3	3
Soumise, b. m. by Billy Dunlap (Friend)	4	dis	
Gold Lily, br. m. by Copa de Oro (Quinn)	5	dr	

Time—2:14½, 2:12¾, 2:13½.

Get Away Day.

Clara Mac squared herself with the home folks today by coming out and doing what was expected of her on her former start—behaving on the track where she was made just as though she had never known any other place in the world where big girls have more room on the turns, and disposing of the small field starting in the 2:14 pace in the easiest kind of a way. Only once was she anywhere but leading the field:—going away in the final heat Della H. had a bit of the best of the rush after the word and showed the way until Dowling called on Clara for a little more steam. The way the mare responded, though the pace was not especially fast, showed her more like the Clara Mac of former meetings and did much to atone for her performance of Wednesday.

To fill out the day for both horsemen and public, a special pace was arranged overnight to take the place of a class failing to fill, and Airlie Demonio evidenced his gameness by going a very consistent race on a set of sore legs. Pegasus went away nicely on the pole but was unable to negotiate the "inside passage" on the second turn, and from there in it was Airlie all the way, with Moody Leggett riding easily in place behind a very nice acting green mare. Miller took Pegasus the long route in the second heat in order to give the big bay fellow more room for his stride and finished second to Dowling in 2:13¼, going a very nice mile—and some over. With Airlie Demonio dropping into the ruck right after the start of the final mile, Leggett moved up with Molly with the evident intention of hanging a harmless breeder's mark on her, but Pegasus passed her at the stand, and Smith moved up on the back stretch for an argument with the Zombro horse. Before the pair passed the three-quarters, however, Dowling began a drive with Airlie that landed him ahead of Alton S. by a small margin, Pegasus breaking at the head of the stretch, and Molly bringing in the evidence of her bad luck in the shape of a pair of knee boots dangling about her ankles. That she went through the mile on her feet is considerably to her credit. The summaries:

First race—2:14 pace, purse $400, three heats:

Clara Mac, br. m. by Expressive Mac (Dowling)	1	1	1
Della H., bl. m. by Hal B. (H. G. Smith)	2	2	2
Potrero Boy, b. g. by Demonio (W. F. Smith)	3	3	3

Time—2:14, 2:13½, 2:14½.

Second race—Special pace, three heats:

Airlie Demonio, b. h. by Demonio (Dowling)	1	1	1
Pegasus, b. h. by Zombro (Miller)	3	2	3
Molly, b. m. by Knox (Leggett)	2	3	4
Alton S., ch. g. by Alton (Smith)	4	4	2

Time—2:15½, 2:13¼, 2:15½.

JIM LOGAN HOLDS HIS CROWN.

Before a good sized crowd of spectators, composed largely of enthusiastic partisans of one or the other of the fast side-wheelers, Jim Logan and Leata J. raced three fast heats Sunday at Stockton for the pacing crown of the Pacific Coast, the speedy son of Charles Derby having a bit the best of the argument at all stages of the game. Montgomery had the backing of a goodly bunch of "rooters" from the vicinity of Sacramento, Woodland, Davis and other points from his home country, and that they were a happy crowd goes without saying. Weather conditions were not the best in the world for extreme speed, owing to a raw wind.

Montgomery drew the pole for the initial heat and shoved his entry to the front for a lead that was never lost, going to the quarter in :31, the half in 1:01½, the three-quarters in 1:33½ and the mile in 2:05½, the mare picking up some ground in the stretch but finishing half a length to the bad.

The second heat developed the best contest of the day, with Leata J. right after the bay stallion from the start but unable to outbrush him in the stretch, though but a head separated them at the wire. The wind cut the first half to 1:03¼, but they came home gamely in 1:01½, tbe mile being 2:04¾. Scoring for the third heat, Jones nodded for the word almost a length back, but was unable at any time to force his competitor to the speed previously displayed.

Eloise Dell, Belle Jones and Stella McKinney rounded out the program in a special class for 2:20 trotters, the little brown daughter of Alconda Jay having things just as she liked them. "Farmer" Bunch contributed to the day's performances by stepping a fourteen-months-old colt a quarter in :34¾. The afternoon's summaries:

First race, special pace:

Jim Logan, b h by Charles Derby (Montgomery)	1	1	1
Leata J., b m by Royal McKinney (Jones)	2	2	2

Time—2:05½, 2:04¾, 2:06½.

Second race, 2:20 trot:

Eloise Dell, br m by Alconda Jay (Silva)	1	1
Belle Jones (Jones)	2	2
Stella McKinney (Lavin)	3	dr

Time—2:16, 2:16¼.

THE PURPLE CROSS.

There is a possibility that the British Red Cross may be supplemented by another humane mission to the battlefields. The Humane Society asks funds and volunteers for the Purple Cross, to engage in relief work for horses. It proposes to send men to the front for the purpose of killing badly wounded horses and rescuing others. In commenting on this movement a writer in the National Humane Review says: "The fate of man in battle is lamentable enough, but the lot of battle horses is sad beyond description. They are not interested in the contest, or contending for a principle. They are not sustained by a sense of duty. The horse is simply a poor ,innocent, dumb victim of the carnage and wreckage of war. The Red Cross movement and international agreements have done much to alleviate the suffering of the soldiers. What is now needed for the horses, is an adequate international convention which will undertake to do more to protect those unfortunate brutes which become victims of battle. The United States, Great Britain and Germany, already have had orders issued that men shall be designated to destroy war horses which have been wounded or severely injured. A new world-wide international agreement should be instituted whereby each country will undertake to have equine purple cross veterinarians present on the field of conflict to care skilfully for battle horses and relieve their sufferings as humanely and promptly as possible. Au international movement is already under way seeking to accomplish this end."—Horse World.

PRIZE RING AWARDS AT HANFORD.

After the showing made in the livestock department at the State fair by Kings County breeders it was naturally inferred that the Hanford classes would draw a great lot of high class entries from the immediate surroundings, but even the expectations of the most sanguine underestimated the show that materialized. The stalls and pens were used to the uttermost of their capacity, and while the best in California came from various outside points the Kings County exhibitors held their own stanchly in every instance ,and the variety and quality of the stock exhibited, as well as the large number of local parties entering the competition, spoke eloquently of the wealth and resources of Kings county as a livestock producer. There were entrants for all classes, and so regular were the varied animals in quality that there were ribbons for every exhibitor, with the judges working hard to pick the best.

The attendance throughout the week was a record breaker, and exhibitors and spectators alike were hearty in expressing their appreciation of the efforts of the officials to provide a fair which all could enjoy, and in which a large per cent of the local population could actively participate. That they will do still better next year is the promise of President Bassctt, Secretary Robinson and Directors Newton, Montgomery, Gravatt, Gallup and Troxler.

Both local and imported horses at the fair this year maintain the high standard of past years. J. W. McCord has a strong lot of Shires composed of five imported mares, and colts bred from them. Goodacre Gem, the champion of last year's fair, is in the class for best mares. March Matchless is also entered in the four-year-old class. Goodacre Model is another fine four-year-old shown. All three are bays. McCord also has two fine yearling studs, one black and the other sorrel, both sired by Kimble's Bob. Another of Bob's colts is a three-year-old bay.

Gravatt & Moore have a number of trotters and pacers from their stables. Moire, Bonney McAllister and Sweet Secret are among these entered. Sierra Maid is entered to capture the prize for the best brood mare. Her filly colt, Maricopa, is entered in the suckling colt class. Brownstone Way is also entered in the brood mare class.

Philip C. Byrne has two horses entered, a Percheron Stallion, Iron, and his trotting stallion, Scott McKinney. Scott McKinney is entered in the class for standard bred stallions.

The Blackhawk stock farm specializes on imported Percherons, with a fine string, among them Black Hawk Victor Chief, who took first premium at the Fresno District Fair for draft horses. Rampton President is another entry, and has been a prize winner both here and in France.

It is particularly apropos that in the heart of the dairy section of the valley the exhibit of cattle should be one of the best that can be shown anywhere in the State, so far as quality is concerned, and the quantity is also large. Kings ranks foremost in the dairy counties of the State, and this year's exhibits will compare favorably with any cattle shown anywhere in California.

G. U. Clark has more than 15 head of Holstein-Friesians in the pens. Thirteen are prize winners. His herd is headed by Meg o' the Mist Legend, and his main cow is Copa de Ora Omaha.

Bertram D. Scott also has a fine exhibit of Holstein-Friesians. He conducts a dairy near Lemoore. His herd bull is Duth John Kerndyke.

A. W. Morris has his celebrated herd here, with 23 cattle including Lorena Korndyke, the prize winner in the butterfat contests this year at both the State and Fresno fairs.

Fred Ross, a local dairyman, is also competing for ribbons in the Holstein-Friesian class.

T. J. Gilkerson and Mrs. Gilkerson of Stratford are showing 15 of their choicest stock in this class. The pride of the Gilkerson herd is Frau Creamelle Stratford Korndyke.

W. J. Higdon of Tulare is a new exhibitor this year. He has a string of six Holsteins. Dairyman's Prince heads his herd.

R. L. Waltz is showing a herd of six Jerseys, including a calf four days old. His string includes Victor Lady Rose and five others.

C. T. Starr is exhibiting his prize bull, Fame's Royal Rioter.

C. G. McFarland has a Guernsey herd of 15 head. He is showing many well known cows, including Dairy Witch, a prize winner at the Fresno fair.

N. H. Locke, of Lockeford, is showing his famous herd of Jerseys, headed by Borello's Golden Laddie. Included in his herd are several winners of first prizes at the Arizona, Nevada and California state fairs.

The University of California is showing its experimental herd of mixed cattle. The display is educational and not entered in competition.

E. R. Putz of River Bend has a fine herd of two-year-old heifers.

L. Y. Montgomery shows six Holsteins and a week-old calf.

W. H. Smith and George A. Smith each have fine bulls on display, the latter having Clipper Fox Hengerveld, and also a beautiful cow, Empress H. Josephine.

The swine exhibit is also on a scale of excellence. Among the hogs may be found Chester Whites, Berkshires, Yorkshires and Poland Chinas. Among the exhibitors are M. Bassett, W. Bernstein, W. D. Trewhitt and F. D. Ross.

Following are the awards:

Division A., Horses—Standard Trotters.

W. F. Lower, Lemoore—Third, aged mare; second, two-year-old filly.

E. Gravatt and Company, Hanford — Third, aged stallion; second, aged mare (Brownstoneway); third, aged mare (Lady Honiton); first, aged mare (Sierra Maid); first, three-year-old (Marie); third, two-year-old (Alcalde); first, yearling filly (Mariposa); second, yearling filly (Purse Rose); first and second, four-year-old mares (Brownstoneway and Sierra Maid).

Phillip C. Byrne, Hanford—second, aged stalliou (Scott McKinney).

Hemet Stock Farm, Hemet, Cal.—first, aged stallion (Wilbur Lou); first, two-year-old (Allie Lou).

Fred W. Ward—first, two-year-old (Freckle).

Roadsters.

M. R. Plenia, Hanford—First, yearling mare.

Percheron.

W. D. Trewhitt, Hanford—First and second, brood mare; first, stallion.

Philip C. Byrne, Hanford—Second, aged stallion.

M. Bassett, Hanford—First, and champion, aged stallion (Ithos); first, and champion mare; second, mare.

Clydesdale.

John Burrell, Hanford—First, aged stallion (Crown Blue).

English Shires.

W. A. Ward, Burlingame—First and grand champion, aged stallion; first, two-year-old stallion .

J. W. McCord, Hanford—First and champion four-year-old mare (March Matchless); third, four-year-old stallion (Royal Albert); first and second, yearling stud colts; second, four-year-old mare (Gem); first and second, yearling mare colts; first, suckling stud colt; first, produce of dam (Royal George out of Goodacre Queen).

C. A. Kimble and Railsback—second, four-year-old stallion (Rolston Wonder).

Draft Horses.

L. Y. Montgomery, Hanford—First, mare four years old or over; third, colt under one year.

J. W. McCord, Hanford—First, two-year-old filly.

M. Bassett, Hanford—Second and third, four-year-old and over mares; first and second, stud colts under one year.

Farm Horses.

J. W. McCord, Hanford—First, four-horse team; first and second, pair for heavy hauling.

Jacks, Jennets and Mules.

J. A. Crawshaw, Hanford — Third, three-year-old and over Jack (Maringo).

J. W. McCord, Hanford — Second, three-year-old Jack (Riley); second, two-year-old Jack (Rodney King); first, two-year-old Jack (Rubin); first, mule, get of Jack sire, by Royal Prince; first, female mule suckling colt; second, male mule suckling colt.

John Burrell, Hanford—First and champion aged Jack (California Wonder); first, three-year-old Jack (Cyclone); second, three-year-old Jack (Seal).

J. E. Wilson, Hanford—First and second, three-year-old and over mules (Kate and Beck); first, mule colt (Jerry).

J. W. McCord, Hanford—Third, mule (Jack Johnson).

Shetland Ponies.

Mrs. M. L. Hoover—First, stallion; first, mare.

Saddle Horses.

W. F. Bernstein, Hanford — First, three-year-old stallion; first and champion yearling stud colt; first, stud colt under one year; first, brood mare; first, mare colt under one year.

L. C. Trewhitt—First, five gaited saddle mare colt.

Following are the awards for superior cattle:

Guernseys.

W. J. Higdon, Tulare—first, junior yearling bull; first and second, cow over two years; first and second, senior yearling cow; first, junior yearling cow.

Holstein Friesian.

Bertram D. Scott, Lemoore—Third, senior yearling bull.

Alex Whaley, Tulare—Second, herd; first, aged bull.

A. W. Morris & Sons, Woodland—Second, aged bull; first, two-year-old bull; first, senior yearling bull; first, junior yearling bull; first, second and third, senior bull; first, junior calf; first and second, aged cows.

F. D. Ross, Hanford—Second, junior yearling bull.

T. J. Gilkerson, Lemoore—third, junior yearling bull; second, senior yearling bull; third, senior heifer calf.

Mrs. T. J. Gilkerson, Lemoore—Third, aged cow; first, junior yearling cow.

G. U. Clark, Hanford—Third, junior bull calf; third, two-year-old calf; second and third, junior yearling cow; third, junior calf; third, aged herd; third, young herd; second, calf herd; third, get of sire; third, produce of dam.

A. W. Morris & Sons, Woodland—First and second, two-year-old cows; first and third, senior yearling cow; first and second, senior heifer calf; first, young herd; first, calf herd; first, get of sire; first, produce of dam.

L. Y. Montgomery, Hanford—Third, junior bull calf.

T. J. Gilkerson, Lemoore—Second, senior yearling cow; second, senior heifer calf; second, get of sire; second, produce of dam; third, calf herd; second, young herd.

W. H. Smith, Hanford—third, aged bull.

Alex Whaley, Tulare—Senior and grand champion bull, two-year-old, Sir Holland Gamp.

A. W. Morris & Sons, Woodland—Senior champion cow, two-year-old, Aggie Acme; junior champion cow under two years, Mary Terpestra Korndyke; grand champion cow, Aggie Acme.

Jerseys.

L. A. Prusso, Hanford—Third, senior bull calf.

C. T. Starr, Hanford—Third, junior yearling bull.

R. L. Waltz, Hanford—Third, aged bull; second, senior bull.

C. G. McFarland, Tulare—Third, aged bull; first, and third, aged cow; senior and grand champion cow, Daisie Witch.

N. H. Locke Co., Lockford—Second, aged cow; champion senior bull two years old; junior champion bull under two years; grand champion bull ,any age; first, aged bull; first and second, two-year-old bull; first and second, junior yearling bull; first, senior bull calf; first and second, junior bull calf; junior champion bull, Kings Leda of L; 2, on get of sire, Valet's King of L; 2, produce of dam.

THE WAR AND THE HORSE MARKET

There can be little question that the war in Europe has played the mischief with our horse market, writes J. H. S. Johnstone in the Chicago Live Stock World. Of course, we can't tell what sort of a market for commercial horses we would have been enjoying by this time had not the powers over there become embroiled, but the probability is that it would have been at least from fair to good, if not rather extra. Now at all of the wholesale centers the horse trade is a thing of shreds and patches, hard to describe, and so irregular that no once can tell one day what the next day may bring forth. This week the fresh arrivals in Chicago have amounted to some 125 head, and they were none too few. With the stale stock on hand there were too many horses for the absorptive capacity of the buyers, but withal the supply was small enough so that the few buyers here got into action early and put a little life into the trade.

There is some little demand for good, deep middled, weighty chunks with quality and good flesh, but the supply of that sort is never large. I have never known the eastern dealers so savagely bearish in all my business experience. Looks like they want you to deduct about $50 from country cost and then throw off some more before you can suit them. Small receipts, though, will help some, and when we have cleaned out the present stock we can begin a new deal. The horses don't seem to run as they once did and the demand is not the same. In fact, the market is changing materially.

Time, however, must bring a change for the better. Europe must have had hundreds of thousands of horses destroyed by this time, and, before the war is over, the stocks over there will be so depleted that it would promise to be necessary for them to come over here to get some of our working stock. Horses are down now to about an exporting basis, so far as price is concerned, but it seems that there can be no real export trade for a long time, or at least until after peace is declared. This demand for cavalry and artillery horses is a mere drop in the bucket, and there has been as much money lost at this business so far as there has been made. Whether it will develop later no one can tell. Just now it is in a most unsatisfactory condition, with rumors of still greater trouble impending rife.

I don't think there is any doubt that horses in very large numbers would be taken for export right now if the ships could be found to transport them across the water, but ships seem to be the scarcest article on the ocean. It is a larger question than most folks seem to think. In making up a bunch of ships to transport men or horses across the sea, the speed of the whole outfit is determined by the number of miles the slowest vessel can make per hour, hence a lot of cargo boats are unavailable for this business. All such shipments must be convoyed by cruisers and too many of these can't be spared for such a job. This transport business, though, will get to working smoothly after a time and then buying will probably be resumed.

I am satisfied that the man who breeds his mares this coming spring to good stallions will have the best chance of disposing of the produce when it is ready for the market. They can't raise horses any quicker in Europe than we can over here, and when the war is over and they begin buying horses of us in earnest, I think the trade will last over quite a few years. The foreign dealers will not be in a position to be so very particular as they once were, and every farmer here with a good horse to offer should get at least a fair price for him. There simply cannot be horses enough left over there after the war to do the work; while they might get a few in South America, they must come here for such stock as they need.

VERSATILE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Unless the traditions of the old time milkmen are at fault, many a cow owner has been the beneficiary of a judicious mixture of milk and water, but it remains for Missouri to furnish the prize story of the profits to be derived in a lump from the use of water around the dairy. A cow belonging to C. A. Snow of Independence stepped on the board covering of a cistern and fell in. The cistern was 20 feet deep, with eight feet of water. The cow had a halter on and Mr. Snow managed to keep her head above water till the west side fire department arrived. The fire hose was attached to the nearest fire hydrant, the cistern was filled with water and the cow was floated to the top and to safety. Can you beat it?

NOTES AND NEWS

Go to the Stadium Sunday.

◈ ◈ ◈

California Driving Cluh matinee.

◈ ◈ ◈

Jim Logan all the way at Stockton—2:05½. 2:04¾, 2:06½.

◈ ◈ ◈

Harold C. 2:11¾ prefers his on a mile track, thank you, where he has more elhow room.

◈ ◈ ◈

Frank Wright of Sacramento gave the word for the hig match race and other events at Stockton Sunday.

◈ ◈ ◈

It's dollars to doughnuts that Dr. Wayo and Mahel Van will he "there or thereahouts" at Riverside this week.

◈ ◈ ◈

Riverside this week, with a new track, new huildings, some new horses, and mayheso some new half-mile track marks.

◈ ◈ ◈

Clara Mac failed to grah hoth starts at Hanford, hut went a much nicer race Saturday than on Wednesday.

◈ ◈ ◈

Etawah 2:03½. 2:03½, 2:03¾ with Geers up! It's no use. folks; if that hoy Ed ever lives to he a full grown man he ought to make a right good teamster.

◈ ◈ ◈

May Mack must have gone a nice mile for DeRyder at Lexington when she finished third to Etawah and Star Winter n 2:03½.

◈ ◈ ◈

Hanford was the "dividing of the way" last week, the majority of the hoys going on to Riverside, while some shipped to Fresno to lay up for Phoenix and others hit the home trail.

◈ ◈ ◈

Henry Todd. driven hy C. W. Lasell, took the Lexington stake for two-year-old trotters at the Blue Grass metropolis Monday and incidentally stepped to a new world's record for geldings of his age and galt hy doing his first heat in 2:11¾.

◈ ◈ ◈

President D. E. Hoffman of the California Driving Cluh has just come into control of Jonesie Mc, hy Carlokin 2:07½ out of Walda, hy Waldstein, and has hrought him down from Pleasanton to fit for the 1915 matinees and amateur classes.

◈ ◈ ◈

Leata J. worked the Stockton track last Tuesday in 2:03, with a half in :59, hut couldn't show that clip against Jim Logan Sunday in the wind. They are entered in the same classes next month at Phoenix and the hoys are speculating somewhat as to whether Jim can "do it again."

◈ ◈ ◈

Richman hy The Northern Man 2:06½, out of Mary Lloyd hy Vice Commodore 2:11, set a new mark for two-year-old pacing geldings at Lexington, 2:09¾. This is a had year for everything with Bingen hlood in his or her veins—not!

◈ ◈ ◈

Soumise 2:10¾, L. R. Friend's fast little pacing mare. showed up lame at Hanford and was taken out for the halance of the season. The nervy lass showed a world of speed on three legs, hut the punishment was too much for her to stay on her feet.

◈ ◈ ◈

The International show this year will he lacking in the heavy horse classes the numerous entries for which western Canada can generally he relied upon, owing to the strict regulations imposed upon Canadian horse owners since the outhreak of the war in Europe.

◈ ◈ ◈

Charley Silva motored down to Hanford from Sacramento to pilot Teddy Bear in the 2:10 pace. and while his spark was a little slow and he failed to throw in the high speed quite soon enough the first heat. the next two showed that the mixture was just ahout right and the old engine could still run mighty smooth.

◈ ◈ ◈

Best Policy, the hard luck Allerton stallion helonging to R. O. Newman of Visalia, is in Moody Leggett's stahle at Hanford and is in hetter shape at present than for some time. He has a numher of good colts around in the country where he has heen in service, most of them showing marked Allerton characteristics in their general makeup.

◈ ◈ ◈

Warming up for the 2:18 pace at Hanford last Friday Fred Chadhourne had the hard luck to hreak loose the end of a hrace on Zorene's favorite hike, and was a hit anxious over the prospect of driving her to a less fitting rig, when Dad-in-law Sutherland came to the rescue with a hit of haling wire and a nail, with the result that Zorene pulled her usual equipment and finished 1-1-1. lt's a mighty poor specimen of an old-time Californian who can't devise some sort of an emergency repair, given either haling wire or rawhide. (Later—Reports from the track at the close of the race state that H. G. Smith was noticed peeling one eye at Fred's sulky, the other heing "walled" toward his own, and carrying a full loop of wire aod a hammer.)

Rastus, the hay pacer hy Liherty Boy in the stahle of Lon McDonald. an entrant at Phoenix next month, annexed the 2:12 pace Monday at Lexington in straight heats.

◈ ◈ ◈

Pegasus 2:07¾, the hig pacer in the Severance stahle, failed to take kindly to the half mile ring at Hanford, hut showed his class several times when carried wide enough to give him room. He can also trot a good clip, and Trainer Miller thinks something of converting him to that way of going. He docsn't "wear 'em."

◈ ◈ ◈

Joe Patchen II. p. 2:03¼ worked in 2:02¾ at Detroit and was thought to he good again. He was started at Columhus and distanced the first heat. We trust he will recover form so that he may ohtain a record that will he a hetter indication of his speed than the one he now carries.

◈ ◈ ◈

J. A. Billingsley of Lynnville, Tenn., well known in the trotting horse world as the owner of The Abhe (3) 2:10½. trotting, 2:04 pacing, has heen a recent visitor at various California points where horse interests are centered and was very optimistic in his views as to the future of the husiness, here and elsewhere.

◈ ◈ ◈

Although unahle to secure additional ground for a half-mile track at Harlem Springs, the San Beruardino Horse Racing Association has found that a half-mile track can he constructed on the property at the springs. The work of enlarging the present race course will start in a few days. A numher of new memhers have heen secured for the association and some fine races are promised for the future.

◈ ◈ ◈

Thirty-six carloads of horses were shipped last week from Memphis to New Orleans, where it is understood they will he transported to France for the allied armies. Contracts have heen placed there by representatives of the French government, it is stated, for the delivery of 10,000 horses at New Orleans. This shipment of 850 head was the first consignment.

◈ ◈ ◈

King Daphne 2:04½, the fast pacer campaigned hy Arlie Frost for the Los Angeles horseman, Sidney Goldman, changed hands a few days ago in the East, the new owner heing W. E. Moore of Marion, Ohio, widely known among horsemen and good fellows everywhere as "Billy" Moore of the McMurray Sulky Co. Billy deserves a good horse, and the King Direct stallion deserves the hest kind of an owner—so there you are.

◈ ◈ ◈

Roya McKinney 2:09¾, the three-year-old hlack filly in the stahle of Walter Traynor at Lexington, is another 2:10 trotter for McKinney, and a mighty promising one at that, while her hlood lines are not exactly "disappointing," her dam heing Princess Royai 2:20 (dam of Ess. H. Kay 2:00¾ and six others) hy Chimes; second dam Estahella (dam of Heir at Law 2:05¾) hy Alcantara. The lass has a two-year-old record of 2:17½.

◈ ◈ ◈

With the racing season in the northwest closed and the hoys flocking into winter quarters, the Portland track caught quite a numher of stahles. The veteran John Sawyer is hack with some high class young things, Fred Woodcock is there with his own horses and those of his patrons, and other recent arrivals are C. W. Todd and Tom Gorman with the Todd stahles, C. W. Flanders and Harry Squiers.

◈ ◈ ◈

Work is proceeding steadily on the track at the Panama-Pacific grounds where the hig stakes are to he raced off next year, and a recent visitor at the track from "the outside." a horseman who has campaigned over almost all the leading tracks of the United States and Canada, predicts for the fast steppers next year a very fast piece of dirt.

◈ ◈ ◈

Boh Sehastian put Eva Tanguay over in straight heats in the 2:15 trot at Oklahoma City, and then hit a snag. Protest was lodged against Eva pending an official interpretation regarding some of the new eligihility rules, and her winnings were held up. To heat 2:10¼ pacing Boh started Hal McKinney in a special event against time and wove two daisy chains around the Iidians' short track in 2:06¾, which is camping right on the Hal B. horse's mark

◈ ◈ ◈

With no pedigree to speak of on either side of her house, hut with some of the other qualifications that go towards making a very promising green pacer, Molly, in the stahle of Moody Leggett, hroke into the racing game last week at Hanford and made a very creditahle showing in a field of seasoned campaigners. She has heen some nice miles in her work and her owner, Bent G. Rehero, hopes to send her down the line in another season. The lass is hy a son of Senator L., a Palo Alto product, hut her dam is as yet unknown.

◈ ◈ ◈

G. M. MacPherson of Vancouver, B. C., after a summer's campaign through the prairie circuit of western Canada, dropped down to Salem to take in the Oregon State Fair as a spectator, and eventually made his way south for a "loaf" of some weeks in California, to which country he is no newcomer, hut merely a wanderer returned. Mr. MacPherson avows himself merely "resting," but should his husiness eye light on a prospective Angus Pointer 2:01¾ or a Berthena Bars 2:09½ there might he an interruption of his rest hy a few hours devoted strictly to husiness.

The California Driving Cluh takes its turn at the Stadium Sunday.

◈ ◈ ◈

California matinees are heccming more numerous every year and the crowds in attendance increase each week. Good luck to each and every amateur driving cluh!

◈ ◈ ◈

Braden Direct 2:01½ had such a had leg at Columhus that his future entries were cancelled and he hit the home trail for Denver.

◈ ◈ ◈

Modesto is the scene this week of a state-wide convention of the hustlers engaged in dairying and its allied interests, with an exhihition of various stock and dairying machinery.

◈ ◈ ◈

It is "in the air" that a well known horseman is trying for a lease on the Stockton track, and failing in that will locate in Willis Parker's old stand just outside the grounds.

◈ ◈ ◈

D. A. Allen shipped home to Newman from Hanford Saturday morning with Mary W. 2:10¾, the halance of his stahle having preceded him some days hefore. Considerahle misfortune attended the Wallis horses early in the season, hut the chestnut daughter of Dictatus did nicely at her later starts, and goes into winter quarters right in every way.

◈ ◈ ◈

L. B. Daniels has returned from a four-months trip over the racing circuits of British Columhia, Washington and Oregon with his stahle of harness horses. His horses arrived with him. His most successful starter was Dean Swift, who opened the season as a green trotter and showed his heels to the hest of them in the north. A great future is predicted for him. Dan Logan was not in good condition and showed none of his true form. Capitola, who has heen ill practically all of the trip, apparently is improved and she has heen doing light work for the last two weeks.

◈ ◈ ◈

"What man has done, man ought to he ahle to do again" is the motto of W. W. Gallup, the man who made the harness horse world sit up and take notice hy winning his maiden race in 2:05¼, 2:06¼, 2:06½ at Santa Rosa this summer, and down at his home at Hardwick he has auother young one to try his hand on. While she may not hecome another Clara Mac for him he helieves that one bred like this one ought "to do" some day: Hazel Spier, hy Directum Spier 2:11¾ (sire of Joan 2:04¼, etc.), out of Maggie Hall hy Moko, second dam Maggie Yeiser (dam of Walnut Hall 2:08¼) hy Red Wilkes. The young lady trotted originally hut now shows evidence of a desire to pace, and if she lives up to her pedigree, and Walter to his past performance mark as an educator, they ought to make quite a pair.

◈ ◈ ◈

When P. J. Chalmers of Stockton sent Zorene to Fred Chadhourne at Pleasanton this season, many of his friends derived a good deal of enjoyment, kidding him ahout the "school hoy saddle horse." the "baby's pony," etc., hut hefore Fred sent the little mare home this week the laugh was the other way ahout. Two-ten and a quarter is no world's record. hut the mare's way of doing it, and her actions in other starts. make her look very promising—especially for a "kid's horse." The little lass is "slick as a whistle" in her way of going, hehaves like a perfect lady, and went into her owner's hands sound as the proverhial new-milled dollar. On hreeding alone she would compel attention, heing hy Zolock 2:05¼, out of My lrene S. 2:28½ (dam of Esperanza (3) 2:09, Carlos 2:29¼, etc.) hy Petigru 2:10½; second dam the great Johanna Treat 2:24¾ hy Thomas Rysdyk.

◈ ◈ ◈

California and Indiana divide stallion honors this season in the production of extreme speed at the pace, Newtown Boy 2:10¼ and Expressive Mac 2:25½ heing the only ones to get two new 2:05 performers. Clara Mac 2:04½ and Vera Hal 2:05 hold up California's end of the joint championship, while Billy M. 2:03¾ and Possihility 2:04¼ look out for Indiana's interests. Incidentally, the two stallions are distinctly local products of their respective communities. Anyone would recognize a horse sired hy McKinney, out of Expressive 2:12½, hy Electioneer. second dam Esther hy Express, as a strictly California product, while Newtown Boy is hy Venture 2:09½ out of Blackie hy Bald Hornet; second dam Polly hy Red Buck. If there he those among you who dare dispute the genuine, old-time Indiana flavor of this pedigree, hold up your hands.

◈ ◈ ◈

P. L. Aguirre of Hanford, whom horsemen will recall as the owner of the ill-starred Guy Borden 2:07¼, has a couple of youngsters coming on in nice shape, the elder heing a two-year-old hay colt hy Copa de Oro 2:01, out of Daisy Zomhro by Zomhro 2:11. The younger one comes from a line of hlood that has heen delivering the goods for a good many years farther east hut is not largely represented on the Coast, heing a yearling lassie named Mardoo Patchen, hy Twinkling Dan 2:06¼. out of Mardoo Gentry (sister to Nell Gentry (3) 2:09¼) by John R. Gentry 2:00½; second dam Braden Girl (sister to the dam of Braden Direct 2:01¾) hy Brown Hal 2:12½. Both of these youngsters pace and are in excellent growing condition, with Mr. Aguirre giving them his personal attention until the day comes for them to go to some good trainer's hands, and no Californian will hegrudge him should one or hoth develop into worthy successors to Guy Borden.

Colorado has a new state record for two-year-old trotters since Colorado Range, hooked to a cart and driven by W. W. Cowdery, reeled off a mile on the Denver track in 2:18¼. The youngster is by Colorado E. 2:04¾.

◈ ◈ ◈

Hedgewood Boy 2.01 and Lady Maud C. 2:00½, the greatest brother aud sister the world have ever known, raised their owner from comparative poverty to a position of ease and affluence and drew his lifeless body from the house to the grave. The estate of J. C. Crabtree must be duly closed, however, and on Wednesday, October 28, the two whirlwind pacers will go under the hammer at Taylorville, Ill. Time was when "Old Man" Crabtree roaded from meet to meet through Illinois with the then unknown youngsters, because he didn't have the money to pay freight, and the attachment existing for the horses on Mr. Crabtree's part was known by horsemen everywhere. Had the man outlived the horses they would never have had another owner—and may the new master be the "right kind."

◈ ◈ ◈

The presence of Clara Mac 2:04½ and Vera Hal 2:05 at the Hanford meeting created considerable interest in the Expressive Mac family, and a number of horsemen took advantage of the occasion to have a look at the big McKinney-Electioneer stallion and a group of his colts at the farm of owner J. H. Nelson near Selma. Everybody liked them, and next year will see more of them in training than formerly, while there are several youngsters as yet unheard of in the summaries that have done some very nice work this summer. The prize rings at the Fresno fair showed up their general qualities decisively, as out of four individuals entered there were four prize winners, three firsts and one second—first standard and registered weanling stud colt and filly, first roadster weanling filly, and second roadster aged mare. Expressive Mac is yet young as a sire, with a decade or more of usefulness ahead of him under normal conditions, and his list should be a generous one before many more seasons go by.

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THOS. B. GIBSON DIES AT WOODLAND.

Thomas B. Gibson, long one of the leading spirits among Yolo county and California's progressive business men and known throughout the west as a breeder of cattle of the very highest class, died Sunday morning, Oct. 11, at his home in Woodland, after a lifetime of 53 years spent in Yolo county, the place of his birth. Early in life Mr. Gibson embarked upon a business career in Woodland, and until the time of his last illness was indefatigable in the promotion of various enterprises for the advancement of his portion of the world. The Pacific Coast Retail Hardware Association, the Sacramento Valley Development Association, the California Development Board, the Central Irrigation Ditch Company, the California Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Woodland Chamber of Commerce, and numerous minor organizations of a similar nature are largely indebted to the energy and zeal of Mr. Gibson for their success.

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SAN JOSE MATINEE.

The matinee of the San Jose Driving Club Sunday attracted a good big crowd of lovers of the trotting and pacing game, and while the time was not especially fast the contests were good and held the interest of the spectators from start to finish. Four events were carded, with fair fields in each event, Red Rose and El Sidello splitting heats in the first race, with the former gaining the final advantage. Princess Lou, Sidmont, Flying Jim and Rosa O. put up an exciting contest, the Orlando entry, Rosa O., having the speed necessary to win in straight heats, the other events going to Jane C. and Eva G. respectively.

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WHAT A SHAME IT WASN'T BOURBON!

In your issue of Sept. 24 G. T. Burrows gives an account of a quarter of beef exhibited in London that had been frozen for 18 years, and on inspection was found to be still sweet and sound. The following shows the importance of a cold, even temperature for the preservation of butter: At the old Red Tavern at Towanda, Pa., then kept by William Means, a firkin of butter containing 100 pounds, tightly headed, was lowered into a deep well, to be kept cool until wanted for use. In lowering it the rope broke and the butter went to the bottom of the well, which was half full of water. After spending considerable time grappling for it, and knowing that to pump all the water out and go down for its recovery would be a hard, disagreeable job, the proprietor coucluded to leave it where it was until a more convenient season. Butter was cheap (only 12½ cents per pound) and in case it was never recovered the loss would not be great.

Thirty years afterward the well had to be cleaned for sanitary reasons. It was pumped dry, and the firkin of butter was found imbedded in the mud at the hottom of the well. On opening the firkin the butter was found to be as sweet and well flavored in every respect as when it was lost. In the meantime butter had increased in price to 25 cents per pound.—J. W. Ingham, Bradford Co., Pa., in Breeder's Gazette.

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Bear in mind, Mr. Brood Mare Man, that the third payment in Pacific Breeders' stake No. 14, $5, is due Nov. 2.

OFF AGAIN AT LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Oct. 12.—After a three day intermission caused by the rains of the latter part of last week, racing was resumed today at the local track, with a card of six races. The track was in very nice shape after its wetting, and every heat save those gone by the two-year-old trotters cut the 2:10 mark generously. Straight heats were the order of the day, the most noteworthy achievement being the lowering of the world's trotting record for two-year-old geldings in the first heat of the Lexington stake, Henry Todd going the route in 2:11¾. Only twice in the forty years of the Lexington's history has the mark been beaten, in 1910 by Silent Brigade 2:10¾, and in 1913 by Lady Wanetka 2:10. The day in detail:

The Biue Grass, for 2:10 pacers, three in five, value $2000:

Peter Stevens, b h by Peter the Great (Garrison)	1	1	1
Napoleon Direct, ch h (Geers)	3	2	2
Camelia, b m (Cox)	2	3	3

Time—2:05¾, 2:04¾, 2:05½.

2:07 trot, three in five, value $1000:

Joan br m by Directum Spier (McDevitt)	1	1	1
Newzel, b g (Andrews)	2	2	5
Bon Zolock, b g (Garrison)	3	5	2

Time—2:08¾, 2:06½, 2:07¼.

2:12 pace, three in five, value $1000:

Rastus, b g by Liberty Boy (McDonald)	1	1	1
Tilly Tipton, b m (Murphy)	2	2	2
Trojan, br h (Wilson)	3	4	5

Time—2:07½, 2:06¾, 2:07½.

"Turkey Trot," special sweepstakes, two-year-old trotters, two in three, value $4000:

Prelma, br f by Directum Spier (Snedeker)	1	1
Polly Overton, b f by Sahib (Murphy)	2	2

Time—2:19¼, 2:16¼.

2:13 trot, three in five, value $1000:

Dago, b g by Gen. Forest (Grady)	1	1	1
Signal Boy, b g (Wright)	2	2	2
Belzona, b m (Young)	3	3	6

Time—2:09, 2:09¼, 2:09¼.

The Lexington stake, for two-year-old trotters, two in three, value $2000:

Henry Todd, b g by Henry Selzer (Lasell)	1	1
General French, b c by Justice Brooke (Miller)	2	2

Time—2:11¾, 2:14¼.

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Lexington, Oct. 14—The meeting of the K. T. H. B. A. which was resumed Monday after last week's interruption by rain, was again interfered with after one day's racing, rain Monday night and subsequent showers having made harness contests an impossibility for the last two days. Weather permitting, racing will be started early tomorrow morning and continue throughout the day and Friday in an effort to clean up the week's program.

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CALIFORNIA DRIVING CLUB PROGRAM.

An enthusiastic crowd of amateurs turned out Wednesday evening to attend the meeting of the California Driving Club at Eagles' Hall, and a fine program of seven events was made up for Sunday's matinee at the Stadium. All lovers of the harness horse are invited to attend and assured of a hearty welcome. The following gentlemen will officiate: J. A. McKerron, Luke Marisch, J. V. Galindo, Judges, R. Nolan, H. Cohen, W. J. Senderman, T-mers; Al Hoffman, Marshal; F. W. Thompson, Secretary, and the afternoon's program is made up in this manner:

First race, 2:25 pace—Tom Murphy, E. T. Ayres; Mabel Dillon, B. Cohen; Little Medium, Dr. H. E. Allen; Emma M., W. Malough.

Second race, 2:20 trot—Horse Shoe Boy, A. S. Hanks; Ateka, B. Cohen; Brutus, S. Christenson; Muggins, H. Cohen.

Third race, 2:25 mixed—Caliente Girl, A. Benson; Hello Girl, R. Keogh; Golden Buck, W. B. Walkup; Vastida, J. Paris; Pride of Elmhurst, J. D. Johnstone; Harold K., J V. Galindo.

Fourth race, free-for-all trot—Monica McKinuey, Hoffman & Sicotte; Birdeye, W. J. McDonald; Bodecker, S. Christenson; Matawan, H. C. Ahlers.

Fifth race, free-for-all pace — Homburg Belle, J. Ginocchio; Pointer Belle, Kidd & Luce; Dicto, G. Lowery.

Sixth race, classification omitted—T. D. W., W. Higginbottom; Jack, W. J. McDonald; Roman Boy, W. E. Dougherty.

Seventh race, 2:25 trot—Ella Wilkes, C. Borromeo; Direct Rome, E. J. Fallon; Queen Pointer, J. Vermet; Springtime, G. Clotere; Dalta A., E. T. Ayers.

All events will be mile heats, two in three, and the first event will be called promptly 12:30.

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GOOD SPORT AT SAN BERNARDINO.

Another record breaking crowd watched a good racing program at Harlem Springs Sunday afternoon, the street car officials announcing their business on the Springs line for the afternoon to have set the season's "high water mark." Nancy Lovelace driven G. E. Bonnell, Electra, piloted by L. E. Deming, and Coxey's Army, with H. Cox in the sulky, put up a nice contest in the pace, finishing in the order named, while the trotting division furnished a good contest between William Landon with Weary Willie, George Parker with Rhine B., and Edward Courtwright with Santa Fe, Landon's entry annexing the event. A dead heat betweeu two runners, with Miss Sadie Forbes and F. V. Queros occupying the saddles, brought the crowd to its feet in a roar of approval, and in the racing off of the tie Miss Forbes came home the winner, with the hearty approval of the spectators.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

GREAT DAY AT THE STADIUM.

The San Francisco Driving Club's card of seven races last Sunday at the Stadium track in Golden Gate Park drew the usual large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators, and that in the face of the big Columbus Day celebration in the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds and several other outdoor sports and attractions. Weather and track conditions were made to order. Out of a total field of 32 entries in the different races there were only two horses scratched.

Every heat developed a rattling finish between two or more horses, generally the fields came up to the wire fairly well bunched.

Emma M. landed first in the opening heat of the 2:18 pace with Wm. Tell and Johnnie K. up close all the way round. She fought out the next two heats with Wm. Tell and won the race in the final time out.

Homburg Belle was fit for two straights, both stepped in good time. The four starters all kept within striking distance of each other.

The free-for-all pace was annexed by Dick W., who came from behind in each heat and won in a strong stretch drive. Good time, compared to his Salinas record, considering the race was paced on a three-quarter mile track.

Soreta landed the first heat in the free-for-all trot, Birdeye and Bodecker being the contenders. The second heat, a scrambled egg start after many scorings, was a two horse affair between the two roans from the eighth pole to the wire; Bodecker broke within 25 yards of the finish. The third heat promised to be a repeat, when Birdeye struck his unlucky spot in the stretch and went off his stride. Soreta made a strong drive but finished a length behind Bodecker, which horse won the race on summary position. Ida M. was not in her usual form and Silver Hunter acted as if he might be a bit track sour.

Matawan came under the wire one-half a length ahead of Copper the Ore in the first heat of the special trot. The big black mare broke just after turning into the stretch, in the second heat, and lost six or seven lengths. It looked like a walk over for Matawan. The mare was sent along steadily and gained enough ground to make Matawan's driver take no chances coming home. He won out by a scant two lenghs. The mare seemed to be a bit sore, having been shipped up from the Hanford meeting just before the race Sunday.

Jack, "doubling out" in the 2:20 mixed race, marked up two winning races for two times out on the Stadium track this season, and won handily at that. Ateka was at his sulky wheels in each turn all around the track. Laddie G. showed up better than usual and was steadier on his feet.

Greatness, a promising two-year-old filly, had separate brushes with each entry in the 2:25 mixed and shook each challenger off easily. Springtime made the best showing. Greatness is a remarkably easy going young mare and will give good account of herself in better company. She was given her initial race a few weeks ago and won out with something left. Summaries:

First race—2:18 pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Emma M (W. Malough)	1	3	1
William Tell (McKinney stable)	2	1	2
G. J. P. (R. Consani)	5	2	5
Ishmael (F. P. Lauterwasser)	4	4	3
Johnnie K. (J. Kramer)	3	5	4

Time—2:15, 2:17¼, 2:18.

Second race—2:15 pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Homburg Belle (J. Ginocchio)	1	1
Delilah (J. C. Welch)	2	2
Bradmont (G. J. Giannini)	3	3
W. J. K. (W. J. Kenney)	4	4

Time—2:11¼, 2:11.

Third race—Free-for-all pace, mile heats, best two in three:

Dick W. (A. Ottinger)	1	1
Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)	2	3
Dicto (Geo. Lowry)	3	2

Time—2:10¾, 2:10½.

Fourth race—Free-for-all trot, mile heats, best two in three:

Bodecker (S. Christensen)	3	2	1
Birdeye (W. J. McDonnell)	2	1	4
Soreta (McKinney stable)	1	5	2
Silver Hunter (McKinney stable)	5	6	3
Muggins (H. Cohen)	6	3	6
Ida M. (H. Boyle)	4	4	5

Time—2:19, 2:16¾, 2:15½.

Fifth race—Special trot, mile heats, best two in three:

Matawan (H. C. Ahlers)	1	1
Copper the Ore (A. Ottinger)	2	2

Time—2:14, 2:17½.

Sixth race—2:20 mixed, mile heats, best two in three:

Jack (W. J. McDonnell)	1	1
Ateka (B. Cohen)	2	2
Laddie G. (J. Holland)	3	3
King Pointer (H. Campodonico)	4	4
Pride of Elmhurst (J. D. Johnstone)	5	5

Time—2:17¼, 2:16½.

Seventh race—2:25 mixed, mile heats, best two in three:

Greatness (E. Cerciat)	1	1
Springtime (F. G. Clotere)	2	3
Ella Wilkes (E. Borromeo)	5	2
Vastida (J. Paras)	3	4
Steve D. (J. Tassi)	4	5

Time—2:27, 2:22½.

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Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass., reports that sixty-four Bingaras have been racing successfully this season, and that great son of Bingen has so far seventeen new performers, making his total seventy-six, while a large number of those who took their records prior to this year have reduced the same, racing almost wholly on half-mile tracks. Balala 2:12, Boma 2:13¼, and Bordelon 2:13¼ are among the number. The Bingen family is breeding on with marvelous certainty, and a large majority of them are natural trotters with extreme speed and racing quality.

THE FIELDS AT PHOENIX.

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

2:03 Pace (B. of T. Special), $2,000.

Don Densmore, b s by Pactolus, D. A. Dinnie; Jim Logan, b h by Charles Derby, J. E. Montgomery; It Will Tell, b g by Red Tell, A. J. Wornert; Don Pronto, bl h by The Director General, W. G. Durfee; Leata J., b m by Royal McKinney, J. N. Jones; Walter Cochato, bl h by Cochato, Will Maple; Teddy Bear, b h by Del Coronado, C. F. Silva; Minnie Chimes, br m by Council Chimes, Mary S. McVay; King Couchman, b g by Atlantic King, Dick McMahon.

2:07 Pace, $2,000.

Walnut Grove, bl h by Constantine, A. F. Ruthven: Little Prince, b h by Geo. Muscovite, J. C. Burkhalter; Little Bernice, b m by Del Coronado, Sidney Goldman; Rastus, b g by Liberty boy, A. McDonald; Loch Lomond, br g by Zolock, I. L. Borden; Zulu Belle, bl m by Petigru, C. A. Durfee; Knight of Strathmore, ch h by Twelfth Night, H. S. Hawley; Dick Sentinel, b g by Iowa Sentinel, M. S. Burgitt; It Will Tell, b g by Red Tell, A. J. Wornert; Direct Gentry, b h by Directly, A. J. Wornert; Frank Perry, b h by Toddington, C. L. DeRyder; Dick W., b g by Athadon, A. Ottinger; White Sox, b m by Del Coronado, W. G. Durfee; King Couchman, b g by Atlantic King, Dick McMahon; Teddy Bear, b h by Del Coronado, C. F. Silva; Hal Gray, gr h by Hal B., G. C. Pendleton; Merry Direct, b h by Walter Direct, F. E. Smith; Vera Hal, b m by Expressive Mac, H. Cohen; Waynetta, b m by The Admiral, J. A. Burnett; Oro Mo, ch h by Demonio and Potrero Boy, b g by Demonio, C. F. Silva; Hemet, br g by Geo. W. McKinney, Hemet Stock Farm; Hal McKinney, b h by Hal B., C. N. Clark; John D., b g by Gamrose, J. G. Lutz; Bessie B., b m by Star Onward, L. E. Bigler; Oviedo, h m by Bob Fitzsimmons, Warren Dennio.

2:09 Trot, $2,000.

Star Winter, b g by Ed Winter, A. McDonald; Henrietta C., b m by Constenaro, Geo. Castle; Albaloma, b g by Almaden D., I. L. Borden; King Clansman, br h by Clansman, Dick McMahon; Alerick, b g by Direcho, W. G. Durfee; Frank L., b g by Calhoun, A. J. Wornert; Great Northern, b g by Wayland W., and Dr. Wayo, b h by Wilkhurst, Fred Ward; May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes, San Felipe, b g by Zombro, and Bertha Carey, h m by Zombro, C. L. DeRyder; Grattan Boy, b g by Montana Grattan, John Wall; Rags, b g by Del Coronado, W. G. Durfee; Baby Doll, b m by Tom Smith, J. W. Zihbell; Peter McCormick, br h by Peter the Great, V. L. Shuler; Nuristo, bl h by Nushagak, Alex Brown; Miss Gaily, ch m by Geo. W. McKinney, Hemet Stock Farm; Col. Chittenden, ch g by Col. Cochran, J. S. Autrey; Loe Blossom, ch m by Lepide, Mrs. M. L. Schenck; The Comet, ch g by The Entertainer, O. H. Myers.

2:25 Trot (Arizona), $1000.

Dr. D. C., b g by Del Coronado, Geo. Nugent; Aegan Direct, b g by Direct View and Porto Mona, b m by Porto Rico, T. E. Pollock; Prince Wood, b h by Dondeller, Jas. Livingston; Alice E., b m by Del Coronado, Ernest Evans; Lady Leco, bl m by Cochise, and Gipsy Boy, b g by Dr. Clark, Dr. F. G. Belt; Kaety, b m hy Zombro, Z. C. Prina; Meridian Jr., b g by Meridian, B. F. Hobart; Delfino, bl m by Oh So, Albert Lopez; Dorothy J., b m by Oh So, F. E. Fitzsimmons; Sadie View, b m by Direct View, Louis Sands.

TUESDAY.

2:15 Pace, $2,000.

San Jacinto, b g by Geo. W. McKinney, Dr. C. E. Arnold; Charley Foster, ch h, Ben R. Burnett; Don B., br g by Don Densmore, and Don Conomore, b h by Don Densmore, D. A. Dinnie; McVerde, br h by Zolock, Henry Delaney; Robert Bingen, b h by Bingen, and Airlie Demonio, b h by Demonio, Harry Dowling; Gold Lily, h m by Copa de Oro, and Alto Barnato, br g hy Barney Barnato, I. L. Borden; White Sox, b m by Del Coronado, and Soumise, b m by Billy Dunlap, W. G. Durfee; Clara Mac, br m by Expressive Mac, W. W. Gallup; May Davis, ch m by Borado, Bud Davis; Madam Mack, br m by Expressive Mac, and Frank Perry, b h by Toddington, C. L. DeRyder; Pegasus, b h by Zombro, A. C. Severance; The Assessor, ch g by Walter Direct, Dick McMahon; Billy Lou, bl g by Lou King, H. H. Kidd; Arlie L., b g by Klatawah, Chas. Dobry; Potrero Boy, b g by Demonio, and Oro Mo, ch h by Demonio, Chas. Silva; Kuropatkin, br h by Gambetta Wilkes, W. T. Barkley; Kildare, b g by Bomhro, Dr. J. G. Belt; George Ellerton, ro h by Kay Allerton, Geo. A. Wheeler.

2:16 Trot (Copper Stake), $2000.

The Spartan Queen, br m by The Spartan, and Isaac R. T., br h by Albingen, J. R. Thompson; Miss Johnson, b m by Happy Treasure, A. F. Ruthven; McCloskey, br g by Theodosius, and The Duchess, ro m by Allerteen, A. McDonald; St. Patrick, b g by Direcho, and Fiesta Maid, br m by Zombro, Harry Dowling; F. S. Whitney, b h by Frank S. Turner, and Esperanza, b m by Carlokin, W. G Durfee; Mabel Van, b m by On Stanley, F. E. Van Tress; Tena G., ch m by Geo. W. McKinney, Hemet Stock Farm; Princess Louise, b m by Del Coronado, Geo. Nugent; Homestake, b g by Ozono, A. J. Wornert; Great Northern, h g by Wayland W., Fred Ward; Miss Perfection, b m hy Gen. Watts, C. L. DeRyder; Copper the Ore, bl m by Direct Heir, A. Ottinger; Miss Gailey, ch m by Geo. W. McKinney, Hemet Stock Farm; Col. Chittenden, ch g by Col. Cochran, J. S. Autrey; Loe Blossom, b m by Lepide, Mrs. L. M. Schenck; Lillian Axworthy, b m hy Axworthy, Frank Byers; Copponacca, br h by Neernut, C. N. Clark; Ellen May, b m by Glad Ax, G. T. Gurley; Caroline, b m by John B. Donovan, J. B. Jones.

Two-Year-Old Pace (Arizona), $500.

Jessie Dinnie, b f by Col. Green, J. G. Belt; Roxie D., br f by Leland D., W. A. Yore; Lelia Mack, b f by Leland D., W. L. Selman; Maydella, bl f by Kinney Lou, Marvin Williams; Juana, b f by Henry Lee, E. S. McEuen; Lady Della, h f hy Dr. Clark, W T Barkley.

Two-Year-Old Trot (Arizona), $500.

Baby Joy, ch c by Direct So, Z. C. Prina; Queen C., h f by Dr. Clark, J. T. Clark; Mary Jane, h f by Dr. Clark, Fred Cleveland; Miss Mayday, h f hy Parole Jr., Ike Sachs; Otis Jr., b c by James Otis, Mrs. L. M. Schenck; Miss Emily, b f by Knight of Strathmore, W. L. Selman; Clara Tod, b f by Charley Tod, and Irene Strathmore, ch f hy Knight of Strathmore, T. E. Pollock; Riverside, ch g by Col. Randolph, J. H. Wheat.

WEDNESDAY.

2:04 Pace, $2000.

King Daphne, bl h by King Direct, Sidney Goldman; Zulu Belle, hl m hy Petigru, C. A. Durfee; Knight of Strathmore, ch h hy Twelfth Night, L. S. Hawley; It Will Tell, h g hy Red Tell, and Direct Gentry, h h by Directly, A. J. Wornert; Little Prince, b h hy Geo. Muscovite, J. C. Burkhalter; Joe Patchen II, b h by Joe Patchen, C. L. DeRyder; Dick W., b g by Athadon, A. Ottinger; King Couchman, h g by Atlantic King, Dick McMahon; Teddy Bear, b h hy Del Coronado, C. F. Silva; Hal Gray, gr h by Hal B., Geo. Pendleton; Little Bernice, b m by Del Coronado, Arlie Frost; Vera Hal, h m by Expressive Mac, H. Cohen; Airlie Demonio, b h hy Demonio, Harry Dowling; Clara Mac, br m by Expressive Mac, Woodland Stock Farm; Oviedo, b m by Bob Fitzsimmons, Warren Dennio; Hemet, br g by Geo. W. McKinney, Hemet Stock Farm; Minnie Chimes, br m by Council Chimes, Mary S. McVay; Hal McKinney, b h by Hal B., C. N. Clark; John D., b g by Gamrose, J. G. Lutz; Bessie B., b m by Star Onward, L. E. Bigley; Our Colonel, b h hy Col. Cochran, J. B. Jones; Margot Hal, b m by Argot Hal, A. McDonald.

2:07 Trot, $2000.

Star Winter, b g by Ed Winter, A. McDonald; Albaloma, h g by Almaden D., I. L. Borden; King Clansman br h by Clansman, Dick McMahon; Frank L., b g hy Calhoun, A. J. Wornert; Dr. Wayo, b h by Wilkhurst, Fred Ward; May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes, Bertha Carey, b m by Zombro, and San Felipe, b g by Zombro C. L. DeRyder; Peter McCormick, br h by Peter the Great, V. L. Shuler; M. L. J., b g by Red Will, J. G. Lutz; The Comet, ch g by The Entertainer, O. H. Myers.

Three-Year-Old Pace (Arizona), $600.

Jessie Dinnie, b m by Col. Green, J. G. Belt; Gabrella, h f by Standel, C. A. McCoy; Roxie D., bl f by Leland D., W. A. Yore; Maydella, bl f by Kinney Lou, and Loudella, hl g hy Kinney Lou, Marvin Williams; Leland Lambert, h g by Leland D., McHarding; Juana, b f by Henry Lee, E. S. McEuen; Lady Lou, b m by Dr. Clark, Justus Goebel.

Three-Year-Old Trot (Arizona), $600.

Lady Safford, by Rythmic Wood, Z. C. Prina; Justice, b g by Dr. Clark, J. T. Clark; Gypsy Boy, b g by Dr. Clark, and Lady Leco, bl m by Cochise, Dr. J. G. Belt; Miss Emily, b f by Knight of Strathmore, and Chestnut Filly by J. J. M. Jr., W. L. Selman; Halkirk Boy, b g hy Milo McKinney, F. T. Gilbert; Mary G., b m by Ashlandorff, J. T. Gurley; Rich Kid, bl g by Prince Bombro, Mitt Simms.

THURSDAY—AUTO DAY.

FRIDAY.

2:10 Pace (Copper Queen Stake), $2000.

Walnut Grove, bl h by Constantine, A. F. Ruthven; San Jacinto, b g by Geo. W. McKinney, Dr. C. E. Arnold; Charley Foster, ch h unknown, B. R. Burnett; Little Prince, b h by Geo. Muscovite, J. C. Burkhalter; Little Bernice, b m by Del Coronado, Sidney Goldman; Rastus, br g hy Liberty Boy, A. McDonald; McVerde, br h by Zolock, Henry Delaney; Robert Bingen, b h by Bingen, and Airlie Demonio, by Demonio, Harry Dowling; Loch Lomond, br g by Zolock, I. L. Borden; White Sox, b m by Del Coronado, and Soumise, b m by Billy Dunlap, W. G. Durfee; Dick Sentinel, b g by Iowa Sentinel, M. S. Burgitt; Direct Gentry, b h by Directly, A. J. Wornert; Clara Mac, br m by Expressive Mac, W. W. Gallup; May Davis, ch m by Borado, Bud Davis; Madam Mac, br m by Expressive Mac, and Frank Perry, b h by Toddington, C. L. DeRyder; Pegasus, b h by Zombro, A. C. Severance; The Assessor, ch g by Walter Direct, Dick McMahon; Merry Direct, b h by Walter Direct, F. E. Smith; Billy Lou, bl g by Lou King, H. H. Kidd; Waynetta, b m by The Admiral, J. A. Burnett; Oro Mo, ch h by Demonio, and Potrero Boy, b g by Demonio, C. F. Silva; Oviedo, b m by Bob Fitzsimmons, Warren Dennio; George Ellerton, ro h by Kay Allerton, Geo. A. Wheeler.

2:12 Trot (C. & A. Stake), $2000.

The Spartan Queen, br m by The Spartan, and Isaac R. T., br h by Albingen, J. R. Thompson; Miss Johnson, b m by Happy Treasure, A. F. Ruthven; Dr. Wayo, b h by Wilkhurst, Fred Ward; McCloskey, br g by Theodosius, The Duchess, ro m by Allerteen, and Hallmark, b h by Walnut Hall, A. McDonald; Henrietta C., b m by Constenaro, Geo. Castle; St. Patrick, b g by Direcho, and Fiesta Maid, br m by Zombro, Harry Dowling; Alerick, b g by Direcho, F. S. Whitney, b s by Frank S. Turner. Esperanza, b m by Carlokin, and Rags, b g by Del Coronado, W. G. Durfee; Mabel Van, b m by On Stanley, F. E. Van Tress; Tena G., ch m by Geo. W. McKinney, and Miss Gaily, ch m by Geo. W. McKinney, Hemet Stock Farm; Princess Louise, b m by Del Coronado, Geo. Nugent; Homestake, b g by Ozono, A. J. Wornert; Great Northern, b g by Wayland W., Fred Ward; Bertha Carey, b m by Zombro, and Miss Perfection, b m by Gen. Watts, C. L. DeRyder; Grattan Boy, b g by Montana Grattan, John Wall; Baby Doll, b m by Tom Smith, J. W. Zibhell; Nuristo, bl h by Nushagak, Alex Brown; Copper the Ore, bl m hy Direct Heir, A. Ottinger; Col. Chittenden, ch g by Col. Cochran, J. S. Autrey; Lillian Axworthy, b m by Axworthy, Frank Byers; Copponacca, br h by Neernut, C. N. Clark; Caroline, b m by John B. Donovan, J. B. Jones; Eva Tanquay, br m by Algon, O. M. Mott.

2:18 Trot (Arizona), $1000.

Dr. D. C., by Del Coronado, Geo. Nugent; Porto Mona, br m by Porto Rico, and Hiland C. Jr., bl g by Hiland C., T. E. Pollock; Loe Blossom, ch m by Lepide, Mrs. L. M. Schenck; Alice E., b m by Del Coronado, Ernest Evans; Dr. Clark, b h by The Earlmont, J. T. Clark; Lady Leco, bl m by Cochise, Dr. J. G. Belt; Meridian Jr., br g by Meridian, B. F. Hobart; Delfino, bl m by Oh So, Alex Lopez; Ellen May, b m by Glad Ax, J. T. Gurley; Sadie View, b m by Direct View, Louis Sands.

Three-Year-Old Pace (B. of T. Special), $500.

Don Conomore, b h by Don Densmore, D. A. Dinnie; Alto Barnato, b g by Barney Barnato, I. L. Borden; Squantum, b h by Squanto, A. McDonald; Chango, b c by Copa de Oro, and Contention B., bl c by Copa de Oro W. G. Durfee; Sabrella, b f by Standel, Chas. McCoy; Sunburn Pointer, b g by Sidney Pointer, and Little Pete Pointer, b h by Sidney Pointer, Philip Spence.

SATURDAY.

Free-For-All Pace, $2000.

King Daphne, bl h by King Direct, Sidney Goldman; Don Densmore, b h by Pactolus, D. A. Dinnie; Knight of Strathmore, ch h by Twelfth Night, L. S. Hawley; Jim Logan, b h by Charles Derby, J. E. Montgomery; It Will Tell, b g by Red Tell, A. J. Wornert; Don Pronto, bl h by The Director General W. G. Durfee; Little Prince, b h by Geo. Muscovite, J. C. Burkhalter; Leata J., b m by Royal McKinney, J. N. Jones; Joe Patchen II, b h hy Joe Patchen, C. L. DeRyder; Walter Cochato, bl h hy Cochato, Will Maple; Oviedo, bl m by Bob Fitzsimmons, Warren Dennio; Hemet, br g by Geo. W. McKinney, Hemet Stock Farm; Minnie Chimes, br m by Council Chimes, Mary S. McVay; Our Colonel, b h by Col. Cochran, J. B. Jones; King Couchman, b g by Atlantic King, Dick McMahon; Margot Hal, b m by Argot Hal, A. McDonald.

Free-For-All Trot, $2000.

Frank L., b g by Calhoun, A. J. Wornert; May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes, and Bertha Carey, b m by Zombro, C. L. DeRyder; Rags, b g by Del Coronado, and Virginia Barnette, b f hy Moko, W. G. Durfee; Albaloma, b g by Almaden D., I. L. Borden; M. J. L., b g by Red Will, J. G. Lutz; King Clansman, br h hy Clansman, Dick McMahon; Peter McCormick, br h by Peter the Great, V. L. Shuler; Star Winter, b g by Ed Winter, A. McDonald.

2:20 Pace (Arizona), $1000.

Will Guthrie, bl h by Educator, T. E. Pollock; Patchlock, bl h by Zolock, A. H. Davidson; Direct So, br h by Direct Heir, E. S. McEuen; Arlie L., b g by Klatawah, Chas. Dobry; Booker T., b g by Ira Band, A. S. Murphy; Gahrella, b f by Standel, Chas. McCoy; Kuropatkin, br h by Gambetta Wilkes, W. T. Barkley; Kildare, b g by Zombro, Dr. J. G. Belt.

MORE ABOUT WILLIAM.

Harness horses are compelled to depend almost entirely upon their own "class journals" for publicity, and very often when a publication of general nature attempts a dissertation upon a horse or horses, the matter is liable to be a badly tangled up affair. In the light of these little annoying circumstances it is a pleasure to note the article on William in a recent edition of The Country Gentleman, accompanied as it is by a full cover illustration in colors, presenting an excellent likeness of the speedy Indiana pacer and a most natural picture of the ever popular Billy Marvin. The article is from the pen of Arthur C. Thomas, and while containing much information already presented to our readers, is reproduced herewith, with the compliments of the Breeder and Sportsman extended to the Curtis Publishing Company, and our assurance given them that horsemen and the public in general appreciate the attention paid by them to the sport that gets right next to the heart of true blooded Americans—harness horse raoing.

For the first time in the history of light-harness racing a horse has gone a mile in two minutes in a regular race. Faster performances have been against the watch. The record-breaking feat was performed at Comstock Park, Grand Rapids, Michigan, August 5, 1914, by the pacing stallion William. The surprising feature is that he is only four years old. All other two-minute performers have been from six to eight years old at the time of entering the charmed circle. Another unusual fact is that William is not standard—that is, not eligible to registration in the American Trotting Register, although he can be registered when his dam produces another 2:30 animal.

William gave early evidence of speed. As a two-year-old he worked a half on a half-mile track in 1:05½. Last year as a three-year-old he reduced the world's record for three-year-old pacers to 2:05 in his third start and could have paced faster had there been anything else in the race to force him. Last year he also reduced the half-mile track record for his age to 2:09. In his first start this year he reduced the four-year-old record to 2:02 and in his third start reduced the four-year-old and all aged regular race records to 2:00. Up to this writing he has started in nine races and has been returned winner in all.

Minor Heir, in some hippodrome dashes with three of his stable mates, during the summer of 1910, paced two miles in 2:00 or better—one in 2:00 flat and the other in 1:59. Some statisticians give these as race records, but they are not to be compared with William's performance, which was in the second heat of a regular race. The mile was so extraordinary that several of the experts have already announced their intention of distinguishing between dash races—which are seldom seen on the light-harness turf—and regular races, so that William may not be robbed of his great honors.

William's record-breaking performance was made in a three-in-five event and he won in straight heats, time 2:00½, 2:00, 2.02½. Each heat was won easily, the third being the easiest of all. In this one race William broke four world's records and equaled one other, although all the previous records were made in separate races and not so early in the season.

In pacing his first heat in 2:00½ William tied the first heat regular race record held by Minor Heir and made in 1908. William's second heat, in 2:00, reduced the following three records: (1) The fastest mile in a regular race—the previous record being 2:00½, held jointly by Star Pointer (1897), Minor Heir (1908) and Evelyn W. (1912); (2) the fastest second heat—the previous record being 2:00½, held by Evelyn W. (1912); (3) the fastest mile by a four-year-old—the previous record being 2:02, held by William himself, while the record before 1914 was 2:02¾, made by Braden Direct in 1912.

The three heats taken collectively reduced the existing record for the fastest three-heat race—previously held by Independence Boy, who paced his three heats in 2:02¾, 2:01¾ and 2:02 in 1911.

All things considered William is the premier race horse the light-harness turf has produced and he looks to be able, if trained with that end in view, to equal or reduce all pacing time records. The best miles ever paced against time were made by Dan Patch, who paced behind a wind shield in 1:55, behind a dirt shield in 1:55¼ and in the open in 1:58.

William is a dark bay horse, standing about 15.2 hands high and weighing about 1000 pounds. He is rather a plain-looking horse, although not homely, being on the angular rather than the round-made order, especially round the hips, and cut out under the flanks in a way conducive to a long stride.

He looks more like a gelding than like a stallion. He has no markings other than a few gray hairs on the right hind ankle. He has a very intelligent face, particularly when seen from the front.

William wears only quarter boots in front, while behind he is protected with coronet boots and shin-and-ankle boots, the latter being somewhat unusual on pacers. He wears an eight-ounce shoe in front, with three-ounce toe weights and a 4½-ounce bar shoe behind. A bar is a very unusual hind shoe, either for trotters or pacers. His toes are 3⅜ inches long all round, front angle 50 degrees, hind angle 55 degrees. He races in a blind bridle, snaffle bit, plain overdraw check, traces, martingale and head pole.

William is gaited, booted and shod more like a trotter than like a pacer; in fact he jogs when going slow. He goes very high in front, has a long stride behind, and has considerable swing and roll, yet his movements are not labored.

William is not a fashionably bred horse but his foundation lines are excellent. He was sired by Abe J. 2:10, son of San Mateo 2:13¼, by Simmons 2:28, son of George Wilkes 2:22, dam Lizzie C. p. 2:20½—trial 2:12¼—by Jaywood 6551, son of Nutwood 2:18¾; second dam Kitty Van p. 2:13¾, by Pennypacker 4803, a descendant of Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22, with crosses of Blue Bull, Tom Hal and thoroughbred; third dam by Caliph, an old-time Indiana sire of untraced pedigree.

William was bred and is owned by A. Earl Van Natta of Otterbein, Indiana, who owned his dam and granddam, and has been driven in all his races by William W. Marvin of La Fayette, Indiana.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

October 17.—Wilmington, Del. Dupont Trapshooting Club, T. E. Doremus, President.

Oct. 21 and 22.—Ray Arizona. Ray Gun Club. Geo. Staiger, Secretary.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1—Colorado Kennel Club. C. A. Ellis, secretary.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Field Trials.

Feb. 15, 1915—Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's Panama-Pacific International meeting (32nd Annual Trials). Entries for all stakes close October 15. Henry L. Betten, secretary, Alameda, Cal.

CHANNEL FISH AND FISHY STORIES.

[By Mo Uri.]

Santa Barbara channel and the Channel islands, which include the famous Santa Catalina and San Clemente group, are said to furnish the finest deep sea fishing known. Tuna, yellowtail, black sea bass, albacore, bonita and barracuda are some of the famous varieties, and sharks, seals, flying fish, sea lions and whales are frequently seen and caught in these waters.

I provided myself with with big fishing tackle and chartered a gasoline launch and a row boat, and formed the acquaintance of a man who kept a wholesale and retail fish market and owned about 20 fishing boats and a row of ice boxes in which he kept all kinds of big game fish which he caught in nets.

I did this as a precaution against going home empty-handed. I also carefully priced all the varieties and interrogated him carefully about the habits and characteristics of the kinds, so that I could write or talk about them knowingly, whether any of them became a trophy to my skill or not.

No experienced fisherman neglects such essential precautions. My first day's catch was as follows: One rock bass, weight, 7 pounds; another, 6 pounds; another, 5½ pounds; one sheepshead, a beautiful fish, weight 18 pounds; another, 9 pounds; another, 4 pounds; 12 smelts, average about three-fourths of a pound; one infantile blue shark, weight 60 pounds.

I had promised some ladies to bring them some fine fish, and had expected to exchange my catch at the fish dealer's for baracuda or bonita or yellowtail, paying him a good bonus, but the foolish women saw me from the beach, and met me at the dock, and I had to exhibit shark and sheepshead, but did work off one of the sheepshead for a young tuna and tried to pass off the shark for a sea bass, but couldn't put the bluff over.

The trouble about the fishing on the Pacific Coast is that there is too much water. The ability which I have acquired as a skilled fisherman in past years has been gained by fishing in small streams or creeks where if the fish would not bite you could go in chase them ashore or throw rocks at them until they surrendered.

Channel island fishing is entirely a different proposition. You buy 600 feet of line, a pole about as thick as a young flagstaff and a reel the same size as a No. 3 tomato can. You put a big hook, with a piece of white bone on it, on your line and get busy trolling. If you hook a fish, he immediately starts for the Philippines, stopping en route only at Hawaii, and he takes you and the boat with him as long as his supply of fuel lasts and the line don't break. Some days I caught nothing. It is all pure luck, this salt water fishing. If you happen to find the spot where the fish are you get them, otherwise you don't.

I quit using the power boats, which make a lot of noise, for no respectable fish with a due regard for peace of mind would stay near them, and resorted to a stout row boat, propelled by one Italian and one Portuguese. We caught a large quantity and variety of many kinds that we were not seeking, and no yellowtail, bonita, albacore or tuna. We caught a boat load of sheepshead, running from 2 to 10 pounds; some black bass, called here "cabrillo" in honor of the memory of a Spanish explorer, who first discovered Rincon Point, just south of Santa Barbara; a lot of sculpins, rock cod, smelts, all small fish, and a "cat fish" which has eyebrows; a salt water crawfish which weighed at least 15 pounds, and I am told that they are caught to weigh as much as 25 pounds. They are without claws and are called lobsters here, but are not.

They are protected until September 15 by law and must be thrown back when caught. I am told that the flesh is tough and that it has a strong phosphorus taste something like canned Japanese crab meat, which is no doubt identical.

I also caught a leopard or spotted shark, weighing about 250 pounds and was about seven feet long, and had a busy hour with him.

I handled him on a 10-ounce steel pole and 21-thread tuna line, with a big tuna reel, but admit that I would never have landed him except for a peculiar characteristic of this fish, which is to spin or roll itself up in the line.

The men who were with me in the boat had out two big hand lines and when at last I had pumped at the shark with the reel and small pole until he ran under the boat, he then got tangled up in their lines and rolled himself until we drew him up to the boat tail foremost. He was as strong and active as an unbroken Missouri mule, and we did not dare to pull him into our row boat for fear he would break the bottom out of it and sink us. We therefore clubbed him with an oar, cut our lines and turned him loose. They have such tenacity of life that I have no doubt he felt but little discomfort from the clubbing, though the stout hook with a copper wire snell may be an inconvenient appendage for awhile. We could not risk an attempt to get it out of his mouth, which looked like a dentist's show case.

Schools of "gray whales" are frequently seen in the Santa Barbara channel, some 80 feet long, but they are dangerous game and so unprofitable that they are but little hunted now.

A basking shark 37 feet long collided with a steamship about a year or more ago and was killed. It floated ashore near Santa Barbara and became so effluvious that it had to be towed out into deep water.

The great orca or "killer sharks," sometimes 30 feet long, of which every inhabitant of the ocean stands in dread, are occasionally seen in this channel and frequently attack and kill the whales. Seals and sea lions are said to stay out of water on the rocks or beach when they are around.

FLY-CASTING CONTESTS.

The ninth contest in the gold medal series for 1914 of the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club was held at Stow lake last Sunday forenoon and Saturday afternoon.

F. A. Webster's average of 99.48 per cent in the light tackle fly-casting (event 3) was within three demerits of a perfect score. In the dry-fly accuracy casting (event 4) his average was within 2-15 of the world's record in this event. Event 1, delicacy fly-casting for both days, shows high percentages, no contestant going below 97 per cent. Event 2, heavy tacky fly-casting, also shows a general average of high scores.

Event 12, distance lure casting with half-ounce frog—Saturday averages: F. J. Cooper 179 feet, Stanley Forbes 155 feet, P. W. Shattuck 124 feet, C. H. Kewell 63 feet. Sunday averages: F. J. Cooper 198 feet, C. H. Kewell 113 feet, P. W. Shattuck 109 feet, S. Forbes 92 feet, W. J. Davis 19 feet.

In event 12, half-ounce lure event, F. J. Cooper's 188 and 225 feet were the high scores for both days. The score tabulations follow:

Saturday Contest No. 9. Medal series, Stow lake, October 10, 1914. Wind, moderate. Weather, fair.

Judges—C. H. Gardner, S. Forbes, J. F. Burgin. Referee—C. H. Kewell. Clerk—E. O. Ritter.

Events—	1			2	3	4	11
	a	b	c				
C. H. Kewell	98.48	98.20	98.34	97.32	99.32	97.8	97.1
Stanley Forbes	99.4	100.	99.32	99.8	99.36	98.14	98.3
J. F. Burgin	98.4	98.30	98.17	99.12	99.24	98.1	96.8
C. G. Young	98.52	100.	99.26	99.12	99.20	97.14	97.8
Paul W. Shattuck	98.24	98.40	98.32	99.8	99.12	98.6	97.4
C. H. Gardner	98.52	99.10	99.1	99.20	99.20	98.13	97.6
F. A. Webster	98.40	99.40	99.10	99.28	99.48	98.10	98.4
W. J. Davis	98.32	97.50	98.11	97.56	9.932	98.	92.5
F. J. Cooper	.....	.....	.....	98.32	.....	97.8	97.7
H. A. Russell	97.12	97.50	97.31	96.32	97.12	97.1	.....
Re-entry scores—							
F. A. Webster	98.56	100.	99.28	99:8	98.56	99.8	98.6
P. W. Shattuck	.....	.....	.....	98.48	99.	.....	98.2
F. J. Cooper	.....	.....	.....	99.12	.....	.....	.....

Sunday Contest No. 9. Medal series, Stow lake, October 11, 1914. Wind, moderate. Weather, fair.

Judges—J. Springer, C. H. Gardner, J. F. Burgin. Referee—C. H. Kewell. Clerk, E. O. Ritter.

Events—	1			2	3	4	11
	a	b	c				
S. Forbes	99.	99.20	99.10	99.28	98.56	99.2	98.
J. Springer	98.20	97.30	97.55	98.56	99.8	98.4	.....
C. H. Gardner	99.12	98.50	99.1	99.16	98.56	98.10	98.5
H. A. Russell	97.32	98.	97.41	98.8	98.52	97.14	.....
C. H. Kewell	98.40	99.10	98.55	98.40	99.4	98.9	96.9
Paul W. Shattuck	98.48	98.50	98.49	99.12	99.8	98.8	92.9
Dr. W. E. Brooks	98.48	99.10	98.59	99.4	98.8	98.4	94.8
W. J. Davis	97.40	98.20	98.	98.44	99.	97.	94.1
J. F. Burgin	96.28	98.40	97.34	99.32	99.12	96.13	97.6
C. G. Young	98.	99.10	98.35	99.4	99.16	96.11	97.6
Sam Wells	98.28	98.20	98.24	99.4	99.20	97.13	.....
F. H. Reed	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.56	97.11	.....
A. Sperry	.....	.....	.....	98.16	98.16	97.9	97.5
F. J. Cooper	.....	.....	.....	99.8	99.8	98.	98.

NOTE: Event 1—Delicacy and accuracy combined. a, accuracy percentage; b, delicacy percentage; c, net percentage. Event 2—Heavy tackle accuracy percentage. Event 3—Light tackle accuracy percentage. Event 4—Dry fly accuracy percentage. Event 5—¼ ounce lure, accuracy percentage. Event 6—¼ ounce lure, distance average. Event 7—¼ ounce lure, long cast, feet. Event 8—Heavy tackle, distance cast, feet. Event 9—Light tackle, distance cast, feet. Event 10—Salmon fly, distance, feet. Event 11—½ ounce lure, accuracy percentage. Event 12—½ ounce lure, distance, average. Event 13—½ ounce lure, long cast, feet.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Legislation for the year 1913 procured the passage of a law commonly known as the No-Sale-of-Game Law. This law received the signature of the Governor and should, thereupon, have become of full force and effect; but immediately upon its passage all those who profited by the killing, sale, serving or transporting of dead wild game became active in opposition and its operation was held up through the medium of a referendum which is to be voted upon at the next general State election in November. The provisions of the law prohibits the sale and shipment of all wild game, except wild geese and rabbits; but permits the sale of ducks during the month of November only.

To circulate their referendum petition effectively, and to cloak their commercial motives while doing so, the instigators of this nefarious attempt to divert a natural State resource of stupendous financial value to their trade uses, organized an association which—with inconceivable effrontery—they designated the People's Fish and Game Protective Association. The idea of forming this association originated with one John F. Corriea, a fish and game dealer of San Francisco; a man who has been arrested (either personally or by representation) twenty-one times for violation of fish and game laws, it is claimed. All the alleged notorious game law violating fish and game dealers of San Francisco became members; were assessed heavily for initial expenses and the People's Fish and Game Protective Association got off to a flying start and immediately began to do business for business.

Encouraged by their success in securing (by fair means and foul, and all within the City and County of San Francisco) the requisite number of names upon their petition to make their referendum a ballot certainty; encouraged also by the promise of financial support from the hotel and restaurant interests—which interests wished to profit by the serving of game to its patrons during the Exposition year—they cast about for means to make permanent their temporary clutch upon the money represented by the wild life belonging to the people of California. The initiative presented this opportunity, since a law initiated and passed by the people directly can not be amended or abrogated by act of the Legislature.

New trade members were secured. New and larger assessments were levied. Newspapers were subsidized, and, with blare of trumpets, their initiative petition was presented to the public. This initiative proposed to remove all market sale restrictions from all our native wild game, and its effect, if approved, would have been the loosing of thousand of market gunners to comb our forests and fields for delicate provender with which to feed the expected hordes of Exposition visitors. But this last attempt to divert the property of the people into the bank accounts of the Corrieas, the Chiges, the Gianninis, the Sportonis and the Campodonicos of the fish and game trade died a-borning,—died miserably because the clubmen and the ultra-fashionables of the State's sportsmen belatedly awoke to a realization that these alien bird-butchers threatened Sport, and their frantic protests sent the hotel and restaurant interests scurrying to cover; to repudiation of their promised financial aid to the association, and to published disavowal of any sympathy with it or with its purposes. We have no wish to question the published statements of men prominent in the Hotel Men's Association; but—we have a privately circulated list of the People's Fish and Game Protective Association's representatives in forty-four of the counties of the State, and of these forty-four representatives, thirty-eight were hotel proprietors; and proprietors (in every instance) of the most prominent hostelries in their respective counties.

The trail of Trade slimes across the face of every attempt to remove the safeguards placed about our fast vanishing wild life species; but, in few instances is it so obvious as here.

Well, the sale-of-game initiative is dead. It existed barely long enough to achieve its birth-cry, and attention is paid to it here merely to illustrate the lengths to which the game trade will go if encouraged by even partial concessions. Its parent, the misnamed and misbegotten People's Fish and Game Protective Association, is also dead,—as a body; but its constituent parts are very much alive, and these only await the encouragement of your negative vote upon their non-sale-of-game referendum to re-unite and force from our next Legislature a law to give them all their initiative petition asked for; a law permitting their appropriation for profit of the entire wild game supply of the State of California.

We have legislated for the welfare of Sport long enough. Let's try a little legislation for the welfare of Game.

Montana sportsmen are alive to the vast benefits of keeping their streams well stocked with trout. A report from Dillon states:

Fred Rife has received a shipment of 3,000 rainbow trout fry, which he planted in the stream running through the west side. The latter part of last week Mr. Rife planted 10,000 native brook trout in the same stream. On the following morning a large number of young fish were also put off at Armstead and Dell, where they were planted to replenish the streams in those localities. All of the fish is being shipped to Beaverhead county from the fish hatcheries at Anaconda. A month or so ago several hundred thousand trout fry were shipped to Beaverhead points from the Columbia Gardens in Butte and planted in the streams.

OPENING OF THE FALL HUNTING SEASON.

A small army of local duck hunters and their fellow gunners representing the hay counties districts experienced a series of anxious hours since Friday night last week, when the rainclouds, which had been gathering overhead all day, gave indication of preliminary sprinkling during the early evening hours. The potent question was, Will the threatened storm spoil the opening day's shoot Thursday?

A continuance of fair weather until Thursday morning gave promise of one of the best duck-shooting openings for years past. A general storm at this time, these pleasantly anticipated prospects for limit bags of fat ducks would he dissipated to a certainty. The webfeet lose no time in getting away from the marshes and haited ponds, generally going farther south, where more congenial weather conditions ensue, or the birds will scatter to the puddles and ponds in the fields and meadows. Here they find a change of diet in newly sprouted vegetation and seeds, and also immunity, out in the open country, from the hunters' attentions.

For several weeks past advance divisions of broad-billed migrants have been arriving from the north and mingling with the home-bred birds in the marsh and tule districts. The newcomers were mainly sprig and mallard, but a number of small bunches of canvasbacks and a few bluebills have heen seen in the Sonoma and lower Napa marshes.

At the different Suisun marsh preserves the hirds have been surprisingly numerous. At the Green Lodge ponds, particularly in the big loafing pond, the ducks have heen phenomenally thick. The pond was constructed early this season, a tract of nearly sixty acres denuded of the rank tule growth and flooded over. A short time ago the water was run off and soon thereafter a fine crop of short feed sprouted. Two weeks ago the floodgates were opened and the pond covered with just enough water to make the spot an ideal duck-feeding and loafing ground—a condition that the birds soon availed themselves of. The Joyce island clubs have also been invaded hy big bunches of birds.

The Alameda marshes, from San Leandro down to Alviso, a few days ago were visited by large flocks of ducks, mainly sprig. In the bay, off the Alvarado marshes, seemed to be a favorite abiding place for thousands of wild ducks.

Down at the San Joaquin valley hunting sections wild ducks were counted recently by the "millions," principally on the "west side." An electrical storm recently in the Fresno section of the valley was followed by a heavy downpour of rain. Ponds, of greater or less extent, and puddles by the hundred were created on the open land. These patches of water were soon filled with a new and liberal growth of green stuff, which boarding-houses were quickly patronized by thousands of wild ducks.

The hig lease holdings of gun clubs in the Los Banos and Gustine districts were cut down last season; the owners of the land raised the reut. Recent reports from that section state that the West Side Club has sold its clubhouse property and lease to A. C. Hayes of San Jose, who is one of the new out-of-town members. The local members will shoot as guests on the club preserve this season.

The Field and Tule Gun Club has leased additional grounds, and has moved its clubhouse to another location, joining the Los Banos Gun Club on the south and west. J. Metcalf, Ned Bosqui, Joe Harlan, J. B. Coleman, Nat Boas and other members anticipated good sport Thursday morning. The Sprig and Teal Club will he operated this year in connection with the Los Banos Hotel. J. T. Huston, the manager of the Santa Rita Club, will act in the same capacity for the Sprig and Teal Club.

But a short time ago the marshes near Vallejo were full of ducks, principally sprig, but for some unknown cause the birds have slipped away.

During the past year it is safe to state most of the open duck-hunting ground within easy reach of this city has been leased to gun clubs or individual sportsmen. In consequence the independent fusilier will have rather a hard scrambling to find open marsh territory on which to indulge his penchant for duck shooting.

GAME EXPERTS EXAMINATION.

The California State civil service commission announces an examination for game expert of the Fish and Game Commission, to be held in San Francisco on October 24. The position is one recently established, and calls for field, administrative and office work in connection with the importation, propagation, distribution and protection of foreign and domestic game birds and animals.

The entrance salary is $1800 per year and traveling expenses. All male citizens of the State, between the ages of 25 and 60 on the date of the examination, who comply with the requirements, are eligible for the examination, which will include a short written examination and the submission of a thesis or of published articles dealing with game conditions in California and general game conservation.

Further information and application blanks may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, State capitol, Sacramento. Applications must he properly executed and filed with the commission on or before October 19, 1914, in order to be considered for the examination.

FISH LINES.

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club members who fished the Truckee river recently found the water near Union Mills clear and in good fishing condition. T. C. Kierulff landed a hasket of seventeen nice-sized fish, caught with a sherry spinner. Charles H. Kewell and other rodsters at the club lodge also landed good catches. That there are trout in that part of the river is shown by one catch of eight fish, ranging from half a pound to two pounds in weight, hut taken with hait. T. C. Kierulff, T. H. Reed, Carter V. Pomeroy and R. R. Flint composed the party at the cluhhouse a week ago. The club season on the Truckee closed on the 15th inst.

Dr. George Lane, of this city, has been high rod at Greig's, on Eel river, among the steelhead anglers. W. K. Ingalls writes enthusiastically of the sport at that point on the river. John F. Seibe left last week for Greig's to join the colony of anglers from this city.

From Big Bar, ou the Feather river, Albert Gruenwalt writes to Sam Wells that "fishing is very good." Rainbows from one and one-half to two pounds in weight—spoon, salmon roe and grasshoppers being the best lures.

The State fish car with between 250,000 and 300,000 fry, Loch Leven, Eastern Brook and Rainhow, consigned to Huntington lake, reached Fresno last week in the hest of condition. The fish came from the State hatchery at Sisson and was shipped by the State Fish and Game Commission. Huntington lake is near the terminus of the San Joaquin and Eastern railway and is easily accessible from Fresno.

Over 90,000 trout fry were delivered in Porterville last week from the State fish hatchery at Sisson and are now on their way to various streams of the upper mountains. The hill district has been mapped out by the officials of the Porterville Fish and Game Protective Association and the Tule River Fishing and Hunting Association, and the fry were carried in relays to spots selected, and in consequence there was no delay in putting them in the water. Due to work of the association last year in planting about 200,000 fry, only a comparatively small number of the fish were handled this year.

Anglers who have fished in the Big Meadows streams in past years still regard that sectiou as deserving the attention of Waltonians, in view of promising lake fishing conditions as well as excellent stream angling opportunities still ensuing in the upper reaches of the meadows.

The following note from the Chico Record may be interesting in connection with past memories:

The Big Meadows dam is to be enlarged even further and ultimately will form a lake haviug an area of forty-five square miles and containing more than 1,250,000 acre-feet of water, according to an announcement coming from San Francisco.

An odd story comes from Sacramento to the effect that 186 large, duck-eating black bass were removed from the lake in the park near Fort Sutter recently hy Gardener Jack Scroggs, assisted by County Game Warden G. V. Neale and his assistant, W. J. Green, and placed in the lake in the Soutside park, where several thousand trout were planted for the benefit of the school ihildren, who are permitted to fish in the lake every Saturday.

The big bass were caught with a seine. Many of them were three feet long and all fat and strong. Neale declares that the fish became so large in the Sutter Fort lake that they snapped the young, wild ducklings from the surface of the lake and swallowed them whole. For awhile Scroggs was unable to discover where the young ducks disappeared to. Some believed that miscreants were responsible. An investigation followed with the result that the bass were charged with being aquatic carnivora, and their removal ordered.

In connection with this activity Southside park lake was also well planted in various kinds of fish, including Eastern brook trout, Scotch mottled trout, hlue gill perch, sunfish, Sacramento river perch, steelhead and several species of Sacramento river fish other than perch. It is proposed to make the park lake inviting to the young nimrods of Sacramento on Saturdays only.

The game warden and his assistants marveled at the size of the bass taken from the Fort Sutter lake. They argued, however, that the fish lived high, making young wild ducks their special prey, and that it was little wonder that they outstripped the bass of the river even though they had a greater field in which to forage for food. So far as is known all of the bass have been removed from the lake and the ducks are safe.

The work of constructing a fish ladder in the Truckee river at Derby dam was under way last month, according to a letter received by the Nevada Fish Commission from Project Engineer D. W. Cole.

The letter stated that the old ladder had been cleared away and that all supplies, with the exception of timber, had been delivered. Timber was delayed, the letter said, owing to the destruction by fire of the lumber mill from which it had been ordered. A neighboring lumher company promised to fill the order with a delay of but two weeks. The work will be of much heavier construction than the old ladder and the pools will he four times as large.

A favorable terminus for the fishway in the bed of the stream so that an easy approach for the fish may be had, was to he prepared. The building of the new Derby fish ladder comes after a State-wide fight in both Nevada and California dating back nine years. Hundreds of tons of huge lake trout have heen battered to death annually in efforts to pass the dam.

Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner R. B. Heacock recently conducted operations at the San Lorenzo river just north of the railroad bridge in Santa Cruz, where a net was used to gather in steelhead to obtaiu any fish that were marked. All others were liberated. In one of the hauls 43 fine large salmon were caught and turned loose.

This is the closed season for salmon-taking with nets in all districts of California, the season having closed September 20. It will be reopened November 15. Reports from the Sacramento river are to the effect that the salmon run is light at present. The first rains will bring the salmon up the creeks.

Salmon can be taken with hook and line only, the daily limit being three fish.

Big schools of salmon are lying in Eel river near the ocean waters waiting for the first rains when they will go upstream to spawn, according to Deputy Fish and Game Warden Earl P. Barnes. Barnes says the Eel river fishermen are looking for an unusually large run of salmon again this year, basing their estimates on present conditions.

GOSSIP FOR SPORTSMEN.

The largest catch of big game ever made was accomplished a week ago near Buttonwillow in Kern county. George S. Palmer, head cattleman for Miller & Lux, sprung the great trap and caught 150 elk. At a signal fifty vaqueros closed in behind nearly the last survivors of the thousands of elk which in past years roamed the San Joaquin. Dr. Evermann, director of the California Academy of Sciences, will distribute the elk to parks in the State.

* * *

Nearly 100 hunters of Virginia City and vicinity attended a meeting and subscribed more than $200 with which to engage counsel and determine their rights against the monopoly of duck shooting at Washoe lake, states the Sacramento Union. W. G. Greiner was selected chairman, and D. P. Morgan, secretary.

More funds with which to test the law was promised, and counsel representing the hunters will be iustructed to take the case to the supreme court if necessary.

The meeting grew out of the arrest of five Virginia City hunters at Washoe lake, who were arrested for trespass. The ground on which they are accused of trespassing was formerly anybody's shooting ground, but has this year been monopolized by a so-called gun club which exacts a club membership, or a daily fee for the privilege of shooting on what it terms its preserve.

* * *

For some time past inhabitants of the State of Nevada have been coming over the line and taking advantage of the magnificent fishing and hunting of California without the formality of obtaining a hunting license. As the money paid for fishing and hunting licenses in California is all devoted to the resupply of game and fish of this State, the State Fish and Game Commission notified its deputies to keep a close watch on people from other States, with the results that several arrests followed.

Warden O'Connor of Grass Valley found James Mackey of Goldfield using a dollar California license and compelled him to take out a ten-dollar non-resident license and several arrests were made. The majority of the arrests were made in Hope and Lake valleys and Kirkwood and Blue lakes, where the fishing and hunting conditions are excellent.

* * *

One of the largest bear hunts ever organized from that section left Maricopa today for the high Sierras in the vicinity of kernville where the members will spend several weeks in the wilds in search of bear which are said to "use" in that locality in large numbers. Ranchers have been complaining about several large bears which are unusually bold in their raids upon stock and provisions left unguarded.

The expedition was organized by J. F. Blessing, Jim Heath and Warren C. McCutcheon. They have arranged to take along eight of the best trained bear dogs in the State. Three of the dogs are from the Heath kennel, two are from Reyes kennel and three hlooded hounds from the Cunningham kennel in Los Angeles. The dogs from Heaths and Reyes are Airedales and are said to be hard fighters and trailers.

Several pack mules were sent up to Kernville last week and the remainder of the outfit will be taken up by members of the party.

* * *

Game Warden Koppel has returned from Morgan Hill, where he secured the conviction of Walter Nielsen, who lives near that place, on a charge of killing a doe. The case was heard before Judge Miller. The accused, in the face of the evidence that had been secured by the game warden, admitted that he had killed the doe, but explained that there was a buck with the doe behind some brush; that he did not see the latter; that both the animals ran and he fired. In his excitement he shot the wrong deer and killed the doe. The mistake cost him $50, which he paid in court.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

TRAPSHOOTING.

[Concluded from last week.]

The length of the stock is another important consideration. Generally speaking, a person with long arms needs a longer stock than one with short arms. It is better to buy a gun that is too long than one that is too short because it is easier to have the stock cut down than to have it lengthened. A fairly satisfactorily way of determining whether a gun is the correct length for you is by holding it to your shoulder with the finger on the trigger, then let the butt of the gun fall into the crotch of your arm at the elbow with the barrels pointing up. If you can do this without changing the position of your finger or of your hand on the grip, you can be fairly certain that the stock is not too long for you.

We hear much talk about the balance of a gun or the way it "handles." An old shooter will take your gun, throw it to his shoulder and perhaps tell you that it "handles like a club." It is usually difficult to get him to explain any more fully than this and you may be puzzled to determine just what is the matter. A gun is balanced right for you when its center of weight comes about half way between your two hands when holding it at the shoulder. Find the central point between your hands and if at that point the gun will balance across your finger, it is balanced right for you. It should be clear that in this case the weight of the gun will be divided equally between your two hands when aiming. If a gun is too heavy at the muzzle it is hard to swing it quickly enough and it has a tendency to make you shoot low and behind. A gun that is too light at the muzzle has just the opposite effect on your shooting.

The choice of the powder to use in trapshooting is as important as the choice of a gun. The qualities to be sought for are uniformity of strength and quickness, good velocities, even patterns and light recoil. A powder tbat is variable will throw you out on your "leads" and a powder that does not give sufficient velocities will tell against you, particularly when shooting in a wind. The value of a light recoil will be easily appreciated.

The powders which are recommended on account of the above qualifications are Infallible and E. C. The former is a "dense" powder, which means that to get a given result it takes less of it than to get the same result with black powder or a "bulk" smokeless powder like E. C. Both these powders are equally good for trap work, but for some classes of shooting Infallible has the advantage because it is waterproof.

Proper loads to use at the traps are 24 grains of Infallible or three drams of E. C. smokeless shotgun powders, with 1¼ ounces of No. 7½ chilled shot. Any of the standard makes of loaded shells are good, and the above loads can he secured in all of them. It is always well to specify the kind of shell and the kind of powder when buying ammunition.

These are the fundamentals but there are deeper problems in trapshooting that have in many instances escaped even old devotees of the game.

The "Shooting Groove" is an expression some shooter once coined and it is—well, in effect it is the thing which wins championships, that hangs up long run records and which differentiates a 95% shooter from a 75% one. It sometimes changes a 75% to a 95% one for a short time. When you get into this shooting groove you know it hy a feeling of positive certainty that you are going to hreak target after target as they waltz away from the trap house. You know that you are going to hit them and keep on hitting them, that you have forgotten how to miss, that the birds are so close and so easy that all you have to do is to point in their general direction and pull the trigger.

When a shooter is in this shooting groove it means that his bodily machinery is working smoothly, that his eye is true, and that his hrain is telegraphing through swiftly operating nerves to muscles that are responding accurately and instantly. It means that he has confidence that knows no wavering, and that while he may at times seem almost careless, so precise are the directions of his mind and so perfect is the execution of his muscles that he instinctively points his gun at the correct spot every time.

This wonderful can't-miss feeling is the supreme reward which the goddess deputized by Diana to preside over the destinies of huntsmen who follow the fast-flying hlue rocks, bestows on her faithful devotees.

You have all known it sometime—you who are regulars at the "score." You will all know it sometime—you who are serving your novitiate at the traps. And when you get into this shooting groove, when you begin to feel the confidence, the ease and the certainty that hird after bird will disappear before your gun; when your eye and hrain and trigger finger are working like a machine well oiled with everything in tune, you will know to a supreme degree why trapshooting is the greatest sport in the world. It may last only for a run of 25, or it may carry you into the hundreds without a miss, but in either case it will leave you with a zest for the game that nothing can balk. The memory of it will obliterate the disappointment occasioned hy many poor scores.

This groove, to most trap shots, is simply the feel that they are "right" hut in the analysis of it and its application to your own individual case, there is an interesting study which may aid you greatly to stay in it once you have discovered it. For one thing, you may he pretty sure that it will take concentration to keep the goose eggs out of your score. Some of the old-timers look as if they were shooting with a happy abandon that requires only about half their attention. But you may be sure that in spite of appearances they are attending strictly to husiness. In trapshooting, one of the most important acquirements is the ability to exclude from your mind everything except the determination to break the next target. Go after every hird as though it were the only one you were going to shoot at and as though your only chance for a good score lay in breaking that disc.

To give an idea of how important concentration is and how easily it is upset:

It was in the final string of shoot-off for the clay bird championship of one of the Mid-Western States. Two contestants had tied with 95 out of 100 birds. Up to the 15th bird in the shoot-off both men had broken every target. But at that moment an unexpected thing happened. A tame, live pigeon, flying over the grounds and apparently not in the least frightened by the noise, alighted on the top of the trap house. The man whose turn it was to shoot at this moment, was just about to call "pull" when the bird flapped down into his range of vision. Attendants drove the bird away but by that time the concentration of the shooter who had been delayed was so disturbed that he missed not only the next target, hut five in succession thereafter. Of course, he lost the match. He had been shaken out of the shooting groove by a little annoyance. If it had not been for ably have held on to the end with a good chance for the championship.

One of the best amateur shots in the East once said he shot through a hundred bird match to decide a club championship without taking his eye from an apple core lying in front of the platform except when it was his turn to shoot. He did not see one target broken or missed save those he himself shot at and he declared that not one thought except to look at the apple core entered his head between turns for him to shoot. This instance is not cited in order to prove the efficiency of apple cores in winning matches but it illustrates the sort of concentration that wins at the traps.

You have probahly noticed that quite often when one man in a squad misses ,the other members will follow suit although they have been consistently hreaking everything hefore. This is simply on account of the mental reaction on the other shooters occasioned by the first man's miss. Pay no attention to your competitor's lost birds unless you want to duplicate his misses.

The bane of some trapshooters' existence is wbat is known as flinching. Shooters who can consistently point their guns at targets and pull the trigger just when they want to are sure shots. But it is the inability to perform this act of pulling down the trigger at the right moment that keeps down the scores of many who would otherwise be very excellent performers. This is called flinching. One of the surest ways to get into the flinching habit is to shoot a load of powder that gives a heavy kick or recoil. Another good way is to shoot a gun not adapted to you, or to seize the grip of your gun too tightly. You can't pull tbe trigger evenly and smoothly if you grip your gun like a vise.

At times, some of the oldest and best shots fall prey temporarily to this trapshooters' disease. You can readily spot a flincher on the firing line. The muzzle of his gun will give a spasmodic jerk every now and then as he fires and the time in which he shoots will be irregular. Usually the jerk of the gun is downward. Then again, flinching will be manifested hy a jerky stah instead of a quick, smooth swing at the target. Much has been said about cures for flinching, hut the fact that several of the hest shots in the country are victims of the habit is pretty good evidence that there is no remedy which is certain.

Many people have cured themselves of flinching, however, by shooting lighter loads. If there is any chance that your stock is too long, try removing the hutt plate, or if it seems too short, add a recoil pad. If your grip does not fit the hand comfortahly, wind it with tape if it is too small and have the local gunsmith rub it down if it seems too large. If this does not cure you, stop shooting for awhile, and that may hreak the habit. If everything fails, remember the fellows who hreak over 90% in spite of flinching and you will see that there is no reason to give up hope.

In conclusion, just a word ahout physical condition. We have characterized trapshooting as the cleanest sport—cleanest in the fellowship it promotes, in the manly attitude it encourages and in the gentlemanly acceptance of defeat or victory, departure from which is seldom. In addition to this, it encourages clean living, hecause to shoot well, to have nerves working as finely as they must work if you wish to achieve success, you must keep in good training. This demands ahstinence from all habits that clog the nerve centers and that prevent perfect co-ordination between the eye, hrain and trigger finger.

Success at the traps, as at most everything, is relative. Some of us long to excel at sports and are not satisfied unless we are among the top-notchers. Others find more pleasure in the social side of their pastimes than in the development of highly specialized skill. Trapshooting appeals strongly to both these classes. While we have devoted a large part of this article to discussion of the technical side of trapshooting, we should be sorry to convey the idea that one must be very "scientific" to enjoy this sport. Nothing could he farther from the truth. Whether you want to hecome an expert or merely like to "hang away" and get your share, you will find that time well spent at the gun club will pay you well in the kind of fun that makes life worth while.

AT THE TRAPS.

Garden City Closes Season.—The San Jose Blue Rock Club wound up the season Sunday, October 11 The manner in which the squads pulverized the "birds"—after defective springs in the traps had been replaced—would indicate that all was in readiness for the opening of the duck and quail season October 15. When O. N. Ford gave the command to cease firing the various winners of the season were announced as follows:

Class A, best scores—J. T. Downs, first, 295 out of 300; Louis Baumgartner, second, 292; C. H. Nash, third, 290; Ray Hogg, fourth, 289; G. H. Anderson, fifth, 287.

Class B, best scores—Ada Schilling first, 290; W. J. McKagney second, 276 E. W. Jack third, 272.

Class C—Herbert L. Bridges, first, 251.

Miss-and-out trophy—Won by Louis Baumgartner with 25 straght.

Handicap—W. J. McKagney first, 297 out of 300; Ada Schilling second, 296; Louis Baumgartner and E. W. Jack tied for third, 292· George H. Anderson, fourth, 290.

Longest run of season trophy—Won by H. N. Cadwallader with 55 straight.

Most scores shot in season—Ada Schilling with 85.

Class A challenge cup (championship of Santa Clara county, 1914)—Won hy Ray Hogg with six wins out of twelve shoots.

Class B championship challenge trophy for 1914—Won by W. J. McKagney.

Trophies were presented the various winners at a gathering held at the Lamolle House last Tuesday evening.

The Lamolle House trophy went to J. T. Downs, Mrs. Ada Schilling received the Fredericksburg cup and H. S. Bridges the trophy donated by the George Welch company.

O. N. Ford did not compete for any of the trophies during the year but did some splendid shooting. He made the long run of the season, breaking 153 without a miss. He also during the season made forty-four 25 straights out of 100 scores.

In the handicap E. W. Jack and A. F. Baumgartner are tied for third trophy and will meet at a future date to decide who gets the prize.

The scores shot Sunday were as follows:

J. T. Downs, 188-200; A. F. Baumgartner, 181-200; O. N. Ford, 177-200; Ada Schilling, 171-200; W. J. McKagney, 170-200; C. H. Nash, 167-200; George H. Anderson, 160-200; T. D. Riley, 155-200; H. Bridges, 154-200; H. Poston, 187-200; C. A. Haight, 175-200.

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Nemours (Ladies') Trapshooting Club.— The Nemours Trapshooting Club pulled off two handicap events Thursday afternoon, Octoher 1, a spoon event and the regular Ramsay weekly trophy event. Miss Gentieu was the winner in both, making with her handicap the highest total score in each.

The "spoon shoots" will be continued every two weeks during the winter. The spoons in question are sterling silver, especially designed for women's trapshooting cluhs. The events will be handicap events and the handicaps will be based on the last four shoots of each contestant.

The competition for the Willis trophy, a handsome silver loving cup, presented to the club by the well-known shooter, Mr. L. D. Willis of Wilmington, will started on Wednesday, Oct. 7, and will continue every other week until won. High actual scores only count on this trophy and as soon as ten different women have won a place, the final possession will be determined at a handicap shoot.

Dr. Seward, a memher of the Nemours Cluh, presented a beautiful hand emhroidered collar for high actual score. Mrs. E. L. Riley and Miss Gentieu tied for this on 15 x 25 and as it was too late for a shoot-off they decided to draw straws for it. Mrs. Riley was lucky in the drawing and was made the happy possessor of Dr. Seward's heautiful collar.

Scores (25 targets) follow: Mrs. White 9, Mrs. Riley 15, Mrs. Springer 2, Miss Hammond 12, Miss Bingham 7, Miss Alice Riley 8, Miss Lannan 9, Dr. Seward 4, Miss Wynands 7, Miss J. Gentieu 15, Miss Schofield 7, Mrs. Stidham 8, Miss C. Gent'eu 13.

"BLUE BIRD."

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Rem—U M C Notes.

Fred Plum, of Atlantic City, was high gun at the tournament held in that city October 2, scoring 98 out of 100. H. Powers and H. Cook, both of Atlantic City, were tied for second with 96 each. All three used Remington-UMC shells, and the winning gun was a Remington Pump.

The Camden Shooting Association conducted the ninth annual South Jersey Championship at Camden, October 3. The program consisted of four 25-target events, with international rules governing, a record list of entries attending. Fred Tomlin, of Glassboro, N. J., was high gun with 98 out of a hundred. W. Crane, of Hammondton, N. J., and H. Anthony, of Riverton, N. J., werc close up with 97 each. Fourth place honors were divided between Dr. W. H. Mathews, of Trenton, Clarence Platt, of Bridgeton, N. J., and F. Hineline, of Collingswood, N. J., with 96 each. Remington-UMC speed shells were used by all the ahove noted winners.

The finals of the Capital City Rod and Gun Cluh, of Salem, Ore., were held on the afternoon of Sept. 29. P. O'Brien, of Portland, scored an easy win with 291 out of a possihle 300. In turning in this score Mr. O'Brien accomplished a most extraordinary feat, scoring a long run of 176. He used Nitro Club shells throughout the tournament.

WASHINGTON'S VIEW OF HORSE SITUATION.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—During the next decade there will probably he an increased demand for American horses in the countries now engaged in the European war. The demand may even continue much longer, according to investigators of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as not only will horses he needed for armies, hut when peace is restored, more will he needed for agriculture. Already European agents are said to be endeavoring to purchase horse in this country and Canada, and there is an increased interest in many sections in horse breeding.

To meet this increased European demand American farmers may well endeavor to raise well-bred horses, although the Department of Agriculture does not advise them to purchase a surplus of horses merely for breeding purposes. It merely advises that ordinary farm work should be done whenever possible hy good mares which should be bred to good stallions. It also desires to emphasize the fact that only horses of high quality may profitably be raised today. Inferior horses are a drug on the market, and their production is to he discouraged as much as the production of good horses should be encouraged.

The United States has previously been drawn on to supply European countries at war. In the Boer war over 100,000 horses were bought here by the British government. It may be doubted whether a foreign government could now obtain a similar supply in this country, except at excessive cost. However, if farmers take pains to utilize their good mares during this winter to breed them to good stallions, in the course of several years (time enough for the foals to develop), America will be better ahle to meet the European demand.

It is natural that European countries should look to the United States for horses, as next to Russia it has more of these animals than any other country in the world. The United States and Russia possess 58 per cent of the world supply. Strange to say, however, there were no horses originally on our continent and the present supply comes from stock hrought over from Europe. Canada's supply is small compared to our own.

The German army requires for a complete mobilization 770,000 horses and the French army is said to require 250,000, which figure, however, probably includes only those for the cavalry. It is conservatively estimated on good authority that 1,000,000 horses are now engaged in the European war. As the great majority of these horses are not included in the permanent military organization but are used for farm work and are requisitioned by governments only when needed for military purposes, the conntries of continental Europe will certainly face an acute shortage of farm horses before the next planting season which will seriously affect the price of horses the world over, as soon as peace is declared.

According to the best information, horses in the countries of Europe now at war number as follows:

Great Britain	2,231,000
France	3,222,000
Belgium	263,000
Germany	4,523,000
Austria-Hungary	4,374,000
Russia	24,652,000
Total	39,265,000

In addition England has a supply of about six millions to draw on in her various dependencies. Russia has about ten million in Asia and France, probably 500,000 to one million in her colonies.

The rapacious consumption of horses in war is illustrated by figures from our own Civil conflict. During his Shenandoah Valley campaign, Sheridan was supplied with fresh horses at the rate of 150 per day. In his report for the year 1865, the quartermaster general of the U. S. army stated: "The service of a cavalry horse under an enterprising commander has averaged only four months." During 1864 there were 500 horses consumed per day in the Northern army, without considering those captured and not reported. During eight months of that year, the cavalry of the army of the Potomac was remounted twice, nearly 40,000 horses in all being required.

Our own army furnishes a desirahle market for well-bred horses, there being under the remount system, at least 5,000 borses required annually to supply both the army and the National Guard. There are now about 20,000 horses in our regular army on a peace basis. In war, many more would be required before the first engagement. There is, therefore, a steady market for good horses independent of the European demand. Even the invasion of motor power which has reached the number of horses on our streets has not influenced this demand. In fact, the price of borses has advanced along with other commodities during recent years.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stands ready to aid any faimer desiring to breed high-class horses. As the day of the large horse ranch is practically gone, any increased demand will have to be met hy the farmer. There are certain localities more suited to horse breeding than others and places where certain breeds do better. Such details may be obtained for the asking. Even in the South, where mules are hred in preference to horses, an increased production of first-class animals should find a ready ma ket abroad, although the mule is not used on the continent to the extent that it is used bere.

ARGENTINE BULLS BRING FABULOUS PRICES.

A total of 1.780 head of cattle belonging to the heef breeds was counted in the entry lists of the Great Argentine Live Stock Show, held at Palermo, not far from Buenos Ayres, a short time ago. Of course Shorthorns largely predominated and the classification for that breed is much more extensive than for any other. Indeed this Argentine prize list is unlike that arranged for any other live stock exposition in the world. For instance there are classes for groups of 10 bulls owned hy exhibitor, similar classes for animals hred hy exhibitor, which bars the imported cattle, and many other divisions not found in any other premium list. Imported animals are not eligible to compete for the championships. There is another class for groups of five bulls, any age, hred by exhibitor, and in the produce class the cow must he shown along with her calves. The most important class in which imported hulls can compete, we understand, is that for three bulls owned by one exhibitor, competition free-for-all.

Reports indicate that the results of the sale, which followed the show, were disappointing to Argentine Shorthorn men generally. If that be true, it is in order to ask what on the round footstool these gentlemen would like? We do not recall any previous auction at which such a total of Shorthorn bulls made an average of $1.750 (gold) or anything closely approaching thereto. Argentine breeders must be mighty hard to please. It is unfortunate, very unfortunate indeed, that both the British and the United States breeders could not have had a whack at such a market. American readers will, after due consideration of the figures, devoutly wish that they could depend on some such market for their surplus and we are ready to make a handsome wager that they would guarantee never to enter even a silent protest if they could be sure of enjoying such an annual outlet for their surplus hulls. Following are some of the best prices paid:

Champion hull, Quilmes Collynie 5th, $15,935; reserve champion, Nice Senator, $11,275; Prince Collynie 7th, calved September, 1911, $11,155; Brilliant Knight, October, 1912, $7,125; San Blas Benedict, October, 1912, $7,115; Cupid 2d, November, 1912, $6,830: Golden Fame 10th, December, 1911, $6,050; Master Donald 45th, January, 1912, $6,560; Champion Senator, May, 1912, $5,030; ten head sold from $4,600 down to $3,500; ten more between $3,500 and $2,500; eighteen between $2,500 and $2.000; eighteen between $2.000 and $1.750; thirty from $1,750 down to $1,500; twenty-seven from $1,500 down to $1,250; thirty-two from $1,250 down to $1,000; thirty-two between $1,000 and $750; thirty-four between $750 and $500 and one lone animal lower than $500.

Truly a marvelous vendue from the point of view generally held north of the equator. The youngest of the bulls sold was calved in September, 1913, and the oldest in May, 1911. Where might we go to dig up the account of a sale quite like this one?—Live Stock World.

THE BREEDER'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Of all men, a public sales manager knows the pulse of the horse market and the general trend of affairs. Palmer L. Clark, president of the Chicago Horse Sale Co., in a recent interview, expressed his opinion of the present status of the light harness horse breeding interest, and made some salient snggestions. Said Mr. Clark:

"I would advise every farmer to buy a good mare or two and breed them to well-bred and well-tried stallions. I cannot think of a better money investment than a few hundred dollars expended in a first-class mare or two, as on the farm strong and healthy females can earn their keep well up to foaling time, and their produce will yield a handsome interest. A farmer with money in the bank cannot draw more than 3 per cent. interest, whereas the return on a horse investment is more than tenfold, to say the least. If there was ever a time when opportunity knocked hard at the breeding door, it is right now. The racing associations are clamoring for more horses, and harness racing was never more popular than it is today. It is the national sport, as it interests all classes of people, and unlike any other sport, develops a type of horse that is of use commercially.

"Harness racing in Europe ceased at once upon the declaration of war, and serviceable horses that had been racing were commandeered for army use. These included American-bred horses that had been exported, and horses bred in European countries from American stock. The mortality among these horses has been almost incredible. Thousands have perished and we have by no means seen the end. Already the United States is being drawn upon for the European horse supply. The great majority to cross the Atlantic are trotting-bred, not suitable for racing, but good enough for light cavalry and artillery use.

"From what I can gather, the types of the heavy horse breeds in Belgium and France have been practically wiped out. For years American draft horse hreeders have heen importing from Europe. Now the tide has turned and our breeders must begin to export when the clouds of war have cleared away. The farms must be cultivated and the crops gathered.

"Realizing the value, as we do, of the American trotting-bred horse, not only for racing, but for general purposes, the people of Europe will again call upon our hreeders. Therefore we have to look after our own supply as well as that of the old world. I look for a revival of old breeding farms and the entering into the business of new men who are farsighted enough to see the great opportunity presented. However, the farmers with one or two mares for breeding will in the aggregate furnish an immense supply for the market. Horse values are rising, a fact patent to every man familiar with the suhject, and the breeding interest will be in healthy condition for years to come."—Horse Review.

ARGENTINE RESUMES BEEF SHIPMENTS.

South American slaughtering plants, which were compelled to suspend operations when the European war broke out, owing to financial disturbances, lack of fuel and uncertainty of ocean traffic, are again running full capacity and sending surplus output to New York. Great Britain requires ahout 85,000 quarters of beef weekly, and that demand is now being satisfied, while considerable meat is being shipped hy Buenos Ayres to New York.

In three weeks past 68,000 quarters of beef have left the River Platte for the United States, this week's consignment being 34,000 quarters. While the war lasts the entire Argentine output of frozen heef will go to Europe, consequently New York receipts will be wholly of the chilled article. The allies' armies in France are being supplied with Australian product, and neither beef nor mutton from the British possessions in the antipodes is likely to reach the United States until the war is over.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q.—Please give me the pedigree in your next issue of Directum Kelly, the sire of Directum I, also a list of his get which have records.—H. N.

A.—Directnm Kelly 2:08¼, 31364, by Direct 2:05½; dam Rosa Ludwig by Anteeo 7868; second dam Rosa by Limerick Boy, son of Ringgold; third dam Young Chicago Maid, untraced. Foaled 1894, bred by Pleasanton Stock Farm. Is the sire of Directum I 1:58, Direct Tone 2:09¼, Mamie C. 2:13¼, Edgecomb D. 2:15¼, Betty Kelly 2:16¼, Miss Kelly 2:17¼, Hallowe'en 2:18¼, twenty-nine others in standard time, and sire of the dam of Miss DeForest 2:05¼.

Q.—Please give me the pedigree of Rosa Ludwig, the grandam of Directum I. When was she foaled and who was her breeder?

A.—See Directum Kelly above. Rosa Ludwig is standard by production under Rule 5, and was bred by Elmer Ludwig of Santa Rosa. The date of foaling is not known. Registered in Vol. 15, A. T. R.

THE KIND THAT WON'T STAY DOWN.

The filly Tosora that made a good showing at Centralia, won at North Yakima and divided second and third money in the Oregon Futurity at Salem, bas had rather a checquered career and promises to be a good four-year-old in 1915, after misfortunes of various sorts as a yearling. Tosora was bred and is owned by C. A. Harrison of Seattle, and is by Tbe Patchen Boy (3) 2:10¾; her dam Niquee p. 2:13¾, by Joe Patchen p. 2:01¼; second dam Oenone 2:11¼, by Woodford Wilkes; third dam China Wilkes, by Adrian Wilkes; fourth dam Mambrino Queen, by Mambrino Patchen; fifth dam by Edwin Forrest. So the filly has every license from her blood lines to go on and she is a nice individual. Mr. Harrison was unable to see her in any of her starts this year, but left her in tbe capable hands of J. B. Stetson and her winnings in her brief racing career, almost within sight of home, were about $600, which is a start anyway. In a recent letter Mr. Harrison mentions that when Tosora was a yearling at Woodland Stock Farm he phoned to A. B. Kenny, wbo was then manager of the farm, to chloroform the youngster, as she was reported very sick and could not get up, and it was her owner's wish that she should be spared suffering. But they nursed her through and as a two-year-old she was in the McKenzie stable but nothing was done with her and she was shipped back to Woodland, unattended, and from there to Seattle. Mr. Harrison remarks: "She arrived in Seattle all safely only to be taken with a second dose of distemper which nearly put her out of business, but she pulled out of it. I then turned her out at the Meadows and all the men to whom I made the statement that Tosora was a good filly gave me a look and a laugh; Tosora had a cough up till June of this year. The fastest mile she ever paced before going to Chehalis was 2:31½ over Seattle's half-mile track and a last quarter in 33½ seconds. I tried to sell ber to several of my friends, in fact offered her to several on time, but they all ran away from me. Well, I said, I will work her and show that she is not a broncho. My son gave her most of her work up till July 27, when she went to Mr. Stetson, at Chehalis. All things considered, I think Tosora is quite some good filly, she has had hard luck yet made fairly good, raced fairly well and on behalf of John B. Stetson, who drove Tosora in all her races, I think he did most remarkably well as Tosora is a high keyed filly that has undergone enough to kill any broncho, yet she never was lame in her life, had distemper twice and still lives, and she may be a good four-year-old. I shall winter ber well and try to be ready in 1915."—Pacific Horse Review.

Phoenix got a good entry list, as will be seen by referring to the detailed program elsewhere in this issue, and while some of the cracks of the eastern tracks will be there to score for the word, it is a good safe prediction that California horses will bring home their share of the money, "as per usual." The 2:12 trot drew the best patronage, with thirty-one entries.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

THE FARM

HELP THE FARMER MAKE MORE MONEY.

To help the practical farmer to raise more to the acre and to make more money is the object of the "Farmers' Short Courses" which the University of California has now announced for this fall.

Farmers and their wives from all over California will gather at the University Farm at Davis from Oct. 5 to 14. There will be separate short courses in agriculture, in dairy manufactures, in horticulture and in poultry husbandry.

If a dairyman can increase his dairy production 5 per cent., if a farmer can increase his yield of barley two bushels to an acre, if a rancher can save just one horse by what he learns of veterinary practice, then, says the university, he will be amply repaid for the time and expense of his six-weeks' short course at the university farm.

Here are some of the things that will be taught:

To judge livestock.

To immunize hogs, so that swine may be protected against hog cholera which yearly causes California hundreds of thousands of dollars of unnecessary loss.

To test milk, so that "boarder" cows that produce less value in hutterfat than the value of their feed may be removed from the herd.

To make the highest quality of butter, cheese and ice cream—the supply of competent men to operate creameries is not equal to the demand.

To bud and graft, so that the fruit grower may produce and modify his own plants as he may desire.

To mix and use insecticides and fungacides, fumigating, etc.

To plant and care for citrus and deciduous orchards.

To pick olives.

To hatch, rear, feed, hreed and care for fowls, grow their feed and build poultry yard equipment.

To keep farm accounts, so that it may be plain where is the gain and where the loss in different farm operations.

To build irrigation equipment.

To perform simple surgical operations on farm animals.

To care for farm machinery.

The farmer who wanted to avail himself of all the opportunities offered would need to come to the short courses every year for three or four years. However, the 293 lectures and 258 practical exercises to he given during the short courses, hetween October 5 and November 14, have this year been planned in complete detail so that the farmer may know the exact day and hour of each of these demonstrations and avail himself of exactly what he wants. An announcement containing this complete schedule for this year's short courses will he sent to anyone who writes to the College of Agriculture at Berkeley.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

Rev. E. H. Doans of Turner, Maine, sends in the following report after using the noted liniment ABSORBINE.

"Soon after receiving your letter I sent for a can of ABSORBINE. Before using it my mare was very lame and I could hardly use her at all. I followed your directions and have been well repaid for the effort. Soreness and lameness quickly responded to the treatment and I consider ABSORBINE by far the best limiment I have ever used for a horse and shall always keep it on hand."

ABSORBINE bas been sent into the most remote corners of the world; its world-wide reputation and its wonderful success have been gained because of its sterling worth. ABSORBINE does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used during treatment. A bottle of ABSORBINE diluted as per formula on label makes three gallons of effective liniment at a cost of 80c a gallon.

ABSORBINE at regular dealers at $2 a bottle or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.,
54 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

STOP THE BREEDING OF HOUSE FLIES.

As a result of experiments, the specialists of the Department of Agriculture have discovered that a small amount of ordinary horax sprinkled daily on hreeding places will effectively prevent the propagation of the typhoid or house fly. Similarly, the same substance applied to garbage, refuse, open toilets, damp doors and crevices in stables, cellars or markets will prevent the eggs from hatching.

As a result of experiments carried on at Arlington Farm, in Virginia and New Orleans, La., the investigators found that 0.62 of a pound of borax. or 0.75 of a pound of calcined colemantle (crude calcium horax) would kill the maggots and prevent breeding in eight bushels of horse manure from developing. This was proved hy placing manure in cages and comparing the results from piles treated with borax and from untreated piles. The borax, it was found, killed the fly eggs and maggots in the manure and prevented their growth into flies.

In the case of garhage cans or refuse piles, two ounces of horax or calcined colemanite, costing from five cents a pound unward according to the quantity which is purchased. will effectually prevent flies from breeding

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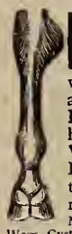

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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments. Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 54 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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If you are preparing for a race, for a fall campaign, or next month's Sales Ring, by using SAVE-THE-HORSE you get results that will not go back on you,—that will "STAND UP" — under the most severe test.

OTHERS SOON LEARN.

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 9, Jackson, Mich., Sept. 9, 1914.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.—My horse is driving fine. I have been waiting to see if it would last. I now feel that he is as sound as any man's horse.

If you have a remedy for a cough, please send it C. O. D.

I told three men about your Save-the-Horse, and they had good results.

MRS. IRA JOHNSON,
176 Chittock Ave.

"ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL"

F. M. Moseley & Sons, Union Springs, Ala.

Jan. 25, 1914.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Please send me your Save-the-Horse book, also one on use and abuse of bandages. Have used your Save-the-Horse a number of times and always with perfect success. Yours truly,
A. J. MOSELEY.

NOW DOES FAST WORK.

Clark's Mills, Me., Sept. 1, 1914.

My mare, The Spinster, which I treated with Save-the-Horse for bone spavin, is sound. Have worked her miles in 2:27, half in 1:11, quarter in :33¼, and no one could tell she was ever spavined to see her go.

J. G. HUTCHINSON.

SAVE-THE-HORSE enjoys the distinction of being recommended by more satisfied users and of having more imitators and followers than any other veterinary remedy in the world today.

Every bottle is sold with a contract to cure or refund the money.

$5 With a binding contract to refund money or cure any case of BROKEN DOWN, BOWED OR SPRAINED TENDON, BONE AND BOG SPAVIN, THOROUGHPIN, RINGBONE (except low), CURB, SPLINT, CAPPED HOCK, WINDPUFF, SHOE BOIL, AND ALL LAMENESS.

No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual.

Sold with CONTRACT by Druggists and Dealers, or we send express or post paid.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., BINGHAMTON N. Y.

$5 Due Monday, November 2nd, 1914 on weanlings

PACIFIC BREEDERS FUTURITY STAKES

For Foals of 1914 to Trot or Pace at Two and Three Years Old
ENTRIES CLOSED MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1913.

$3800 for Trotting Foals. $2500 for Pacing Foals
$600 for nominators of dams of winners and $150 to Owners of stallions

MONEY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

$2500 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
200 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
1300 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Two-Year-Old Trot.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when Mare was bred.

$1500 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
200 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.
1000 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when Mare was bred.

$150 in Special Cash Prizes was Paid to Stallion Owners in December, 1913.

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1913, when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 May 1, 1914; $5 November 2, 1914; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1915; $10 on Two-Year-Olds March 1, 1916; $10 on Three-Year-Olds March 1, 1917.

STARTING PAYMENTS—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Pace; $50 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse entered is a Trotter of Pacer.

Colts that start as Two-Year-Olds are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old divisions.

A CHANCE FOR THOSE WHO FAILED TO ENTER.

SUBSTITUTIONS.—A few of the original nominators of the Pacific Breeders' Futurity Stakes for foals of 1913 have advised us that, because of barrenness of the mare or death of the foal, they wish to dispose of their entries. If you own one or more whose dams you failed to name when entries closed, by making the payments due any time on or before May 1st, 1915, which covers payments to March 1st, 1916, the few substitutions to be disposed of will be awarded in the order in which remittances are received. Prompt attention will secure for you this rich engagement. Address all communications to the Secretary.

F. W. KELLEY, Secretary, 366 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
E. P. HEALD, President.

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Price $2.00 per bottle, prepaid on receipt of price. $16.00 per doz.; $10.00 per gal.

W. K. SMITH & CO., Tiffin, Ohio.
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The importance of keeping accurate farm records of the cost of feeding animals is shown in reports giving the profits from feeding on 24 Iowa farms.

These records, which were made on the corn belt farms of men known to be careful and experienced feeders, were kept carefully for two years. The results as reported in Farmers' Bulletin No. 538, of the United States Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

To determine as accurately as possible the cost of feeding farm animals cost-accounting records were kept for two years on 24 Iowa farms. The men selected were leading farmers in their communities, known to be careful and experienced feeders. (During the feeding year beginning with the fall of 1909 the average profit on 961 cattle fed in 22 bunches was $2.05 per head, in addition to the profits on the hogs following them. The prices received were very satisfactory. The 1,504 hogs following these steers were given extra grain. Market prices in the spring of 1910 were such that a profit of $6.67 per hog was secured, thus giving a profit of $12.49 per steer when the pork was credited to the steers.)

The following feeding year, 1910-11, proved unsatisfactory, due to prices which caused a loss of 78 cents per head on 1,138 cattle that were fed on 28 farms. The 1,646 hogs following these steers returned an average profit of $3.33, or, when the profit on hogs was credited to the steers, the net profit was $4.04 per steer.

Until systems of cost accounting which took into account all the overhead charges as well as the main cost were used, the expense of feeding was underestimated.

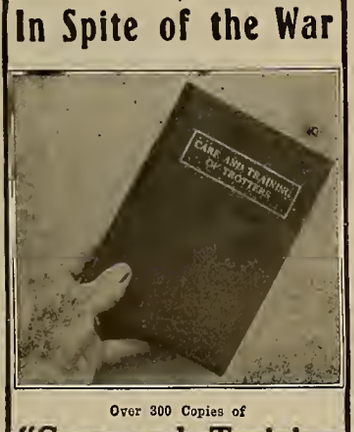
———o———

The Avacado is growing in popularity in Southern California and the interest in it increasing. A number of fruit growers in this section are investigating its claims and it is likely that there will be a very large planting of this fruit in the near future. A variety that is comparatively hardy is sought and, out of the many, one of this kind will be discovered.

———o———

Alfalfa yields from two to three times as much as clover or timothy, and is more valuable for hay.

In Spite of the War



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Mack's SPAVIN $1000 REMEDY

That's fair enough for any man, and it shows the complete confidence we have in our product. As further proof of this confidence, we have made a deposit of $1,000 with the First National Bank, of Binghamton, N. Y., which must be forfeited if we fail to do as we claim. Mack's $1,000 Spavin Remedy is absolutely guaranteed to cure Spavin, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Sprung Knee, Ruptured Tendons, Sweeny, etc., regardless of how long standing or from what cause. And it will do it quickly, giving the animal instant relief, for Mack's $1,000 Spavin Remedy is so penetrating that it goes immediately to the seat of the trouble.

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On picture of horse mark with an X just where swelling or lameness occurs, then clip out coupon and mail to us with a letter, telling what caused the lameness, how long horse has been lame, how it affects the animal's gait, age of horse, etc. We will tell you just what the lameness is and how to relieve it quickly. **Absolutely no charge. Write today.**

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Send us the Free Diagnosis Coupon, get absolutely free, a copy of our book "Horse Sense." Describes and illustrates diseases of horse's limbs, shows correct name for every part of horse and tells valuable facts every horse owner ought to know.

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If he refuses, remit $5.00 to us and we will see that your order is filled immediately.

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Stock Ranch Above the Average,

Mendocino County.

2,690 acres, stock and sheep ranch, 5 miles north of Ukiah. 40 acres alfalfa land, part now in alfalfa, 30 acres grain land, balance good grazing land. 25,000 to 30,000 cords of wood, valuable because of short haul to market. Stumpage worth $1.00 per cord. Creek running through the ranch, furnishes abundance of water until about the middle of June. Enough water can be stored in a natural dam site, above the fields, to irrigate for alfalfa, etc., at small cost. 1300 head of sheep, with a year's growth of wool, which is contracted at 20c per pound, goes with ranch. Also 4 horses, and farming implements. Improvemente old, but usable. Range is above the average, as is evident from the large number of sheep carried in proportion to the acreage. Terms: $13 per acre; $34,970.

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FRUIT RANCH FOR SALE.

A fine fruit ranch in the Santa Clara Valley, at about 55 per cent. of its real value. 71 acres (68 in fruit that is bearing), $8,400 worth of improvements. 24 acres in peaches, 23½ in prunes, 12 acres in apricots, 3 acres in grapes, 1½ in English walnuts, balance in lemons, oranges, figs and almonds. The Southern Pacific railroad passes through the place. 1¾ hours to San Francisco, 10 miles to San Jose, 4 to Los Gatos. Electric road now being built to Palo Alto. Last season the ranch cleared $6,850 and has averaged a profit of over $6,300 for the last 5 years. 8-room residence, 7 ft. cemented basement. House cost $7,500. 4-room cottage, big barn, big dry house, tank house, engine, and over $700 worth of improvements. 2 horses, chickens, etc. Castle Bros. buy nearly all the crops and move them.

The above figures can be verified. Price $35,000. For further particulars, address F. W. KELLEY, care "Breeder & Sportsman," 366 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

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Breeds only the best. Trotters and thoroughbreds always for sale. Weanlings, yearlings, colts, fillies, broodmares and stallions. Trotting bred sires in use: Dillcara (full brother to Walter Dillon and Harold Dillon), son of Sidney Dillon, dam Guycara 2:18¾ (dam of Harold Dillon and Walter Dillon), by Guy Wilkes; second dam Biscara (dam of 11) by Director; third dam Bicara (dam of 6) by Harold; fourth dam Belle (dam of Belmont and McCurdy's Hambletonian) by Mambrino Chief. Also Flosnut, son of Nutwood Wilkes and Florine by Cornelius (son of Nutwood); also outside sires patronized. Thoroughbred sire in use: Marse Abe, son of Yankee by Hanover and Halo by Imp. St. Blaise.

1256 FLOOD BLDG., S. F.

FOR SALE.—Two year old bay filly by The Bondsman, dam by McKinney. No reasonable offer refused. Address

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GOOD ONES FOR SALE.

COLUMBIA, ch. m. by Clipper 2:06, dam by Anteeo Jr.

MARIE G. (4), br. m. by Gerald G. (son of Zombro 2:11), dam Columbia by Clipper 2:06; second dam Marie Direct by Bonnie Direct 2:05.

MISS LIBERTY (7), ch. m. by Zolock 2:05¼, dam Columbia.

TEDDY THE GREAT (4), s. g. by Nearest McKinney, dam Miss Liberty.

GODOESS OF LIBERTY (3), b. f. by Bon Voyage 2:08, dam Miss Liberty.

HINEY (2), s. g. by Best Policy, dam by Anteeo Jr.

LADY AMELIA, br. m. by McKinney 2:11¼, dam by Anteeo Jr.

BAY POLICY (1), b. g. by Best Policy, dam Lady Amelia.

BEDELIA (6), ch. m. by Gerald G. (son of Zombro 2:11), dam by Alfred.

MARCUS OALY (4), br. g. by Bonny McKinney, dam Birdy by Eaglet; second dam Black Swan by Tenbroeck.

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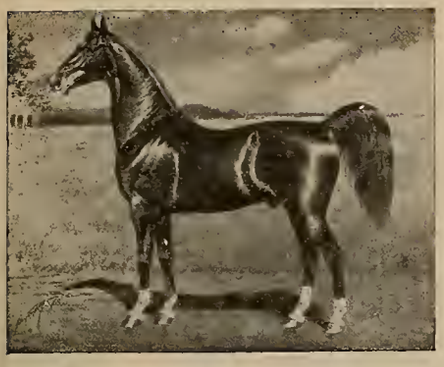

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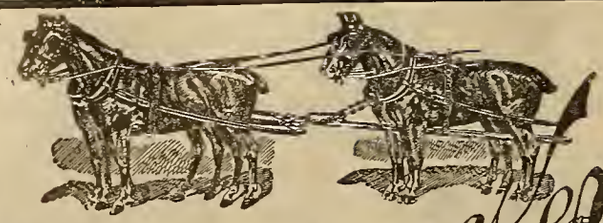

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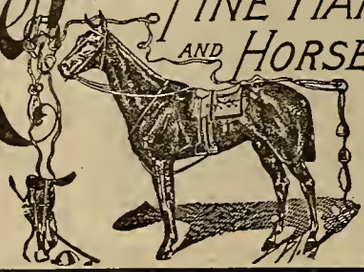

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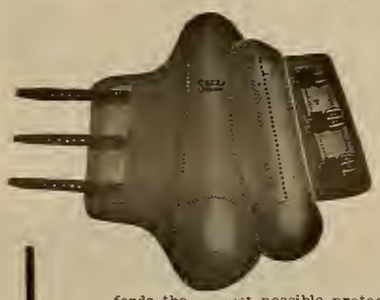

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TO BE GIVEN BY THE

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For foals of mares Covered in 1914 to Trot and Pace at Two and Three Years Old.

Entries Close Tuesday, Dec. 1, '14

$2800 for Trotting Foals. $1800 for Pacing Foals.

$300 to Nominators of Dams of winners. $250 to owners of Stallions.

$2100 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
800 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Trot.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when Mare was bred.

$1200 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.
500 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
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Given to Owners of Stallions standing highest in number of Mares nominated in this Stake that were bred to their respective horses, divided as follows:

FIRST PRIZE, $100; SECOND PRIZE, $50.

The Above Prizes Will be Paid on December 22, 1914

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1914; when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 March 1, 1915; $5 November 1, 1915; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1916; $10 on Two-Year-Olds February 1, 1917; $10 on Three-Year-Olds February 1, 1918.

STARTING PAYMENTS.—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Pace; $50 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse is entered as a Trotter or Pacer.

Colts that start at Two Years Old are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old Divisions.

CONDITIONS.

The races for Two-Year-Olds will be mile heats, 2 in 3, not to exceed three heats, and if not decided in two heats, will be finished at the end of the third heat and money divided according to rank in the summary; and for Three-Year-Olds — one-third of the money will be allotted for the division for each heat; Distance for Two-Year-Olds, 150 yards; for Three-Year-Olds, 100 Yards.

If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins; or if the mare dies before May 1, 1916, her nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Nominators liable only for amounts paid in. Failure to make any payment forfeits all previous payments. This Association is liable for $5,150, the amount of the guarantee, only.

Hopples will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Right reserved to declare off or reopen these Stakes in case the number of entries received is not satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

Money divided in each division of the Stake 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. There will be no more moneys in each division or heat than there are starters.

Entries open to the world. Membership not required to enter; but no horses, wherever owned, will be allowed to start until the owner has become a member.

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RULE THREE, SECTION FIVE.

Of all the numerous new rules of the National Trotting Association for 1914-1915—most of which have been the subjects of considerable discussion both in and out of print—there is one that is "open to argument" that so far has escaped much notice, Rule 3, Section 5, which reads as follows: "If in the opinion of the Secretary of the National Trotting Association the circumstances surrounding a case of suspension for non-payment of entrance fees warrant it, he may issue a permit for such horse allowing it to compete in races. The permit shall provide that fifteen per cent of the gross winnings shall be withheld and sent by the member to the National Trotting Association to be applied pro rata on the suspensions, and the amount collected shall be endorsed on the back of the permit. The National Trotting Association may withdraw the permit at any time."

The placing of this rule upon the records of the association was effected in an effort to alleviate the hardships imposed upon a horse under a suspension surrounded by conditions showing that failure to start or pay entrance fee was due to circumstances beyond ordinary control, making the starting of the horse a physical impossibility owing to his or her own condition, or making the payment of entries an untoward hardship upon the owner from conditions arising from no fault of his own, and an obligation which he might be given, without injustice to anyone, a chance to work out; to provide an earning capacity for suspended horses, under a new ownership, that would lead to a full reinstatement, and to increase the number of eligible horses in order to provide better fields for contests. Recent correspondence with Secretary Gocher elicits the information that to date the rule has not been far reaching in its effect, a matter which the writer ascribes to an insufficient knowledge and understanding of the same on the part of horsemen in general, and to the belief that the rule, as it stands, falls short of accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended by the mere fact that it confines its clemencies solely to the horse. No provision whatsoever is made for the owner or driver coupled with the horse in the suspension, and it is not the purpose of the rule for any suspended person to profit by its application, pending the complete removal of the suspension by the installment earning capacities of the horse.

Note the language of the text of the rule in this passage: "If in the opinion of the Secretary of the National Trotting Association the circumstances surrounding a case of suspension warrant it," etc. Such extenuating circumstances must of necessity be confined to a comparatively slight range, and must be of a nature where "extenuating" qualities are unassailable, and whose proof is beyond doubt. If, then, these satisfactory proofs are made and in the opinion of the secretary of the parent association the horse is entitled to clemency, why not go the one step further that would make the rule accomplish the further purpose and provide the person suspended with a chance to "work out his salvation"? Aside from the matter of a permit issued to a bona fide innocent purchaser whose pocketbook would not allow a lump payment of any considerable amount before starting his campaign, but who is able and willing to pay out in installments from his winnings, the only circumstances that would be a solid basis for the issue of a permit of this kind to a horse would of necessity, at least in the eyes of the writer, be of a nature that would justify the extension of the same proportionate amnesty to the person coupled in the suspension.

There are always a certain number of persons under suspension from circumstances which, fully displayed, would absolve them from any blame for their suspension, and prove that the starting of the horse or horses or the payment of entry or entries were physical and financial impossibilities. Some of these men, in hard straits at the time of suspension and unable to pay themselves out, find their occupation gone; the secretaries lose an entrant who under any ordinary circumstances is good for his fees, and the public watches race upon race whose field is deprived of perhaps the one horse and trainer whose performances would have brought them to their feet with a cheer.

The owner who, under the new rule, finds himself and his horse suspended under circumstances entitling the horse to a starting permit,is no better off than before. The permit is of no use so long as the horse remains his property, and to win himself out by horseflesh he must sell at a sacrifice and take a chance on the new owner clearing the suspension. In the meantime he has no earning capacity in his profession, his other horses must be sold or carried over to the problematic day of his delivery at another's hands. Under forced sale his horses may not net enough to pay him out and give him another start, or he may be one of the hundreds of horsemen of very moderate circumstances who have pinned their faith to the one favorite of promise. Would not the man of honest intentions (and to none others could the rule ever be made applicable under the spirit of its conception) be more than willing to pay 15 per cent of his gross winnings from each and every race he makes with every member of his stable until the debt is cleared in order to stay in his profession and right himself with the world?

No clemency is permissible in suspensions for non-payment of entrance where bona fide circumstances of a completely exonerating nature cannot be indubitably established, but a ruling giving owners who are the victims of such misfortunes a chance to pay themselves out as they go would do much to give new impetus to the breeding and training of the harness horse.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, 1914.

The above date is one that horsemen of the west must keep in mind as the closing date of the nominations to the Pacific Breeders' Futurity Stakes Number 15, given on the same generous scale of former stakes promoted by the same association, and having a guaranteed value of $5,150.

The value of futurity engagements in this day of the early development of speed has become so convincingly apparent that a good youngster without early stake entries is a very unusual specimen. Individual eastern owners provide entries in various futurities for the offspring of their one or two favorite mares, while it has become the custom of the large speed nurseries to make nominations covering their entire crop of foals in all the leading futurities of the east and central west. Only by such a system is the true value of a fast youngster realized.

California breeders, with much less earning capacity for their colts in their own country, have been equally progressive in providing them with engagements in such stakes as are offered to them, and have not only been generous in their patronage of "home futurities," but also have been nominators in the principal events of the east. Coast horsemen have had an uphill road to follow for some years, but all present indications point to a new impetus to the breeding business in general, and a widening of the field of racing west of the Sierras. Daily the game grows in popularity, and the enthusiasm evidenced this year at such meetings as were held in the State, and at every amateur matinee, can mean but one thing—that the time is not far distant when the demand for the establishment of dictrict fairs will receive not merely the endorsement of horsemen, stockmen, and vitally interested parties, but the practically solid backing of the State at large, which would guarantee their permanent establishment. Given these, even on a moderate scale, and the breeding and racing industry will soon be once more on the high road to a great success. Add to this the inevitable drain upon our horseflesh which the days of European reconstruction will impose, and the future for California breeders is brighter than in many years.

The distribution of stake money under the system in use by the Pacific Breeders is such as to give the largest possible number of people an opportunity to share in the cash distribution. The three-year-old trotters will race for $2100, with $100 going to the original nominator of the dam of the winner; the two-year-olds take the word for $800, with $50 each paid to the original nominator of the dam of the winner and to the owner of the sire of the winner at the time the mare was bred. For youngsters of the lateral way of going $1200 will be raced for by the three-year-olds, and the original nominator of the winner draws his "century"; the two-year-olds draw $500 to contest for, with the owners of sire and dam of winners profiting to the extent of $50 each. The fee of $2 required for the original nomination is purely nominal, and the balance of the payments up to the time of starting are so distributed and held at such reasonable figures that the carrying of the entry to the time when the owner knows whether or not his youngster will "do" imposes no hardship. Stallion owners will do well to bear in mind, also, the special prizes of $100 and $50 arranged especially for their benefit, payable December 22, 1914, to the owners of the stallions most generously represented in the original nominations. It behooves them to do some hustling among their patrons and see that every good mare bred is duly nominated.

Patronize the stake—and all local stakes -and you will have future cause for self-congratulation.

EVERY WEEK brings cheerful news from the east concerning horses and horsemen headed our way for the big meetings at the fair, and there is no doubt but that the exposition track will be the scene of some of the very greatest racing in the history of the sport. This has been a season of record smashing without a precedent and almost every owner of a champion has given evidence of his intention to come to the fair. From all over the world the flyers will center at San Francisco, and the harbingers of the numerous stables to follow are already with us. More will arrive shortly after the Phoenix meeting, and from that time on the arrivals will be numerous. Not until January, however, is the big westward movement anticipated, as owners and trainers will pull home from their last engagements, make alterations in the personnel of their stables, take in the late sales, and spend the holidays at the home of which they have seen so little since early summer. Then—westward ho, in earnest.

BROOD MARE OWNERS with nominations in the Pacific Breeders' Futurity Stake Number Fourteen are again reminded that the third payment of five dollars is due and must be paid on Monday, November the second, to keep the entry valid. Do not let your entry lapse whatever you do, Mr. Man. Five dollars is not a large amount to risk in proportion to the opportunity of adding hundreds of dollars to the earning capacity of your colt as a two and three-year-old, and consequently to its selling price at those ages. If you haven't the five bucks, borrow it from your wife or, failing in that, get it from the baby's bank. And don't forget that the dark deed must be done at once. November the second is mighty close at hand.

WHEN it comes to stating a case in a nutshell, Palmer L. Clark, whose opinions bear weight in every section where the light harness horse is known, "did himself proud" in the following short statement made recently to an eastern publisher: "I have been greatly interested in the movement to buy a bale of cotton, but I believe it would be better business for a man to buy a horse at the present market prices. There is bound to be a greater demand and a steady increase in prices for some time, and financiers tell us it is wise to buy on a rising market. Farmers ought to buy a mare or two and breed to the best stallion within their reach. The colts will be profitable in the general purpose market and if they show speed the returns will be very great."

RECENT telegraphic advices convey the information that Col. George Hervey, His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, and the Honorable Henry Watterson have buried the hatchet and are now as three hearts that beat as one. With a feud such as existed between George, Woody, and Marse Henry amicably settled there would seem to be some hope for the dawn of peace in Europe at any moment, or the abatement of the ancient score between the kettle and the pot, or the reconciliation of plutocracy and the I. W. W., or the amalgamation of the San Francisco and California Driving Clubs. Truly, this is one day of wonders.

LEXINGTON OFFERINGS AVERAGE $235.

Oct. 5.—Small prices ruled at the first day's auction of the Kentucky Sales Company, when about forty head were sold. The offerings generally were, however, not very desirable, there being many poor, aged animals and some small under-sized weanlings. Lady of Honor 2:14½, a bad actor in her racing days, was sold for tbe insignificant sum of $120. The largest price of the day, $325, was paid for Julia Wabun, a three-year-old filly, in the consignment of the Boise estate, from Indianapolis. This consignment was headed by Early Reaper 2:09¾, that brought only $150. Will Maple, of Converse, Ind., the owner of the fast pacing stallion, Walter Cochato 2:02¼, secured what promises to be a bargain in the big stallion Roscommon, another son of Cochato, and somewhat on the same type.

Oct. 6.—Forty head of trotters sold for a total of $7,850, prices on the wnole ruling better than on tbe opening day. Tbe bigbest price of the sale to date—$1,175—was paid by Charles Black, of Rome, N. Y., for the three-year-old trotting gelding Mac Dale, by Todd Mack out of Polly Dale, by Ondale, consigned by F. M. Allen, of Lexington. The second highest price was paid by George Burdick, Norwood, O., for tbe two-year-old filly Rosa Bond by Peter the Great out of Rosa Lake by The Bondsman, consigned by W. W. Estill, and close to her was Agraca, also consigned by Mr. Allen that went to H. Van Arkin, Pontiac, Mich., for $625.

Oct. 7.—Better prices were realized at the third day's auction. Forty head were sold during the morning for $9,340. The highest price of the day was paid for tbe yearling black colt by Kentucky Todd out of Wynetta by Wilkes Boy, for which R. C. Lasberry, Broad Brook, Conn., paid $360. He was consigned by R. C. Estill and H. M. Jones, and is a half brother to the fast pacing stallion Iowa Todd 2:04¾.

Oct. 8.—The highest price of the sale to date was paid yesterday by Edward Thompson, of Long Island, who paid $1,500 for the world's champion yearling pacing filly Rose Magee (1) 2:19½, by The Abbe 2:04, consigned by Senator J. W. Bailey and H. C. Moody. The filly will go into the stable of Thomas W. Murphy, as Mr. Tbompson is a neighbor and special personal friend of the "wizard" driver and has owned some of the best horses that Murphy has raced, including Native Belle and R. T. C. It was expected that tbe filly would bring a larger figure as she was a grand individual and a highly bred miss. The feature consignment was tbat from H. C. Moody and various partners. The second highest price of the lot was paid for Ollie Watts, a yearling filly by General Watts, consigned by Moody & Hart Bros., whicb was sold to W. R. Cox for $710. Manon Direct (by Directum Spier—Lady of the Manor 2:04¼) consigned by Hundley & Co., was the second highest price of the day, $1,025, at which price he was sold to John D. Creighton, of Omaha, Neb. The Guy Axworthy filly out of Ceylona by General Forrest was sold to E. C. Quinn, Germantown, Pa., for $625. During the day 36 head sold for $12,630.

Oct. 9.—Helped out by the rain, which prevented any attractions at the track, a better sale of trotters was held today after the trots were postponed. Tbe figures given out by the sale company show a total of sixty head, which were sold for $17,470 for the day. The highest price of the day was paid by J. F. Goldberg, of Detroit, for tbe yearling black filly Mary V. He secured the daughter of Cochato for $3,500. Tbe contending hidder was Nick Grady, of Philadelphia, acting for his employer, Senator McNicol, of tbe same city, for whom Grady is racing R. H. Brett 2:03½, Dago 2:09¼ and other good ones. The filly was consigned by Nat B. Young Jr. of Mt. Sterling, a well-known and popular young horseman, and Ed Willis, the well-known negro trainer of this city, who has bad such great success with colts. The filly was turned over to Trainer W. L. Snow, and it is very likely tbat this filly will be trained and raced by this successful horseman next year. Tbe owners of the filly were congratulated on tbe sale, which was a good one considering the condition of tbe market. Tbe filly was bred by R. D. Prewitt, owner of her dam, Amber K. 2:23¾, and A. H. Parker, owner of ber sire, Cochato. Sbe was sold here in February for $130 at which price she was bought by J. R. Macgowan, who re-sold her to Mr. Young for the same price. Willis took her on the shares to train, both realizing a neat sum for their investment and trouble. The second best price was paid for the ten-year-old gelding Brighton 2:08¾, consigned by Edward and Joseph Madden, which went to I. O. Blake, of Newport, Vt., for $660. He recently trotted a mile in 2:12 and could show a lot of speed through the ring.

Oct. 10.—Tbe auction came to a close yesterday when a miscellaneous lot of trotters, saddle and business horses were sold. The prices were not as good as tbe preceding day, wbicb was the best of the sale, but the class of the offerings was not as high as preceding. Tbe figures given out by the company for the week were a total of 270 head, which were sold for $63,415, an average of $235 a head.

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After repeatedly postponing the daily programs, and endeavoring to "double up" on decent days and race off the events as scbeduled, the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association gave up the unequal struggle with tbe weather man Saturday and declared tbe meeting off. Records were toppling in every direction prior to the rain, and could tbe program have been raced off on fair dirt there undoubtedly would have been more new marks hung up.

THE SEASON'S RECORDS.

The compiling of records for the season has kept the statisticians busy, one falling after another, only to give way to yet another, and at the close of tbe Lexington meeting "Raymond's" figures were as appear below. Two big meets, Dallas and Phoenix, are yet to hear from and some of tbese records may go by the board at the latter place.

Trotting.

Two-Year-Old Colt — Gen. French, by Justice Brook 2:08½, dam Belle Bunker 2:19¼, by Axworthy 2:15½ 2:10¾
Two-Year-Old Filly, Native Spirit, by Native King 2:11¾, dam Great Spirit 2:16¾, by Prodigal 2:16 ....2:09¾
Two-Year-Old Gelding—Henry Todd, by Henry Setzer 2:10¾, dam Nowaday 2:14¼ by Lookaway 2:22½ 2:11¾
Three-Year-Old Colt—Peter Volo, by Peter the Great 2:07¼, dam Nervolo Belle, by Nervolo 2:04½ 2:03½
Three-Year-Old Filly—Lucile Spier, by Directum Spier 2:11¼, dam Lucile 2:07, by Brummel 2:07¾
Four-Year-Old Colt—Etawah, by Al Stanley 2:08¼, dam Alicia Arion, by Arion 2:07¾...2:03¼
Four-Year-Old Filly — Margaret Druien, by Peter the Great 2:07¼, dam The Huntress, 2:23¾, by Onward Silver 2:05¼....2:05½
Aged Stallion—Anvil, by St. Valient Vincent 2:11¾, dam Amy Smith, by Emperor Wilkes 2:20¾ 2:02¾
Aged Mare—Joan, by Directum Spier 2:11¼, dam Sarah W. p. 2:18¼, by Hal Braden p. 2:07¼, and Rhythmell, by Rhythmic 2:06, dam Elizabeth Eads 2:19¼, by Bow Dean 2:30 ....2:04¼
Aged Gelding—Tommy Horn, by Otto Wilkes 2:24, dam Altrene, by Athol W. p. 2:12½....2:04½

Pacers.

Yearling Colt — The Aim, by Tbe Exponent 2:11¾, dam Grattane 2:29½, by Grattan 2:13 ....2:18½
Yearling Filly—Rose McGee, by The Abbe p. 2:04, dam Vonia Worthy 2:22¼, by Axworthy 2:15½ 2:19½
Two-Year-Old Filly—Princess Hale, by Senator Hale 2:10¼, dam Perene, by Precurser 2:20½ 2:11¼
Three-Year-Old Filly—Anna Bradford, by Todd Mac 2:07¾, dam Mary Louise 2:27½, by J. J. Audubon 2:19 ....2:00¾
Three-Year-Old Gelding — Richman, by The Northern Man 2:06½, dam Mary Lloyd, by Vice Commodore 2:11....2:09¾
Four-Year-Old Colt—William, by Abe J. p. 2.10, dam Lizzie C. p. 2:20½, by Jaywood 6551....2:00
Four-Year-Old Filly—Clara Mac, by Expressive Mac 2:25½, dam Clara, by Apex 2:26......2:04½
Aged Stallion—Directum I, by Directum Kelly 2:08¼, dam Izetta p. 2:13½, by Pactolus 2:12¾ 1:58
Aged Mare—Flower Direct, by Direct's Star p. 2:09½, dam Flower Girl, by Brown Hal p. 2:12½ 2:02¾
Aged Gelding — Frank Bogash Jr., hy Frank Bogash p. 2:03¾, dam Phyllis Stanford, by Stanford 2:26½ 1:59¼

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS.

At the meeting of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders held during the recent Lexington events the principal events were the selection of executives for the ensuing year, Wm. Russell Allen presiding in the absence of President Bailey. The ballot returns re-seated the officers of the last season, as follows:

President—Jas. W. Bailey.
First vice-president—Wm. Russell Allen.
Second vice-president—W. B. Dickerman.
Third vice-president—L. V. Harkness.
Treasurer—Sterling R. Holt.
Secretary—H. K. Devereux.

New members of the board of directors were elected as follows: Albert C. Hall, Connecticut; Coburn Haskell, Georgia; N. Bartholomew, Iowa; George W. Slaughter, Michigan; Joseph H. Moore, Pennsylvania. These succeed W. E. D. Stokes, resigned, and John Donovan, J. Howard Ford and Henry Exall, deceased, since the last meeting. Henry J. Schlesinger, of Milwaukee, was elected a member of the executive committe to succed John Donovan, deceased.

The association will continue the Matron and Stallion stakes, and these events for foals of 1914 were ordered opened, to close December 30. Secretary Devereux brought up the matter of the exposition meetings next season, and members of the association are loyal boosters for the big events.

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MINNESOTA TO TRANSPORT CHARGERS.

According to a Seattle dispatch, the Great Northern's Oriental steamship Minnesota, which has been tied up at her wharf there for weeks, is reported to be about to be chartered by the British government to carry horses to Europe. Agents of tbe British government are said to have purchased 9,000 horses in eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana.

Tbe Minnesota can carry 2,000 horses each voyage, beside feed for them, and mucb general cargo in addition. The Great Northern officials will make no statement concerning the boat.

FRANK CATON, SAFE AT HOME, TALKS OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

One of tbe visitors to "the trots" whom it was a great pleasure for me to meet was Frank Caton, who arrived in America from Russia only a couple of weeks before. It took him twenty-five days to make tbe trip between Moscow and New York, owing to tbe circuitous route he was ohliged to take—via Finland, Sweden, Holland and England—and many were the discomforts that he was obliged to endure; but, as he remarked, he was willing to put up with anytbing of that sort that was bearable in order to get safely back home to Cleveland, O., where his wife and two daughters were awaiting him. Aside from the fact that innumerable troops have defiled through the city, and that there is a large detention camp there where many German and Austrian prisoners of war are being confined, he reported that Moscow gave few evidences of the fact that Russia was now involved in the most terrific war of modern times; while, he said, the fall trotting meeting at Petrograd (St. Petersburg) was in progress as usual when he left the country.

The government has been wisely conservative in commandeering race horses for army use, and has allowed owners to substitute others in lieu of highly valuable ones, while exempting stallions that made stud seasons the present year and all brood mares. Frank Caton's son, Will Caton, Russia's premier reinsman, has left Moscow and removed into the interior of the country with his racing stable, to be out of harm's way; as has also his son-in-law, Will Rosemire. Count Vorontsoff-Dashkoff, the principal patron of Mr. Caton in Russia, who owns many noted American trotters, including General H. 2:04¾, etc., at his own expense equipped and mounted a regiment of Cossacks for army service, while his son, who will succeed to his titles and vast estates, is now at tbe front fighting for Russia, as are many other of the noted trotting horsemen whom I met two years ago during my visit to the land of the Czar, and for whose safety through the war my ardent hopes are hereby expressed. The outbreak of the war, said Mr. Caton, resulted in a wonderful outburst of patriotic feeling. All nihilistic and socialistic agitation and revolt ceased altogether, and the entire nation seems as a unit in supporting the government. Russia is a wonderful country and the Russians a wonderful people, and those who have visited and become acquainted with them are aware that no other land in the Old World has been more systematically misrepresented to other nations. During the past twenty-five years she has made extraordinary progress, and if she was better understood throughout the world there would be less talking and writing about the so-called "Russian peril," which is largely a figment of superheated imaginations.—Volunteer, in Horse Review.

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EMPLOYERS WILL CHANGE WAGE BASIS.

Scores of employers throughout California have posted notice to employees that wages will be computed on an hourly basis if the proposed Universal Eigbt-Hour bill—Amendment No. 3—is adopted. This would bave the effect of reducing the pay of thousands of workingmen engaged in all lines.

This information has been received by the Farmers' Protective League of California, and Arthur Dunn, secretary and manager, recently stated that in his opinion the precedent set by these employers was likely to be followed by employers in general and employees would be the sufferers if legislation limiting the hours of employment is enacted.

"We have been informed that employers in various sections already have notified their employees that they will be paid for eight hours' work only," said Secretary Dunn. "Some of the notices state that employers cannot afford to pay more for a service limited to eight hours only, and if additional help is required the method of paying by the hour would have to be adopted. Of course, this means that individual workers would be tbe losers, since their income would be reduced if computed on an hourly basis.

"While so far as we know there is no universal understanding among employers as to their attitude in the event that the Universal Eight-Hour bill is adopted, it seems a reasonable assumption that a large majority will follow this precedent in conducting their business, and naturally farmers, in self-protection, would do likewise.

"With tbe cost of living increased by reason of the greater cost of production and with lower pay, workers would be compelled to endure additional burdens as a result of the Socialist Universal Eight-Hour bill—Amendment No. 3."

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STATE FAIR SURPLUS $7082.

When the financial report of tbe State Agricultural Society, from July 1 to September 30, was submitted to the directors last week, it was found the net surplus derived from the 1914 state fair was $7,082.25.

Tbis surplus, though not so large as last year, was considered remarkable in view of tbe fact that the present year has been a bad season for fairs in some respects. It is stated that many of those who rented concessions did not make running expenses.

Secretary Chas. W. Paine was congratulated warmly on the surplus. As there was no quorum present, no business was transacted. Another meeting of the society will be held November 19.

Those who attended the recent meeting were Vice-president B. F. Rusb, E. F. Mitchell, Theodore Gier, C. J. Chenu, E. J. Delorey and E. F. Franklin.

CALIFORNIA CLUB MEMBERS HAVE GREAT AFTERNOON.

The rain of Friday night and Saturday morning caused things to look a bit "bilious" for a time for the California Driving Club to pull off the big program of seven races scheduled for Sunday afternoon at the Stadium, but Sunday morning's bright sunshine dried things out a bit and the day developed into an ideal one for the sport. The track was a bit cuppy, and very heavy on the back stretch, but the footing was fair and the contests snappy, though not as fast as at some previous meetings. By the middle of the morning, horses stabled at a distance from the track were stringing out through the panhandle, and by the time for calling the first event the cooling out barns and surroundings had taken on the appearance of a sure enough race track, and the stand was steadily filling. New arrivals kept stringing in until the middle of the program, and the spectators numbered well over the 3000 mark, overflowing the grandstand with its seating capacity of 2500 and taking to the "standing room only" territory on both sides of the track.

Mabel Dillon was unsteady in the scoring for the first heat of the 2:15 pace but had the edge over her field in speed when she did settle down to business, stepping fast down the back stretch and rounding with apparent ease into a safe position in front. She was steadier on the score the second time out but broke coming into the stretch the first time down and Little Medium came on for an open win, with the Dillon mare picking up a good three-quarters of the ground she lost. Mabel went away a bit behind in the final heat and broke at the quarter but caught quickly and on the back stretch and turn moved into the lead. The field was racing nicely in the homestretch until Little Medium went off her feet and spoiled her chance. Emma M. made a good driving finish but hadn't the brush to stave off Mabel Dillon.

Muggins made light work of the 2:20 trot, going away in third position both times and walking past his mates down the stretch into the head of the turn between the half and the three-quarters. He could have started with the free-for-allers and had a fair chance, apparently.

W. G. Walkup with Golden Buck made a double event celebration of the 2:25 mixed class, lining out a straight heat win in commemoration of the third anniversary of his marriage. Walkup's friends in the stand were legion, and his victory was one of the most popular ones of the afternoon. Harold K. started in to make the racing from the half in the first heat but went off his feet at the three-quarters and it was Golden Buck all the way after that. Harold did the same trick in the second heat, and Buck was never headed.

The free-for-all trotters were a hard lot to get away but Starter Durfee got them off at last in nice shape. Birdeye was unsteady from the start and before reaching the quarter Matawan had things his way and was never headed. The stretch drive between Matawan, Bodecker and Monica McKinney was as pretty as could be asked for until the last very few yards, when "Yellow Mary" spilled the beans with a break, when she had the stand "pulling for her" strong. The next heat was less eventful, as Birdeye got away unsteady, and Matawan never left the decision in doubt.

Pointer Belle upset some expert calculations by making straight heats out of the free-for-all pace with Hans Frellsou up behind her. Dicto was unsteady, but Homburg Belle furnished a bit of push and the first mile was in 2:11½. Schwartz came after Frellson from the start in the last heat, carrying Pointer Belle to the quarter in :30¼ and the half in 1:04¼, but the heavy going down the back stretch and around the turn took the brush out of both of them and 2:13 caught them at the wire.

Jack, the slick little black pacer in W. J. McDonald's string, annexed the cup for the 2:18 pacers in a manner that made up for the defeat of his stable mate, Birdeye, in the free-for-all trot. Jack has been "pretty regular" at the last several meetings and gets a good hand from the crowd for the way he attends to his business.

Last but not least on the program came the 2:25 trot, which furnished the crowd with more genuine enjoyment than some of the faster classes, owing to the win made by the youngster teaming Ella Wilkes. The daughter of Seymour Wilkes broke early in the first heat, a trick which Springtime duplicated at the end of the back stretch, and the heat went to Direct Rome. Springtime came fast after settling but another jimtown in the stretch clinched Direct Rome's safety. The Wilkes mare kept her feet in the second start while both other entries had troubles before getting into the last turn and the three came into the stretch well bunched. It looked like a horse race to the wire, but Ella was the only one to hang to her gait in the windup and grabbed the heat amid hearty cheers from the stand. The crowd was all with Borromeo for the last heat, which he won very nicely, laying back in comfort until well down the back stretch when he started a drive that landed him the race and trophy and the glad hand of the crowd. Clair is the "kid" of the amateurs, and while his reported age of fifteen may be "stretching things" a bit, it is one safe bet that he never yet has spent any million for shaves.

The afternoon's judges were J. V. Galindo, Luke Marisch and Hugh Boyle, and the timers Harry Chase, Harold Cohn and W. J. Senderman. President Hoffman "sent 'em away" in all events except the free-for-all trot in which he had the mount behind Monica McKinney, and for which C. A. Durfee gave the word. The summaries follow:

First race—2:15 pace—Cup presented by Judge M. E. Cerf:

Mabel Dillon, by Sidney Dillon (B. Cohn)	1	3	1
Little Medium, by Dictatus Medium (F. L. Burton)	2	1	3
Emma M., by Stillwell (W. Malough)	3	2	2

Time—2:18, 2:22½, 2:19.

Second race—2:20 trot—Cup presented by Judge E. P. Shortall:

Muggins, by King S. (H. Cohn)	1	1
Ateka, by Athasham (F. E. Burton)	3	2
Horseshoe Boy (A. S. Hanks)	2	3

Time—2:18¼, 2:19.

Third race—2:25 mixed—Cup presented by J. C. Corbett:

Golden Buck, by Diablo (W. G. Walkup)	1	1
Harold K. by Wm. Harold (B. Soto)	2	2
Pride of Elmhurst (J. D. Johnstone)	3	3
Caliente Girl, by Falrose (A. Benson)	4	4

Time—2:25, 2:24½.

Fourth race—Free-for-all trot—Cup presented by James D. Phelan:

Matawan, by Athasham (H. C. Ahlers)	1	1
Bodecker, by Antrim (S. Christenson)	2	2
Monica McKinney, by Ed McKinney (D. E. Hoffman)	3	3
Birdeye, by Birdman (W. J. McDonald)	4	4

Time—2:16, 2:17½.

Fifth race—Free-for-all pace—Cup presented by F. A. Griffin:

Pointer Belle, by Star Pointer (H. Frellson)	1	1
Homburg Belle, by Stillwell (F. Schwartz)	2	2
Dicto, by Dictatus Medium (W. DeRyder)	3	3

Time—2:11½, 2:13.

Sixth race—2:18 pace—Cup presented by Judge W. F. Crist:

Jack, by Rey Direct (W. J. McDonald)	1	1
T. D. W., by Nutwood Wilkes (F. E. Burton)	2	2
Roman Boy, by The Roman (H. Frellson)	3	3

Time—2:17, 2:17¾.

Seventh race—2:25 trot—Cup presented by California Driving Club:

Ella Wilkes, by Seymour Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	3	1	1
Direct Rome (E. J. Fallon)	1	3	2
Springtime (G. Clotere)	2	2	3

Time—2:24½, 2:27½, 2:26½.

HOME FROM THE WAR.

Last week there arrived from England, in charge of the veteran trainer "Jack" Joyner, the racing string of Harry Payne Whitney, which has been in Great Britain for the last year. The string includes twenty-one animals that have been in training, and will have their first turf experience in racing over Americau tracks next year. Mr. Whitney's brood mares with their weanlings will be brought to this country next spring, as early as it is possible to ship them. Mr. Whitney has decided to race only in this country until the troubles incident to the European war are ended, and the sport is once more on a sound basis over there. The lot will probably be taken to a farm in New Jersey for the winter.

Henry Duryea's horses, including the Derby winner, Durbar II, are to be shipped here as soon as shipping accommodations can be obtained. Durhar was gotten out of the war zone in France by wrapping an American flag about him, with a banner bearing the French equivalent for "I am Durbar, American winner of the English Derby." The scheme proved successful in getting him across the English Channel. England's respect for any horse good enough to win the great English classic of their turf accounts for his escape from commandeering. Most of the horses of John Sanford which escaped conscription will accompany the Duryea string.

"STEAMBOAT" CASHES IN.

Last week the word went out from Cheyenne that "Steamboat," probably the champion bad actor and hard bucker of the country, was dead, a bullet having been called into play to end his sufferings from blood poisoning.

Scores of "broncobusters" in all sectious of the west have, during the past ten years, essayed to ride the famous bucker without success. Dick Stanley, of Portland, Ore., who rode him during a world's championship contest in 1906, alone is said to have conquered the old outlaw. Even the glory of this conquest was somewhat dimmed by the fact that the field was heavy with mud.

"Steamboat" was 17 years old and for several years had been a familiar figure at "Wild West" celebrations, probably having put more cowboys afoot and into the sheepherding business than any other one critter, unless, perhaps, it was the "Belgrade Bull" of hallowed memory in the northwest.

Russell Gray, the colored trainer who for some years was one of the late Martin Carter's right hand men at the Nutwood Stock Farm, is training a number of promising youngsters at Hanford, and is much elated over the performance of Clara Mac, who was in his stable from early in the spring until just before she went to Santa Rosa. King Policy, chestnut stallion by Best Policy, out of Belle Azalea by Hambletonian Wilkes, owned by Manuel Macedo, has the Allerton build and a very nice way of trotting, as has Joe Theodore's two-year-old colt by Robert Direct, out of a Strathway mare. Lightning Bug, brother to Toggles 2:08¼, owned by Ed Ehrlein of Lemoore, completes the trotting division of the stable. Two pacers fill out the bunch, one a three-year-old by Gen. Lee, son of Sidney Arnett, owned by Manuel Cadosan of Corcoran that acts like quite a good colt, and the other Harry Mac, Gray's individual property. This is a stout black fellow by Expressive Mac 2:25½, first dam by Sidney Arnett, second by Dictator, that has a nice way of going and has been miles in his work close to the mark set by Clara Mac hefore she went to the races. If Gray can send him away from home in as good shape as he sent the redoubtable Clara somebody or other is liable to awaken to the fact that they are in a horse race.

LUCAS BRODHEAD ANSWERS LAST CALL.

The death of Lucas Brodhead, which occurred recently in Kentucky, marked the passing of the last of the older members of the breeding ranks in Kentucky. For many years manager of Woodburn Farm, he came in touch with a majority of the successful breeders of America, of many of the most generous patrons of the trotting world as well as of the running turf. Lucas Erdohead was a Christian gentleman, of the greatest integrity, a charming companion, and the most lovable of men. His success during his connection with Woodburn was extraordinary, and as the confidential business advisor of the late A. J. Alexander, he gained a reputation for business sagacity and upright dealing enjoyed by few of the latter generation. His position at Woodburn was unique, for so thoroughly was he in the confidence of the master of the estate that everything in connection with the farm was left to him. It was he who was responsible for the greatest successes of the noted nursery for trotters and thoroughbreds, and, during his connection with the estate, he bred many of the noted horses which have made the farm famous, entertained visitors with genial hospitality, invested the fortune of his employer to the best advantage, and, by his precept and example, made the world better for his having been. Innumerable instances could be mentioned of his strict integrity, of his kindliness and sympathy, as well as of his shrewdness as a man of business.

Lucas Brodhead was born in Franklin county in 1844 and, consequently, was seventy years of age at the time of his death. In 1869 he was engaged in the flour milling business in Aurora, Ill., and, after the retirement of his brother-in-law, Daniel Swigert, from the management of the Woodburn Farm he was chosen for the position. During his administration, this became the most widely known and the most profitable breeding establishment on the American continent, producing blooded cattle, trotting and thoroughbred horses of the best type. The sales he made during the days in which the breeding industry flourished amounted to many thousands of dollars a year, and his wisdom in mating, his judgment in the care of young stock, gave the farm a prestige that caused other breeders to lay the foundation of their stud from animals bred at Woodburn.

At the time when Electioneer was the most sensational sire in America, Mr. Brodhead selected several of the best matrons on the farm and sent them to Palo Alto to be bred to the son of Hambletonian and Green Mountain Maid. Among the number were Miss Russell ,the greatest broodmare of her day and the dam of the peerless Maud S. 2:08¾. The result of this project was eminently successful, and today some of the greatest trotters in training contain the blood produced by the cross of Electioneer blood with that from Woodburn Farm. His knowledge of blood lines, both in the trotter and the thoroughbred, enabled Mr. Brodhead to reach the highest degree of success, and his personality drew to him not only the most extensive buyers, but added to the charm of a visit to the famous estate over which he presided.

Under his management, Woodburn produced, in addition to Maud S., the world's champion trotter of her day, Wedgewood 2:19, a superb race horse, Kremlin 2:07¾, a Transylvania winner, and hundreds of others that have immortalized themselves on the track and in the stud. He also bred for his employer Foxhall, by King Alfonso, and the successes of this horse in England and on the Continent made him the most famous thoroughbred ever foaled in America. The Woodburn sales of thoroughbreds during the days of its greatest reputation were held in the beautiful pasture immediately opposite Spring Station, which was the post office of the farm and from which many great horses were shipped and hundreds of noted visitors received.

Mr. Brodhead was foremost in every good work in his community, his influence was felt throughout the State as well as the nation. He was generous, gentle, brave and loyal, and so widely was he respected, so greatly admired, that few men in his community will be as greatly missed as he. Although he never raced the horses bred at Woodburn Farm he was active in the affairs of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association during the early days of its existence, and he annually brought to the Lexington track trotters which were started for records and invariably driven by the veteran trainer whose connection with this great breeding stud began with Pilot Jr. and lasted throughout its existence as a nursery for the light harness horse. After the death of A. J. Alexander, Mr. Brodhead purchased the farm, which became his home until his death. Here he lived amidst the scenes of his early youth, a country gentleman in the best sense and a splendid example of an American citizen.—Horse Breeder.

DECEMBER FIRST SET FOR MEETING BOARD OF APPEALS, A. T. A.

Under date of October 12, 1914, Secretary W. H. Knight gives notice that the next regular meeting of the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday, December 1, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of such business as may properly be presented to the Board for its consideration.

All new applications and written evidence must be received at the Secretary's office, 137 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, not later than November 9, 1914.

NOTES AND NEWS

Dallas this week.

◈ ◈ ◈

Then hit the Phoenix trail.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tben the Coal Stove and Orange Tree Circuits.

◈ ◈ ◈

The last named is to be more popular this year.

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A number of the crack eastern drivers and caretakers will step it fast.

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From tbe last word from Lexington it would seem that the Willamette Valley in Oregon has no monopoly on the attentions of one Jupiter Pluvius, Esquire.

◈ ◈ ◈

Reamy Macey has a stable of four for the exposition trots and will ship with the balance of the Lexington contingent.

◈ ◈ ◈

Sutherland & Chadbourne shipped home to Pleasanton from Hanford and their string is taking a rest prior to the commencement of winter jogging.

◈ ◈ ◈

Marvin Childs is the latest addition to the ranks of trainers at Pleasanton, coming down from Spokane last week with a stable of eight head.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tena G., the Geo. W. McKinney mare in the Hemet stable, pulled down two events at Riverside with Blackwell up.

◈ ◈ ◈

A good nortbwestern stable that will be on deck for the fair is that of George Pendleton of Portland, headed by the fast pacer Hal Grey.

◈ ◈ ◈

Del Rey 2:04¼ will come home to California as a starter in the big 2:06 pace under time allowance rules.

◈ ◈ ◈

Will Maple will winter Walter Cochato 2:02 in California and be ready for the word in the big free-for-all pace down on the bay.

◈ ◈ ◈

Directum I 1:58, Flower Direct 2:01, Frank Bogash Jr. 1:59¼, Anna Bradford (3) 2:00¾ and William 2:00 are among the starters promised to date for the expo free-for-all pace.

◈ ◈ ◈

Rose McGee (1) 2:19¼, the champion yearling pacing filly purchased at Lexington by Mr. Thompson of New York for $1,500, will become a member of Murphy's stable.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mabel Van and Dr. Wayo added much to the gaiety of things at Riverside with a race apiece, the Doctor outfooting the mare for four heats out of the six. They are a nicely matched couple.

◈ ◈ ◈

Riverside "winds it up" for a number of California stables and several strings are by now at home for the winter, though several stables are entered at Phoenix and will soon be on their way to the big fair.

◈ ◈ ◈

Junior Watts, unbeaten in nine great stake races, comes to the coast for the 2:10 trot from the stable of Henry D. Rea of Pittsburg, Pa., and Axtien, owned by Samuel Harris, Plymouth, Ill., is a starter in the same event.

◈ ◈ ◈

Wilbur Lou (3) 2:10¼ breaks into the table of sires at the age of five, tbe initial performer for the Hemet Stock Farm premier being Fiesta Lou (1) 2:25 pacing, Riverside being the scene of the baby's good mile.

◈ ◈ ◈

Owing to the rains making it impossible to call the Stallion Stake except under most unfavorable conditions, the event was declared off and the stake money divided among the horses eligible to start.

◈ ◈ ◈

At the recent Montana State Fair, horses from the Brook Nook Ranch of the late C. X. Larrabee took all first premiums in the standard bred classes, and allowed but two firsts in the carriage and roadster classes to get away from them.

◈ ◈ ◈

An important sale during the trots at Lexington was that of the yearling sister to Peter Volo (3) 2:03½, sold by James Snell acting for George L. Knight of Nicholasville, Ky., to Frank Ellis of Philadelphia, Pa., at a reported price of $7,500. She has been a quarter in 32½ seconds.

Messrs. Wallace and Carpenter are back home at the Sweetwater track at San Diego after a successful season up north. Kenneth C., Axnola, La Corona and Nutway were among the horses that brought home the money, and the latter has all the ways and actions of a sure 2:10 or better trotter.

◈ ◈ ◈

Bon Cres (3) 2:10¾, by Bon Voyage 2:08 and out of Kate Kopje, by Cresceus 2:02¼, in Sutherland & Cbadbourne's stable at Pleasanton, was a long time starting to grow, but in the last twelve months has put on size at a mighty pleasing rate. He has always had the speed, and from present indications is going to bave all the size and ruggedness of tbe McGregors.

C. W. Lasell, the Whitinsville, Mass., horseman-owner-driver and all-around gentleman and sportsman, W. S. Garrison, Roadstown, N. J., and W. B. Eckert, Reading, Pa., are among those who hear the call of the wild and will brave the transcontinental journey to participate in the races here next year.

◈ ◈ ◈

The builders of tbe new track at Riverside heralded it as a fast piece of dirt and Ilo Tolus proved it for 'em. A half in 1:02½ and a mile in 2:09 give other half-mile tracks something to cast an envious eye upon—somewhatly! All the horses seemed to like the footing.

◈ ◈ ◈

W. L. Snow, the Hornell, N. Y., teamster who has ranked consistently among the top-notchers of the big line for several seasons, will be at the exposition "with the bells on," his stable including the trotters Grand Marshal and Mahomet Watts and the pacers Leila Patchen, Jaystone and Thistle Patch.

◈ ◈ ◈

Troubador, an outsider in betting, won the Czarewitch stakes, a handicap at 2¼ miles for three-year-olds and upwards, at the second October meeting at Newmarket, England, on last Wednesday. Green Falcon was second and Arda third. Twenty-one started.

◈ ◈ ◈

H. G. Smitb took his turn, or turns, at being the "bell cow" at Riverside, the gang having to take his dust for a dozen heats in succession—three behind Alton S., three in the wake of Star Tilden, and the otber six following the trail of Della H. It certainly was Smith's meeting.

◈ ◈ ◈

Golden Brew, the two-year-old full sister to the trotting mare Joan 2:04¼, was sold recently by John E. Madden to W. J. Meyers, of Springfield, Ohio. The price was not made public, but J. E. is not in the habit of giving this kind away to save feed.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dublin Lady 2:09½, H. J. Schlesinger's great bred trotting mare by Tregantle 2:09½, has gone to George Castle's stable in exchange for the fast but uncertain Henrietta C. 2:07¼. Tbe latter is a daughter of Constenaro and is entered at Phoenix.

◈ ◈ ◈

Belford Bell 2:06½, the good daughter of Echo Bell that was such a consistent campaigner in 1913 on the Great Western Circuit, will be a starter in the exposition 2:08 trot under time allowance, coming from the stable of W. H. Smollinger, Iron Mountain, Mo.

◈ ◈ ◈

One of the slickest little tricks at Pleasanton is the three-year-old brown filly Luana in the stable of Lou Taylor. She is by Kinney Lou 2:07¾, out of Benito B. 2:25½, by Stam B. 2:11¼, and Lou ranks her as one of the very best young trotters he has ever had. Individually she is of the kind you look at, like, and then look at some more.

◈ ◈ ◈

Sunday afternoon was ideal matinee weather and the crowd at the Stadium overflowed the grandstand and lined up along the fence on both sides of the track, to say nothing of autos and carriages parked on the south side near the turn. Thirty-five hundred interested people must have been on hand to cheer the winners.

◈ ◈ ◈

Sandy Smith, who is on the scout for two or three likely ones for some patrons of his, tried to deal for the Cerciat filly Greatness after her performance at the Stadium at the San Francisco club's last matinee, but her owners think too well of her to sell. She looks to be a great mare in the making.

◈ ◈ ◈

Wbile R. J. MacKenzie's trotters have been getting better right along and figuring close up in sharp racing, his stable of runners has not been idle, one of the best performances at Louisville recently being to the credit of Leo Skolny, whose win over a fast field on only a fair track in the time of 1:38 2-5 stamped him a mighty good horse.

◈ ◈ ◈

C. A. Harrison's futurity filly Bonesque, by Count Boni (brother to Ponaday 2:11½), out of Niquee 2:13¾ by Joe Patchen 2:01¼, has been sent to J. B. Stetson at Salem for preparation for her next year's engagements. Another recent addition to the Stetson string is a two-year-old Hal B. youngster out of Belle Onward, owned by Albert Efaw of Tacoma.

◈ ◈ ◈

Shortly after the Phoenix meeting, California folks will get their first view of the advance guard of the eastern cracks that are coming to the coast to take part in the races at the exposition, as Lon McDonald, the Indianapolis teamster, and probably some others will ship to local tracks from the Arizona fair. Lon's stable has been a consistent bread winner—and then some—and his coming is awaited witb a great deal of interest.

◈ ◈ ◈

California furnished the husky part of the racing in the free-for-all pace at Muskogee, Hal McKinney dragging down second money for Bob Sebastian, Charley A. C. by Walter Barker finishing third, and San Jacinto ranking fourth in the summary of a hotly contested five heat affair in which J. W. Wilkerson finally carried off the honors. Sebastian's horse finisbed 1-2-1-3-4, Charley A. C. 2-3-2-4-3, and San Jacinto 4-4-3-2-2, the time being 2:08¼, 2:08¾, 2:14, 2:11½ and 2:13½, quite a nice race for a half-mile track.

William is by no means Indiana's only good four-year-old pacer this year, as Single G. by Anderson Wilkes, bred and owned by W. G. Barefoot of Cambridge City, has won an even dozen starts over central western tracks. He is by Anderson Wilkes 2:24¼, out of Little Gyp, a double producer of old-time Indiana lineage, and is a promised starter in the 2:06 pace at the fair.

◈ ◈ ◈

From recent eastern letters, amateur reinsmen are giving evidence of their appreciation of the events provided by the Panama-Pacific directors for the especial benefit of the "fun drivers," and such classes promise some of the sharpest racing of the meetings. Hon. Horace White, Syracuse, N. Y., has signified his intention of shipping out a goodly string, Geo. H. Topling of Cleveland wants to try out Binville against the cracks of his class, and a number of Pittsburg's matinee enthusiasts, among them S. E. Pickering and J. R. McCune, president of the Union National Bank, have declared their intention of facing the starter over the exposition track. The more the merrier.

◈ ◈ ◈

The harness horse has at last attained the high pinnacle of fame as a vaudeville favorite so long accorded to other great athletes, as William was advertised to begin a ten weeks' engagement last week on a central western circuit, his being the first appearance of an equine of his class among the headliners of the stage. One mighty consolation lies in the fact that no matter how great his popularity—and it is conceded that he will be a great drawing card—he will not become a sufferer from that pest of pests among his associates in stageland, "swell headedness." Nor is the disease liable to affect either Owner Van Natta or Driver Marvin.

◈ ◈ ◈

That the 2:06 pace at the Panama-Pacific will do just what the promoters bargained for, that is, bring out a big field of the very best horses in the land, is evidenced by the interest being shown in the event by eastern owners. Among the starters recently promised and the stables from which they come are Dr. Burns Jr., W. P. Leech, Cleveland; Evelyn W., M. E. Sturgis, New York; Single G., W. G. Barefoot. Cambridge City; Ruby K., David Shaw, Cleveland; Squantum, Lon McDonald, Indianapolis; Del Rey, Benton Pardee, Lock Haven; Harry the Ghost, C. H. Hayes, Columbus; Walnut Grove, A. F. Ruthven, Kansas City, and Anna Hal, Ernest I. White, Syracuse. Lots more to come.

◈ ◈ ◈

Lon Daniels, long one of California's foremost trainers and race drivers, is now located at the Sacramento track and will make that his headquarters. The bulk of the Charles Silva horses will be in his stable, which will also include a number of likely ones from other owners and several of his own. John Malcolm and Capitola, the two great young pacers in Lon's string, have been sent from Chico to tbe capital, as has Stanley Quinn, the horses brought back from the northwestern circuit having already preceded them. Daniels is gathering a formidable stable and before long will be at work in earnest developing the speed and staying qualities that the races at the exposition are going to demand.

◈ ◈ ◈

After a campaign on the northwestern tracks in which he pulled down his fair share of the money hung up—never being out of the cash distribution in any event—Henry Helman arrived back home in Salinas a few days ago, stopping long enough at San Jose to pick up Mrs. Helman, who had been visiting relatives at that point during the absence of the "worse half" of the firm. Henry had his share of trouble in crossing and re-crossing the international boundary, the identification of each horse having to be made both times "to a hair" in order to avoid possible complications arising from the war situation. Four promising Oregonians were brought back to Salinas and will be fitted for next season's fray.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tom Moko 2:13 that raced so successfully for Marvin Childs on the northwestern tracks will not be seen at the races next year as his owner, H. H. Boomer of Spokane, has sent him to his ranch in Idaho where he will make use of his services in breeding a number of excellently bred matrons he has collected there. The present mark carried by the bay fellow is away within his proven capacity, but Mr. Boomer is anxious to give him a stud opportunity, and argues rightly that a faster record will not make his progeny any faster. Tom Moko was bred by T. W. Murphy, brought west by W. G. Durfee, and has sturdy blood lines, being by Moko and out of Hazel Nutwood (great broodmare) by Nutwood, second dam Cora Belle 2:29½ by Joe Gavin, son of Messenger Duroc, etc.

◈ ◈ ◈

At the age of seventeen years, thirteen of them passed "in the harness," Boliver 2:00¾, hero of many a hard fought battle on both mile tracks and the two-lap rings, has been retired by his owner, E. J. Shem of Fulton, N. Y., and for the remainder of his days will lead a life of ease. The old veteran was one of the best pacers ever sent across the mountains from California and was long a great favorite on the grand circuit, where in 1905 and 1906 he was a winner or close contender in the hottest pacing races ever pulled off, to that date. Only last season he made a campaign of seven starts over the half-mile tracks in New York, winning six straights, and second money and the fastest heat in the seventh. He was bred by Alex McCormick of Eureka, and is by Wayland W. 2:12½, out of Belle W., by Harry Wilkes

J. Y. Gatcomb will come all the way from the fastnesses of the New Hampshire hills to start Gay Audubon in the 2:10 trot down on the bay.

◈ ◈ ◈

Pointer Belle stepped a first quarter in :30¼ and the half in 1:04¼ Sunday at the Stadium, but the going was too heavy for her to carry that lick far.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mabel Van put one over on Dr. Wayo at Riverside, but Ward broke even in their other start at the new track by beating the bay mare three straight heats.

◈ ◈ ◈

Rythmell, winner of the Walnut Hall Cup at Lexington and holder of the world's three heat record for trotting mares, 2:05¾, 2:05¼ and 2:04¼, is a probable starter in the exposition free-for-all trot.

◈ ◈ ◈

The San Diego Driving Club will give a big Thanksgiving matinee, and amateurs from the clubs at Los Angeles, Riverside and Santa Ana will be there to add to the day's sport. Great doings among the fun drivers in the sunny south this fall.

◈ ◈ ◈

Early Reaper 2:09¾, nineteen years of age, went under the hammer at Lexington for the small sum of $150. His list includes the good campaigner Early Alice 2:06¾, Baron Reaper 2:09¼ and the pacer Baron Thacker 2:06½.

◈ ◈ ◈

The entries from the stable of David Shaw of Cleveland for the Panama-Pacific meeting include Joan for the free-for-all trot, Louise Dillon and Peter Mack for the 2:10 trot, and Ruby K. for the 2.06 pace.

◈ ◈ ◈

The rain Friday night and Saturday gave the Stadium track a good soaking, and while sunshine Sunday and careful work put it in pretty fair shape the surface was cuppy and the back stretch heavy for the California Driving Club's matinee.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Board of Review of the N. T. A. and the Board of Appeals of the A. T. A. will both convene on Tuesday, Dec. 1, the former at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York and the latter at the Auditorium in Chicago. Those of you having troubles, "make your medicine" accordingly.

◈ ◈ ◈

Zulu Belle worked the Pleasanton track for C. A. Durfee last week in a way that showed her ready for a race any old time, going to the half in 1:06, throwing a front shoe, aud coming home barefooted in 1:02. She goes to Phoenix in a few days and ought to turn the Arizona track pretty fast.

◈ ◈ ◈

Walter Cox has promised the entries of Lady Wanetka and Worthy Prince in the exposition 2:10 trot, and that of Camelia in the 2:04 pace. It is an ocean to ocean ship for the lanky Yankee and he was "juberous" about it for some time, but the chances are that when shipping time comes he will join the westward bound procession with a full string of horses to go rigbt through the program. Here's hoping, anyway, for no one in the game, or out of it for that matter, would be more warmly welcome on our coast than "Long Shot."

L. A. CHILDS VISITS BUTTE.

L. A. Childs, probably the best-known harness race horse man on the northwest coast and in Canada, is in Butte to purchase some blooded horses to add to his California stables. Mr. Childs is the owner of Hal Boy, the famous six-year-old gelding that made a world's record last summer by winning 15 firsts in 15 consecutive starts in Canadian race meets.

"The racing game in Canada and along the coast was better than ever during the past season," said Mr. Childs this morning. "I have been following it for 34 years now and there never has been a time more interest was shown than this year. At Winnipeg, when Hal Boy won the big stake in the 2:06¼ pace, there were 62,780 paid admissions. The hard times and the war bave not in the least injured interest in harness racing.

"At Frisco next year the exposition people are preparing a big meet and there will be four $20,000 purses. Two will be for the 2:12 trot and two for the 2:06 pace. The war in Europe, in my opinion, instead of hurting tbe fair will prove a big help to it. All the moneyed people who have been spending their summers in foreign countries will spend their time at the fair, and likewise those in Europe who can get away will come over to America. The race horse men are not worrying in the least, for next year will be the biggest season ever known."—Post.

CONCERNING THE 2:07 PACE AT PHOENIX.

The Phoenix, Arizona, conditions provide that records after entry are no bar, but it seems that some of our horsemen have entered after having made a winrace record which will bar them out of the 2:07 pace. Vera Hal made a record of 2:05 on the last day of the Santa Rosa meet, Sept. 5. According to the entry list published by the Arizona State Fair she was entered at Phoenix September 9, four days after she made the record. It also seems that King Couchman made a record at Fort Erie on August 25 and his entry is dated Sept. 3.

Mr. Wood, secretary of the Arizona State Fair at the time the entries were made, and superintendent of speed, states that the horses will not be allowed to start in the 2:07 pace. Both are entered, however, in the faster paces.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

GREAT WEEK AT RIVERSIDE.

The Second Annual Riverside County Fair which came to an end Saturday evening far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its promoters in every way. Starting with nothing six months ago a complete new plant was established, a plant that was taxed to its capacity to house the exhibits that flocked in, especially in the livestock departments, and where a few months ago there was but a strip of virgin dirt there is now a half-mile track that holds the state trotting record for rings of its size, and over which was trotted during the week the fastest half mile ever traveled by a mare on a track of that dimension. The exhibits were of a class unsurpassable in any section, and the attendance and interest displayed assure the future of the fair on a steadily increasing scale, and to Secretary Sanders, President Backstrand, Manager McGregor and their associates are due the thanks of the state at large, and of Southern California in particular, for putting Riverside on the map as a fair and racing town. The evening horse shows, an innovation at fairs of this size, have added greatly to the week's pleasure, and the racing has held the big crowd to the end each day.

Tena G. started the ball rolling in the trots by annexing the 2:30 event in straight heats and acting like a high class mare, while Star Tilden, the husky Star Pointer stallion in H. G. Smith's stable, had the edge on his field of pacers at all times.

Smith duplicated his straight heat performance in the 2:14 pace behind Della H., and Mabel Van and Dr. Wayo continued their Hanford argument, racing all the time and reversing the usual result, Mabel taking the first two heats and the Doctor annexing the third.

J. A. C. by Direcho, starting under a permit according to new rules, made straight work of the 2:17 pace, and Tena G. took the 2:20 trotters into camp, not, however, without a struggle with Great Northern, who captured the first heat and was a contender all the way in the remaining heats.

H. G. Smith tied up the main portion of the money in the 2:18 and 2:10 pace with Alton S. and Della H., respectively, making straight heat events out of both of them. Some curiosity was evidenced by the crowd as to whether the "H." stood for "Hog," as Smith failed to let anything get away from him during the week. Lady Silverthorn and Wayward Jr. mixed for a spill in the second heat of the 2:18 pace, but no great injury was done and they were placed and allowed to finish the contest, in the next heat of which Tim Whiffler almost caused another wreck from an accident to his sulky.

Dr. Wayo and Mabel Van put up another pretty race again Saturday and while the mare was a contestant all the time the doughty Doctor turned the tables on her and got away with the three heats and a clean score.

Tuesday the speed of the local ring was soundly attested when Ilo Tolus placed the state mark for half-mile track trotters at 2:09, driven by O. E. Folk, and on Saturday the game lass set a new mark for trotting mares to shoot at by making the single circuit in 1:02½. She is by Pactolus 2:12¾ out of Pocahontas Queen 2:20½, a triple producing daughter of Domineer 8575.

Another interesting feature of the meeting was the mile in 2:25 paced by the Hemet Stock Farm yearling Fiesta Lou, starting to beat 2:40. She is the first of the get of Wilbur Lou (3) 2:10¼ to make a bid for track honors, but the fact that she had no "predecessors" will not keep her from having a lot of future company from her papa's side of the family—or her ma's either, as both are but five years old. Fiesta Queen, her dam, is by On Stanley and out of Fiesta, the speed producing daughter of Bob Mason. The races in detail:

2:30 trot, purse $300:

Tena G., by Geo. W. McKinney (Blackwell)	1	1	1
Copper King, by Direct Heir (Miller)	2	2	2
Magella, by Zolock (Holt)	3	3	3
Dark Streak, by Raymond (June)	4	5	4
Ada Tolus, by Pactolus (Murphy)	5	4	5

Time—2:16, 2:18, 2:18.

2:23 pace, purse $300:

Star Tilden, by Star Pointer (Smith)	1	1	1
Hal Wood, by Hal B. (McCormick)	2	2	2
Petty McKinney, by Petigru (McCullock)	3	5	4
Tim Whiffler, by Zombro (Murphy)	5	4	3
Lady Silverthorn, by Del Coronado (Silverthorn)	4	3	dr
Zella D., by Zolock (Atkinson)	7	6	dr
Dee Sherrill, by On Stanley (Bonnell-Ware)	6	dr	

Time—2:16, 2:15¾, 2:16½.

2:14 pace, purse $300:

Della H., by Hal B. (Smith)	1	1	1
Wayward Jr., by Wayward (McCormick)	3	2	2
San Jacinto Girl, by Geo. W. McKinney	2	3	3

Time—2:12¼, 2:15½, 2:15½.

2:10 trot, purse $300:

Mabel Van, by On Stanley (Best)	1	1	2
Dr. Wayo, by Wilkhurst (Ward)	2	3	1
Miss Gaily, by Geo. W. McKinney (Rees)	3	2	3
Directum Penn, by Directum (Atkinson)	4	4	4
Larry K., by Larry Kinney (Wilson)	5	5	dr

Time—2:14¼, 2:14¼, 2:12½.

2:17 pace, purse $200:

J. A. C., by Direcho (Clark)	1	1	1
Captain Todd, by Baronteer Todd (Wright)	3	3	2
Petty McKinney, by Petigru (McCullock)	4	2	5
Maude Wilkes, untraced (Nelson)	2	6	6
Atlantic Fleet, by Murry M. (Faucett)	6	4	3
The Pig, by Morris A. (June)	5	5	4

Time—1:08, 1:06, 1:06½.

2:20 trot, purse $300:

Tena G., by Geo. W. McKinney (Blackwell)	2	1	1
Great Northrn, by Wayland W. (Ward)	1	2	2
Copper King, by Direct Heir (Miller)	3	3	3
Bolock, by Zolock (Gowell)	4	4	4

Time—2:20, 2:15½, 2:16¾.

2:18 pace, purse $300:

Alton S., by Alton (Smith)	1	1	1
Wayward Jr., by Wayward (McCormick)	2	5	2
Tim Whiffler, by Zombro (Murphy)	3	3	6
San Jacinto Girl, by Geo. W. McKinney (June)	6	2	5
Lady Silverthorn, by Del Coronado (Silverthorn)	4	6	3
Dee Sherrill, by On Stanley (Stewart-Parker)	6	4	4

Time—2:17¼, 2:17¼, 2:17¼.

2:10 pace, purse $300:

Della H., by Hal B. (Smith)	1	1	1
Hemet, by Geo. W. McKinney (Blackwell)	2	2	2
Atlantic Fleet, by Murray M. (Cole)	3	3	3

Time—2:18½, 2:11½, 2:23.

2:15 trot, purse $300:

Dr. Wayo, by Wilkhurst (Ward)	1	1	1
Mabel Van, by On Stanley (Best)	2	2	2
Directum Penn, by Directum (Atkinson)	4	3	3
Bolock, by Zolock (Gowell)	3	4	4

Time—2:17½, 2:16, 2:18.

Special:

Hal Wood, by Hal B. (McCormick)	4	1	1
Tim Whiffler, by Zombro (Murphy)	1	2	6
Lady Silverthorn, by Del Coronado (Silverthorn)	2	3	3
Lady Alice T., untraced (June)	3	4	4
Zella D., by Zolock (Atkinson)	6	6	2
Anna Stevens, by Shadeland Onward (Schultz)	5	5	5

Time—Not given.

Special—To beat 2:12 trotting:
Ilo Tolus, by Pactolus—Pocahontas Queen, by Domineer (Folk) 2:09

Special—To beat 2:40 pacing:
Fiesta Lou (1), by Wilbur Lou—Fiesta Queen, by On Stanley (Rees) 2:25

Special—Exhibition half-mile, trotting:
Ilo Tolus, by Pactolus (Folk) 1:02½

BANNER PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY.

The program provided for Sunday's matinee of the San Francisco Driving Club at the Stadium promises some of the best sport of the season, with a card of eight well-filled races, with the entrants pretty evenly balanced. The free-for-all pace ought to be a sizzler with a field composed of Dick W., Zulu Belle, Teddy Bear, Dicto and Happy Dentist, while Matawan will have his trotting supremacy disputed by Kid Cupid in a special event. Following is the complete program:

First race—2:18 trot—Muggins, H. Cohen; Laddie G., J. Holland; Ateka, B. Cohen; Eloise Del, C. Silva.

Second race—2:18 pace—Tom Murphy, E. T. Ayres; Wm. Tell, McKinney Stables; Jack, W. J. McDonald; Emma M., W. Malough; G. J. P., R. Consani.

Third race—Free-for-all pace—Dick W., A. Ottinger; Zulu Belle, Chas. Durfee; Dicto, G. Lowry; Happy Dentist, J. J. Ryan; Teddy Bear, C. Silva.

Fourth race—Special trot—Kid Cupid, Chas. Spencer; Matawan, H. C. Ahlers.

Fifth race—Free-for-all trot—Silver Hunter, J. J. Ryan; Birdeye, W. J. McDonnell; Bodecker, S. Christenson; Soreta, McKinney Stables.

Sixth race—2:15 pace—Delilah, J. C. Welsh; Bradmont, G. J. Giannini; W. J. K., W. J. Kenney; Mabel Dillon, B. Cohen.

Seventh race—2:20 pace—Ishmael, F. P. Lauterwasser; Roman Boy, W. A. Dougherty; King Pointer, H. Campodonico; Greatness, E. Cerciat; Pride of Elmhurst, J. Johnstone.

Eighth race—2:25 trot—Ella Wilkes, C. Borromeo; Steve D., J. Tassi; Springtime, F. Clotere.

Officers of the Day—Honorary judge, Ed Aigeltinger; judges, D. Dillon, H. Boyle, G. J. Giannini. Timers, F. P. Lauterwasser, Sr., F. Clotere, J. Holland. Starter, W. J. Kenney; marshal, J. Lombard; secretary of meet, Jas. McGrath.

DECOTO MATINEE.

Sunday's matinee at the Decoto track brought out a good crowd to watch the amateurs scrap for the half-mile heats, and good contests rewarded them. Lady Alwin lost one heat owing to a trace coming loose, but made straight work of the other two. The 2:50 pacers were nip and tuck all the way, and Blood Harry shows to be able to go the short route better than 1:10. The details:

First race, 2:40 trot:

Lady Alwin (M. C. Joseph)	2	1	1
Modesto (Joe Terry)	1	2	2

Time—1:42½, 1:25, 1:25.

Second race, 2:50 pace:

Schfuche (M. P. Machias)	2	1	1
Little Babe (S. Bettcourt)	1	2	2

Time—1:24, 1:20½, 1:20.

Third race, special mixed:

Blood Harry (Geo. Bond)	1	1
Valpy (Perry Bros.)	2	2

Time—1:21½, 1:12.

Against Time.

Decoto Boy, pacing (Frank Goularte) 1:05
J. C. Simpson, trotting (Frank Goularte) 1:08¾
Black Mare, trotting (Ed Neves) 1:29

MATINEE AT SWEETWATER.

The San Diego Driving Club held a well attended and interesting matinee of three events Sunday afternoon at the Sweetwater track. Four races were carded, but the withdrawal of Nimbus from Class B. caused the transfer of Nutway and Robert B. to Class A. and C. respectively, Nutway getting "in good" by his change, while Robert B. failed to land in any soft snap. The summary:

Class A.

Nutway, b g (B. Carpenter)	1	1
Pronto J., b g ,P. Pidgeon)	4	2
1915, ch m (C. S. Russell)	2	4
Axnola, ch m (J. C. Wallace)	3	3

Time—2:18, 2:19.

Class C.

Markee, gr g (F. Fanning)	1	1
La Corona, b m (J. C. Wallace)	2	2
Robert B., ch g (R. Brown)	4	3
Wanna T., b m (P. W. Hodges)	3	4

Time—2:23¾, 2:23.

Class D.

Laura Smith, b m (C. Woulf)	0	1
Prince, b g (Chas. Higgens)	0	2
Siss Toggles, b m (W. V. McConnell)	3	3

Time—2:40, 2:39.

DIRECTUM I AND WILLIAM.

Over the same track where William gave him his first defeat a month ago, the big ring at Grand Rapids, Directum I took the Indiana gelding into camp in two straight heats Wednesday, the time being slow for the big boys, 2:04¼ and 2:01¼. The day was warm and the track fairly fast.

Dispatches from the track state that another match has been arranged to take place at Kalamazoo on next Wednesday, Oct. 28, but as previous arrangements had been made for the speeders to meet on that date at Readville, the Grand Rapids wire is probably incorrect either as to place or date.

AFTER THE SEASON ACROSS THE BORDER.

As tbe birds come bome to roost, the race borses of Winnipeg that have been racing in all directions during the summer montbs are returning to tbe prairie metropolis and are all gradually being let down for tbe year. Many will be taken up wben the snow flies and will be campaigned over the ice circuits of botb eastern and western Canada.

Last winter tbere were many western borses racing over the eastern ice circuit, and tbere will be more this year, for there are more good horses in the country and new ones are arriving frequently. The Winnipeg Ice Racing Association held eight meetings last winter over tbe Industrial Exhibition track and at tbe Bonspiel event and tbat of Cbristmas and New Year's Day, good purses being offered. Tbe success of the initial winter meeting of tbe Portage La Prairie Driving Club has not been forgotten and it is problematical that a banner attraction for the bunch tbat like to hike over the frozen surface will again be put on at Crescent Lake. Tbe situation at Portage La Prairie is ideal for the sport. The pretty little lake not a half-mile from the main thorougbfare of tbe city is convenient, well sheltered by the natural surroundings and safe. It was tbere tbat Hal D. stepped a balf-mile straigbt away in one minute, establishiug a new world's record for that distance on ice and breaking the record of 1:01½ formerly beld by George Gano over the famous Lake of the Isles ice track. Every beat of tbe five trials in the race was in 1:02 or better and Hal Chief of Calgary stood best in the summary when it was all over. It was a winter's day with only a slight breeze and it was in their backs as tbey chopped tbe grozen surface with vengeance.

Tbe Pigott string consisting of tbe good pacer Mischief, Bon Jean and Sadie Bars, after a tour tbrough Western Canada and Dakota are home until the birds begin to sing again. Mischief and Bon Jean were rather disappointing in the first events of the season in which they contended, but when they got away among the strangers, flattened out and won some money.

Some of the quality of the West are getting tbeir work-out at tbe Kirkfield mile track. Biliy Fleming, the Portage trainer, is there with the Cowan stable, in which the trotters Tropic Dawn and Baroness Helen are the best known. Garibaldi and some youngsters keep the mau of Joe Patchen fame busy and he appears as well pleased as though he were on the grand circuit with the wbite footed horse. The Beaver and the Badger are also at Kirkfield and Mac Rochon goes out regularly and gives them their fast work. Later they will be sent to Palatine to Charley Dean where they will winter, and early be shipped to California in anticipation of getting a piece of the Panama-Pacific stakes. The remainder of the Carson and Cochon borses are racing this week at North Yakima, Washington, and are entered clean through to Dallas, Texas. They too will be shipped to the coast for next year's races if they look good to Joe Carson at the end of this season's campaign. College Gent, Alberta Dillon, Seneca Boy and Strathtell are those that have been able to stay away from home since last spring.

The black stallion All Direct and James Bell, after a season of successes and reverses are also back to the simple life. Tbe son of Go Direct demonstrated this year that he was a 2:10 pacer on the big ring and while his owner was in some wrecks during the season that fractured several of the principal bones of his anatomy, he remains optimistic and will ship east later for the ice racing season.

Molly Darling 2:05¼ is out at one of the fashionable summer resorts and will return to the city shortly and will be put back to work. Sbe won the free-for-all at Brandon last August, and Dick Edwards, her owner, sees no reason why she sbould not duplicate her very creditable record on the high-heeled shoes. Molly's mark is over a half-mile track and if sbe likes the footing this winter, she will shoot away like a bullet of the Allies. Her stable mate Auto Zombro was sold after he won the 2:13 pace at Hamline to Judge Ryan of Minneapolis, so we will not include the son of Zombro in our prospects of this winter's racing material.

Hollybrand 2:06¼ and Josie Bowers by Joe Bowers, both the property of Dan McDonald, have been sent out to Crescent Lodge, tbe summer bome of the lumberman, and are getting their daily exercise on the country roads along tbe Assiniboine. Mr. McDonald is very fond of tbe winter's sport and some of his horses will no doubt be ready. James McGratb is keeping tbe futurity winner Jim Mayburn, by Will Mayburn 2:06¼, right at it and he will remain at the exhibition track as long as conditions will permit.

The famous five-milers of the Winnipeg Driving Club will also be beard from wherever there is racing this winter and tbey will be just as great an attraction on the ice as over the dirt. At Stonewall last week over a slow track twenty-seven feet over the half-mile, every heat was in 1:05½ or better and at tbe final meeting of the Winnipeg Driving Club next Saturday every one of them will take a shot at High Fly's 1:03¼. The fleet consists of Bon Jean, Dan D., Maythorn, Dewey G. and High Fly, the present holder of the Winnipeg matinee record.—Canadian Sportsman.

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A steer from Sweet Grass County, Mont., rigbt off tbe range, weighed 1820 on tbe scales in Cbicago, was sold for $8.75 per hundredweight, and totaled $159.25. If tbese Montana folks would quit shipping these short aged calves and give them a chance to mature, tbey migbt make pretty fair steers some day—yes?

THE NORTHWEST'S BEST STABLE FOR THE YEAR.

When Marvin Childs won tbe last beat of tbe 2:12 pace on October 3 at Salem (and incidentally won the race), he brought to a close one of the most successful campaigns ever made over northwestern tracks, closing the season witb by far larger winnings tban any of his competitors—or perbaps any two of them combined. Starting in at Edmonton on May 25th the stable of four horses went straight through the northwestern circuits, witb only one horse making as few as sixteen starts, and finished with every horse ready for more. Tbe condition in wbich the string goes into winter quarters at Pleasanton speaks eloquently not only of tbe quality of tbe horses themselves, but of tbe handling tbey received throughout the long campaign.

Of tbe four campaigned tbis summer, all but one are included in the shipment brought to Pleasanton last week, Tom Moko having been taken to his owner's rancb in Idaho for use in breeding in 1915. The otber tbree are fit as a fiddle and should be ready when tbe bell rings at the Panama-Pacific

Tbe Hal B. gelding Hal Boy, with a mark of 2:12¼ and a breeder's record of 2:06¼, is the chief attraction of the stable as one of the very best pacers ever raced in the nortbwest. Starting in at Edmonton with third money, be came to the front for fifteen successive winning races—straight tbrougb to Yakima, where he met College Gent and Oviedo in the free-for-all pace aad won third money, finisbing 3-4-1 in 2:05, 2:06½, 2:06¼, being timed separately one heat in 2:04½, and stepping tbe last balf of his winning beat in 1:01, with tbe final quarter in 30 seconds. At his last start at Salem be won first money again, making him a total of sixteen races won out of eigbteen, a remarkable record for a single campaign. His dam is Altalena, a double producing daughter of Altamont, and he is owned jointly by Mr. Childs and Ed Peterson of Omaha.

Imbro also made the round eighteen starts, out of which he annexed five firsts, eight or ten seconds and was twice third, racing to a record of 2:12¼. He was timed on a balf-mile track in 2:09½, and was beaten but balf a length by Oviedo at Salem in 2:07¼. He is by Zombro 2:11 out of Athlene 2:19½ (dam of four) by Coeur d'Alene 2:19½, and looks to be a horse to reckon with in forecasting the dope for next season.

Jim Hill, the tbird of Childs' trio of pacers, is by The Commonwealth (son of Sbadeland Onward and Action 2:28, dam of two, by Onward 2:25¼) and while slower "rounding to," paid his way and a profit. Sarting five times free-legged he failed to land in the money the first four, and in the fifth managed to save his entrance. Childs then dressed him up in the skeleton skirts and Jim responded by winning his next two starts, and six in all out of a total of seventeen and being behind but twice after the addition to his barness. He has a race record of 2:14¼ and a breeder's mark of 2:09. Both he and Imbro are owned by Daniel Anderson of Portland.

Tom Moko, tbe stable's trotting entry, is owned by H. A. Boomer of Spokane and has been retired to the stud after a campaign of sixteen starts of which he won five, was but once unplaced, and raced to a record of 2:13. He will be remembered as tbe lad that drew a good deal of attention in Will Durfee's stable two winters ago in Los Angeles, and is by Moko, out of tbe great brood mare Hazel Nutwood, by Nutwood.

In addition to those campaigned during the season just passed, Childs has with him five head of trotters and pacers that have all been to the races in previous years and shown sufficient quality to justify taking them on. Major By By 2:19¼, tbe son of Major Dillon 2:18½ and By By by Nutwood, tbat was sent home from tbe east by Frank Childs after having shown better than 2:10 capabilities, has fully recovered from his trouble and is in great sbape for his winter's work. Tom Smith 2:11¼, by Grcenroi out of Specks by Conrad, is another trotter that has bad a rest and looks to have much more tban his recorded speed. Both are owned by Ed Petersou of Omaha.

Lizzie Dillon 2:15½ and Sirius Pointer 2:15 are the two remaining pacers, owned respectively by Cbas. Bowman, the Walla Walla wheat king, and H. H. Boomer of Spokane. The mare is by Sidney Dillon out of Angela S. by Silent Chimes, and in her tbree-year-old form was unbeaten, while Sirius Pointer went some nice races in Canada in 1912 and promises to be a much improved horse in 1915. He is by Star Pointer 1:59¼ and out of the wonderful mare Trix Marsball (dam of Mona Wilkes 2:03¼, Aerolite 2:06¾, Moortrix 2:07½, etc.), by Nutwood Wilkes, and has always had a lick of speed faster than his record when at himself.

The youngest member of tbe stable is a trotting lass belonging to Mr. Childs bimself, the three-year-old Valeen M. by Bonaday 2:11½, out of Diabella C. 2:23½ by Diablo, her next three dams all being producers. This little lady has a two-year-old record of 2:26 and Mr. Childs likes the way she behaves and carries herself. All around, the stable is a notable one and well worth visiting.

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Remember, the third payment of $5 on foals of this year for for Pacific Breeders' Stake No. 14 must be paid Monday, November 2. Neglect to keep a futurity nomination good has caused many a man keen regret in later days.

Once more before the season closes are William and Directum I. to go to the mat, this time at Readville, on October 28. Seventy-five bundred dollars will be hung up for the big pacers and the winner will pull down 75 per cent.

WILLIAM AND HIS TOE WEIGHTS.

Years ago it was found tbat a trotter, wbose action could be made pure—and, consequently, effective—only by tbe use of excessive weight on tbe front feet, not only frequently made speed with pbenomenal rapidity, but tbat the fact of being "balanced" often transformed one, whose previous performances bad given him tbe reputation of being "soft," into a game and consistent race nag.

For a considerable period, this so-called balancing was effected almost entirely by tbe use of tbe toe weigbts, that device superseding the loaded quarter boot and the excessively heavy sboes, tbe most notable use of the latter baving been in the case of Smuggler 2:15¼, a natural pacer (but possessor of no great speed at that gait). It took a pair of front shoes weigbing two pounds each to make Smuggler bit a trot and stick to tbat gait, and otber first-class trotters of that period carried even more iron tban did the Kansas stallion, conspicuous examples in this particular being Nettie 2:18, the only daugbter of Rysdyk's Hambletonian with a record under 2:20; May Queen 2:20, dam of the sire of Bingen 2:06¼, and Lula 2:15, who, for pure speed, was rated even higher than Goldsmith Maid, who set tbe trotting mark at 2:14 not long before Lula's record was made.

Later in the bistory of barness racing it was learned that some pacers were at their best only wben equipped with toe weights, and now we bave a unique illustration of tbeir value in the case of the phenomenal race horse pacer, William, who wears eight ounce shoes and two ounce weigbts in front, and four ounce shoes behind. In otber words, he is shod precisely as are many first-class trotters. Like most high-class pacers of tbis day, he is trotting bred, and his action conforms to his breeding, tbe legs doing all tbe work, there being absolutely none of the body motion so common among pacers as to be considered almost inseparable from that gait.

Weight on the front feet, properly applied, has given speed, steadiness and stamina to hundreds of trotters that otherwise would have possessed none of these prime requisites of a race horse, and this is as true of colts as of aged horses. Scores of instances proving tbe truth of this assertion could be given, but the great lesson of the minute is that William is shod and balanced like a trotter.

It is a fortunate thing for both turf and breeding interests that, in his colthood, William was taken in hand hy a man who not only knew how to balance horses, but who also was big enough in brain area to see when the ordinary course of procedure should be reversed.—H. T. White in the Horse Breeder.

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NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

John Kelly, well known to horsemen of New England and vicinity through his former connection with Forbes Farm, owned hy the late J. Malcolm Forbes, and Shultsburst, the estate of John H. Shults, of Port Cbester, N. Y., but who for the past five years has been connected with a prominent Austrian stable in the capacity of trainer, arrived on the Mauretania a few days ago.

"Jack" (as most of us are privileged to call him) reports that conditions there were terrible when he left—about three weeks ago. Every horse, no matter what it was or wbat was its value, had been commandeered by the Austrian army. He believes that, while the present situation in Europe is deplorable, when the war is over there will be an enormous demand for horses from this side.—Horse Breeder.

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BOARD OF REVIEW, N. T. A., MEETS DECEMBER FIRST.

Secretary W. H. Gocher of the National Trotting Association announces that the next regular meeting of the Board of Review will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, December 1, at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York, in accordance with the by-laws.

The president authorizes the announcement according to precedent, tbat a special meeting of the Board will be held in the early spring of 1915, to accommodate those whose convenience or necessities will be served thereby.

All communications intended for the consideration of the Board at tbe December meeting must be forwarded to the Secretary not later tban November 17, and all parties wbo desire that their cases should be acted on at the spring meeting should immediately notify the secretary to that effect.

The Board of Review is empowered to act in place of the full Board with the same authority and jurisdiction, and at the above meeting will consider business arising in each and all of the districts

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The recent removal of Lon Daniels and his horses from Chico to the state fair grounds at Sacramento probably sounds tbe death knell of the Chico track, one of the best and fastest in California. Chico is a good fair and race town and the driving club held on and on in the hope of the passing of the district fair bill. Witb that killed the boys gave up the ghost, and the track was sold to J. F. Entler in order that tbe club might clean up indebtedness incurred in tbe uphill struggle. Last season Daniels and W. J. Miller held the plant under lease purely for training purposes, but with Lon gone there is much doubt as to the ability of other horsemen to raise enougb money to carry on the lease, and it is not unlikely tbat the fate that bas overtaken many another good track lies in wait for the Chico speedway—subdivision.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1—Colorado Kennel Club. C. A. Ellis, secretary.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Field Trials.

Feb. 15, 1915—Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's Panama-Pacific International meeting (32nd Annual Trials). Entries for all stakes close October 15. Henry L. Betten, secretary, Alameda, Cal.

A HINT FOR NEXT SUMMER.

To the forests of Shasta—to the place where the widening Sacramento comes tumbling and foaming down a deep, green canyon, and either east or west into the shady pines, there is where you find magnificent scenery, splendid fishing and abundant game. Shasta county has been described as the "land of big things," which is most apt, as no one could dispute, after seeing the splendid big fruits raised there, the big game, big fish, the forests of great pines, and the towering mountains which have won wide fame for Shasta and for California. The rich mines and productive ranches are as distinctive a feature as the immense lumber industry, and the perfection of Shasta's climate is attested by all her stalwart sons.

To persons living outside of Shasta county, and only visiting it to enjoy a vacation at one of the refreshing canon resorts it seems a wonder that anybody living there "gets anything done," since they must all hear the constant call of the forest, stream and mountain.

For San Francisco sportsmen Shasta county is at just the psychologic distance. You leave here in the afternoon and wake up at the Shasta line, reaching Redding at the beginning of the canon at breakfast time.

Out of Redding and Anderson fifteen or twenty miles this side, run the stage lines to Trinity and Lassen, and the Shasta country tributary to these lines is a sportsman's paradise. Along each route are stopping places and post offices at convenient points, but the usual outfitting with camping supplies is made at Anderson and Redding. Leaving Redding on the way to Sierra the first stop is at Millville, twelve miles east, thence the road runs northeast to Whitmore, fourteen miles and on to Montgomery creek, sixteen miles farther, and a first-class place to stop for fish and game.

Several ardent sportsmen recommend the Montgomery creek section as not only a beautiful and easily accessible country, but one affording fine hunting. Montgomery creek is right over the mountain from Terry's big lumber mill—so close that you can hear the whistles. The creek empties into Pitt river, which is as large at the junction with Montgomery creek as the McCloud river, and while not as well known as the McCloud, is just as beautiful.

The hunting is great along Pitt river, is the report, all through that section, in fact, over on Round Mountain and Burney Mountain, and there's fine fishing all through there.

Others familiar with that section speak enthusiastically of what is known as the Hat creek, Burney valley, and Goose valley country, this being something like seventy miles northeast of Redding.

Those who have gone in there do very little tramping, always taking pack horses and generally following the dogs on horseback.

Out toward Trinity county—Cottonwood or Delta—are good places to start from. The hunting is dandy, too, besides the trout fishing.

To reach the Coast mountains in southwestern Shasta, one can take the stage at Anderson, stopping at Olinda and Igo, and bringing up at Ono, in the mountains.

The famous canon of the Sacramento is well provided with pleasant shady resorts, and there are camping spots as numerous as inviting. Among these desirable places are Sweetbrier Camp, Sweetbrier Lodge, Crag View, Castle Rock, Castle Crags Farm, the last mentioned having the unique and delightful feature of quaint little log cabins for the entertainment of guests. Here and at Castella there are mineral springs of fine quality.

Many picturesque summer homes, too, are seen at frequent intervals along the canon, also on the McCloud river, where several sportsmens' clubs have erected comfortable lodges and control shooting preserves.

There is no excuse at the present time for any one to go into the business of shooting game for profit—it is merely offering a premium on shiftlessness.

RIFLE CLUBS POPULAR WITH STUDENTS.

Over fifteen thousand college and school boy marksmen is the record for the school year ending June 30, 1914. Through the combined efforts of the National Rifle Association of America and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, rapid strides are being made looking to the introduction of rifle shooting as one of the recognized sports in the schools and colleges throughout the country and the movement has been still further stimulated by a recent act of Congress authorizing the free issue of rifles and ammunition to such clubs and to cadet corps.

This work was begun several years ago by the National Rifle Association backed by the War Department, with a result that at the present time there are 42 colleges and universities and 88 private and public preparatory schools having rifle clubs. National championships are now being carried on in both classes of institutions. Among the colleges there are competitions both indoor and outdoor representing the intercollegiate championship and among the schools, the Government has presented trophies representing the public high school shooting championship and the military school championship of the country. The indoor competitions for both colleges and schools are now being organized for the indoor season. These matches are shot on indoor ranges with 22-caliber rifles.

As an evidence of the fact that the athletic authorities of a great many colleges and universities, as well as schools, are recognizing marksmanship as a part of their athletic curriculum, many of them are giving the college or school letter to those students who make the rifle teams.

A feature of this work which is worthy of mention is the fact that there have been no serious accidents of any kind on rifle ranges since the work was introduced, a claim that could hardly hold good in connection with other prominent school sports such as football and basehall. To overcome the erroneous impression in the minds of members of school boards that rifle shooting is dangerous, the War Department has offered to several cities sub-target gun machines for installation in their high schools. This is an apparatus which teaches rifle shooting without the use of powder and ball and is a mechanical contrivance which assimilates actual rifle firing and which has been used with great success on our war ships and in army barracks.

There is one of these machines in every high school in Greater New York where there are over 7,000 school boys between the ages of ten and eighteen who qualify annually as Junior marksmen under the schoolboy course approved by the War Department.

After years of opposition the Boy Scouts of America are recognizing the value of teaching marksmanship as a character builder and have authorized the issue of merit badges for marksmanship. This work is carried on in co-operation with the National Rifle Association of America which supplies instructors and supervisors. The value to the nation of the training of the youth of the land in the mechanism and use of fire arms is inestimable. A large standing army will not be a necessity if citizens are trained in the first requisite of a defender of his country. Therefore, the promotion of rifle shooting not only trains the eye and the nerve and builds up the physical standard of our young men, but also at the same time adds a valuable asset to the defensive strength of the country.

In the '80s interest in rifle shooting took a sudden new lease of life, the great National Rifle Association was formed, target practice in the army and militia began and several teams went abroad that wiped up the ground with the foreigners. Then the game took another doze. With the advent of the new small bore, high power, military type of rifle about 1890,—it looked as though rifle shooting—particularly with the military rifle—never could be popularized, so inaccurate were the new rifles. For ten years a few enthusiasts struggled to find a combination of cartridge and barrel in the military rifle that would give decent results on the target. The problem was solved by the genius of Dr. Hudson and other civilian riflemen and our military rifles—then the Krag-Jorgenson—were brought up to a high state of capacity, but not until the Irish and Canadians had both wiped up the ground with the best teams the Americans could find in two matches in 1901 and 1902, the reason in both cases being the inadequate American rifles and ammunition, it has been claimed.

The National Rifle Association came to life again, and with the co-operation of the government a national match was held at Fort Riley, Kas., in 1903, open to teams from the militia and the regular army and navy. About a dozen teams took part, the New York team winning first place. This marked the awakening of the present interest in rifle shooting, an interest which is not only not dying out, but is increasing each year. The next year the matches were shot at the great range at Sea Girt, N. J., where the shoots were held until 1908.

ONE MARKET-HUNTER'S GUN—6,000 DUCKS.

[By Wm. B. Mershon.]

As president of the Camp Fire Club of Chicago, also president of the Michigan Association, which is the State organization for the conservation of wild life, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of proposed legislation to repeal the law California now has prohibiting the sale of wild ducks. I sincerely hope that this law will not be repealed.

I own a winter home in Pasadena, California. I have seen quite a lot of the duck shooting of your State, and I have come to the conclusion that even under present conditions the wild ducks are rapidly diminishing. There are so many more shooters, so many baited ponds, the ammunition and guns so much more murderous than formerly, which taken together with the encroachment of civilization upon the feeding and breeding grounds of wild fowl, largely the latter, renders it necessary to exercise self denial on the part of all shooters, or there will be no ducks left in a short time.

When I was a boy, Michigan every spring was alive with the Passenger Pigeons. Even after I had growu to manhood I could go out and shoot them in the morning. They were marketed and sold all the way from 50c to $1.50 per dozen; they were used for trap shooting. People thought they were so plentiful the numbers could never be lessened. Lo and behold! One morning we awaken to find that the pigeons were no more. The last big nesting was exterminated here in' Michigan in 1879 and since then people have wondered what became of the pigeons.

The Saginaw valley marshes used to teem with ducks. My father with an old muzzle loading gun used to get his hundred ducks a day—ten men could not get 100 ducks in a season here now.

Emerson Hough in an article that recently appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, thoroughly exploded the theory of a vast breeding ground in sub-Arctic Canada.

One of the best restrictive measures is the preventing of marketing of wild game—it will do more to stop unnecessary killing than any other one measure. The market hunter only sees the dollars in front of him; he has no love for wild life, does not shoot for the pleasure of it, but it is dollars and cents; he is usually too lazy to work and will go through all sorts of hardships to shoot.

I ran across a market hunter in the Northwest this fall who had killed over 200 ducks in one day, largely canvasbacks, and got them safely to to market, yet the law says that no one must kill more than 50 in a day or 250 in a season. This same man had killed over 1,000 ducks when I saw him early in the season. Last year, before there was a season limit, he killed and marketed 6,000 ducks, all of this to one gun. If the law was so that he could not sell a duck, these 6,000 ducks would have been saved. All of this happened in Saskatchewan. They are now taking steps to prevent the sale of all game.

Michigan has had a non-sale law for years. If we didn't have it, we would have had no Ruffed Grouse, the grandest bird that ever took wing; our deer would be exterminated and our trout streams depleted.

Turn these figures over in your mind until you grasp their true significance.

Market hunters supplied the San Francisco markets in 1910 with 500,000 wild ducks.

In 1911 with 250,000 wild ducks.

In 1912 with 150,000 wild ducks.

In 1913 with 85,000 wild ducks.

And the demand for wild ducks was far greater in 1913 than it was in 1910.

The wild life of a State constitutes that State's most beautiful and valuable asset. This asset need not necessarily he destroyed and eaten to he enjoyed. Its food value is its least value. Its disposition concerns all the people of the State. Of this people those of you who have no selfish interest in its destruction form the greatly larger part, and you are certainly better qualified to direct and control legislation looking to its reasonable conservation and protection than are those whose only concern in it lies in the time, method and place of its killing.

If you are with us in our desire to apply the broad and simple principles of protection everywhere, and against every sordid and selfish interest; if you are willing to give written expression to your sympathy with such purpose, post a card giving your name and address, and the names and addresses of others whom you know to he at one with you in that sympathy, to Publicity Department, Box 15, Capitola, California.

We need your moral support. We need this expression from you of your determination to stand behind us in our every unselfish effort toward the reasonable conservation of our fish and game aud the protection of our song birds and forests.

It is imperative that we he able to show the commercial interests, so continuously planning and striving to translate all the beautiful and animate life of our forests and fields into sordid dollars, and the game-hog who seeks, in the name of sport, to bring to hag every living wild thing he sees, that the wild life of California is to receive a measure of protection never before accorded it; that concerned and watchful thousands stand ready to rally to its defense, whenever and wherever its existeuce or its welfare is threatened. Your name will help us. Please send it.

UNWRITTEN LAW GOVERNS BEE TREES.

Sportsmen returning to the city from their vacations tell the usual bear and fish stories that have gone the rounds for ages, but an unusual tale has been given publicity in the New York Times by J. B. Scott, a lawyer of that city and Newhurg. Mr. Scott entertained a group of his old classmates at the Yale Club one day for half an hour by telling them how, deep in the Catskill woods, he learned something about "the common law of Sullivan County," which he had never seen in any law book.

The lawyer was spending his vacation at a fishing club on the Orchard Lake Trout Preserve, eight miles from Livingston Manor in Sullivan County. He has been the club's counsel for years, and is familiar with every acre of the club's domain. It was while he was tramping over the Catskill ranges early in August that he was startled by the sound of a tree falling about half a mile away.

With Mr. Scott were several other members of the club, and the assistant gamekeeper of the preserve. The lawyer expressed the opinion that some woodsman must be trying to steal a tree, and he proposed to investigate. The fishermen went to a meadow bordering the woods, and in the distance they saw smoke curling from the top of the forest. They cut into the woods again and went as fast as possible to the smoldering fire.

Soon the group of investigators, with Mr. Scott in the lead, saw a lone woodsman. The woodsman was sawing through a big oak tree which he had felled. He was making so much noise and was so much engrossed in his work that he did not see the group of men who were surrounding him. His head was bent low and the club members could see nothing but a big brimmed black hat and a sack which the man had over his shoulders. All about him was smoke and he coughed occasionally as if suffocating. Mr. Scott was within ten feet of the woodsman when he called out:

"What does this mean and who are you?"

"Bees," the woodsman replied, without showing the least concern and without turning up his face. He just kept on sawing.

"Who gave you permission to saw down a tree in these woods?" Mr. Scott demanded.

"Bees," again replied the woodsman. "Don't get so close or you'll get stung."

The party retreated at this warning, and from a safe distance they continued to ask questions, but they could get no satisfaction until the trunk of the tree was severed. Then the woodsman straightened up. He was fully six feet three inches in height. Around his face and neck he wore pink mosquito netting, which appeared to have been ripped from a peach basket. His whiskers stuck out through the pink netting. Thousands of bees hummed all about him, but he was not worried in the least.

"What you all want?" he blustered. "Look out for the bees. They won't hurt me because they're afraid of the smoke, but they might sting you."

"We want to know who gave you permission to cut down a tree on this preserve," Mr. Scott demanded.

"The tree were no good; it was rotten," replied the woodsman.

"Why did you cut it down?"

"Want a bit of honey for the winter. Can't ye see what I'm doing?"

"But who gave you permission?"

"Don't need no permission," came the reply. "Got my initials on the tree."

"What initials?" asked the lawyer, not grasping the situation at all.

"I found this tree some time ago," said the man, still at a distance. "I don't want the tree, but I want the honey. It's my initials and therefore it's my honey, don't ye see?"

The lawyer, who had visions of an automobile trip to Livingston Manor for a court summons, became interested and braved the bees. He went up to the smoking tree and looked for himself. He found that the woodsman, after cutting down the tree, had built a fire near a hole in the trunk where the bees had their hive, and that he had then cut out the section containing the hive.

"It's like this," the woodsman explained, through the peach basket netting. "Up here in Sullivan County a man's got a right to all the honey he can find. These wild bees don't belong to nobody, and the woodpeckers eats them like crumbs. The man who spots a tree in which there are bees gets the honey if he cuts his initials in the tree. I cut my initials in the tree in the spring, and I figured that there was quite a lot of honey hy this time, and I didn't want nobody else to rob me of it."

"But what about the tree?" asked the lawyer.

"That belongs to you, of course, and I hain't got no right to the tree, but the honey's mine. If there's going to be any fuss about this I'll buy the tree from you or else you'll buy the honey from me. That's my right, and you can't keep me from having what's right."

The lawyer took a sensible view of the unwritten law and told the woodsman that he could have the honey, and that there wouldn't be any charge for the tree this time.

"But don't let me catch you on these premises again," he warned the woodsman. "We have signs all over the place explaining that trespassing is forbidden."

"They hain't got nothing to do with bees," retorted the woodsman.

"All right," said the lawyer, "if that's law in Sullivan County we'll have to live up to the law," and the group of investigators left the man scratching the inside of the tree for his few younds of honey.

PELICANS ARE WHOLESALE FISH DESTROYERS.

Up river fishermen who depend on the proceeds of their nets for a livelihood are complaining greatly against the protection that has been thrown hy the State law around the pelican and shag. In the list of migratory birds enumerated in the Federal regulations such protection is not given.

They claim that these birds each year destroy more fish than are consumed by the entire population of the State, and that as scavengers they are useless.

John Davis, a fish huyer of the lower Sacramento river, holds that instead of being protected, both the pelican and the shag should have a bounty placed on their heads for their destruction. In describing a fishing foray by a flock of pelicans which he recently witnessed, he states:

"I should judge there were several thousand birds in the band. They seemed to be captained by certain birds and they spread out in a long line reaching from shore to shore across a narrow stretch of water. As they advanced the ends gradually drew ahead of the center until it was bow-shaped and the birds moved on like an army of soldiers, beating the water with their wings as they advanced and driving all the fish ahead of them.

"As the birds closed in and approached the shore hundreds of fish could be seen jumping out of the water with no chance of escape. The pelicans simply drove them into a seething mass between them and the shore, many of the fish being driven clear out of the water onto the land, where they were seized by the shag camp followers that were awaiting the onslaught of the pelicans. As soon as they had the fish thoroughly corraled they began feeding upon and swallowing them by the thousands. In one of these drives more fish are destroyed than would feed a large community for a week and yet these fish vandals are protected."

Craddock Meredith, one of the best posted men on the Coast regarding all varieties of fish, corroborates this statement. He also says a bounty for the destruction of the pelicans should be given by the State and they should be killed off. He claims that the main breeding grounds of the pelicans are in the State of Nevada, where they are hatched by the thousands. He might also have added that the Klamath lake and Honey lake regions also produce a large crop of these fish despoilers.

The argument intimated above in the interests of the net fishermen does not lose any value when it is applied to lake trout and other fishes.

GAME RESOURCES PORTRAYED BY MOVING PICTURES.

Nearly two years time and thirty thousand dollars in money have heen spent in assembling some very remarkable moving pictures depicting the wild life of the west. Most of the pictures were taken in California and were procured by Mr. Edward Salisbury, Director of the Educational Film Company of Los Angeles. Mr. Salishury spent months living with tho birds and animals in order to gain their confidence. The camera was carefully muffled and blinds were huilt in which the operators stationed themselves. The pictures are therefore true to life and are a welcome relief after the "fake" pictures so often seen.

In one film the whole life history of the steelhead trout is shown from the artificial spawning of the female and the hatching of the eggs to the adult fish being caught in a mountain stream. Scenes showing the female mallard duck, Virginia rail, Wilson snipe, mudhen and other birds on their nests as well as pictures of cormorant and pelican rookeries on Clear lake, Modoc county, California, give one an intimate acquaintance with the home life of these birds. Films showing the roping and tying of wild cats and the treeing and capture of mountain lions, two of the worst enemies of game, introduce the spectacular and furnish the proper thrills. The hunter is led to live over again his past experience on seeing the reel, which depicts typical hunting scenes.

So great is the educational value of these pictures that the California Fish and Game Commission and the California Associated Societies for the Conservation of Wild Life are helping to make them available to everyone. The pictures will be shown in all of the larger cities of the State and the abov organizations are sending out lecturers to fully explain them.

GOOD ANGLING PROSPECTS.

Anglers of Southern California are elated over the statement given out that 4,000,000 trout will be placed in the streams and lakes of the San Bernardino mountains.

The Bear Valley hatchery, now under process of construction, will soon be completed and experts are to go over the streams to ascertain the hest place for planting.

K. R. Phillips and Gus Knight have visited the State hatcheries relative to the plans, and officials of the State Fish and Game Commission have gone over the site of the new hatchery making plans. The increasing of the number of trout will be a big inducement to fishermen to come to the local streams during the coming trout seasons.

The largest plant of fish ever made in the Merced river was taken up on the Yosemite Valley railroad last week in the California Fish and Game Commission's distribution car. The fish were planted between Clearinghouse and the Yosemite valley park line. There were 4,000 rainbow trolt, 116,000 Loch Leven, 10,000 Eastern Brook and 105,000 black spotted trout, a total of 235,000.

HUNTING NOTES.

Thursday morning, October 15, opened up warm and a bit foggy for the Suisun marsh gunners. Many limits were shot, however. Near Cygnus, W. W. Richards, Dave Hearfield and George Emmons found mallards and sprig plentiful at the Green Lodge ponds, Amhy Buckley and others at the Tule Belle ponds also enjoyed fine sport. Farther north, on the marsh at the Ibis, Allegre and Cordelia clubs, birds were also plentiful. At the Jacksnipe ponds but few ducks came in.

The Joyce Island Club members had no trouble in getting early limits, as did Dr. L. D. Baccigalupi, Dr. D. J. Gardner, E. J. Van Luven and Dr. Bailey, who all shot on the Calhoun ponds. Adjoining on the north, a delegation of Volante Club members came in with well-filled bags.

Along Petaluma creek the Parker and Petaluma Gun Club hunters nearly all shot limit strings. The Mira Monte Club gunners, on the contrary, had a poor morning's shoot. The creek was alive with independent fusiliers out in boats. These shooters kept up such a bombardment that the ducks soon left that district.

Across the bay, from Mount Eden down to Alviso, hundreds of powder burners were out. The best results were obtained at ponds containing fresh water, where sprig were the most plentiful variety. Dr. Ed N. Short, Leigh Larzalere and others at the Albrae Club ponds enjoyed fine shooting.

At Curlew Lodge Phil B. Bekeart, Phil B. Bekeart Jr., Henry Nelson, Tom McCord and Andrew Carrigan were located in blinds favorable for excellent results.

The early-morning fusillade in the "drawbridges" district was unparalleled in the powder-burned history of that famous duck hunting marsh. Most of the gunners were of the independent brand. A heavy tule fog settled down over that region and materially aided the ducks in avoiding danger.

The Arden and Coyote Club members, whose shooting blinds are located in the big salt ponds under the Coyote hills, had poor luck. Between Mount Eden and Alvarado, particularly at the Oliver ponds, limits of sprigs were the rule.

The new preserve of the Alameda Gun Club, in and around "Backdoor" slough, below Wingo, is evidently a good shooting section, for every shooter out Thursday morning secured a limit strap of ducks.

At Schellville four members of the Schellville Gun Club bagged seventy-five ducks, mostly sprig.

The San Pablo bay blinds, and in fact about all of the shore shooting blinds on the upper east bay sides, did not offer much inducement for Thursday morning gunners. That hunting shore will not produce many birds until the canvasback and blue-bills arrive.

Many ducks were shot on the opening morning along the San Mateo and Burlingame marsh bay shores.

Many local hunters sought different duck shooting sections of the San Joaquin, from Newman down as far as Tulare. Ducks abounded and limits galore of sprig and teal were shot. The hot weather, however, spoiled quite a few birds before they could be brought up to this city. The invasion of the valley shooting country was principally by machine parties. Shooters journeyed to Los Banos from Santa Cruz, Salinas, Hollister, Santa Clara and many other points.

Otto Feudner and Charley Huber, shooting near Newman, secured limits in less than half an hour. Willard Terrill, Captain Du Bray and others shot near the "West Side."

Theodore Kytka, Joe Millhops, J. Etienne, Al Hirsch and J. Mitchell French each bagged a sprig limit shooting at one of the Mount Eden Club preserves.

The opening of the season in the orange belt is given out by an exchange as follows:

Between 300 and 400 duck hunters were in Big Bear Valley yesterday when the duck season for 1914 opened with the rising of the sun. Likewise there were a number of federal officers who marred the day's sport by dragging eighteen of the hunters to the bars of justice.

Ducks were thick about the big lake and the sound of the popping guns reverberated back and forth in all parts of the valley.

With the first shots in the morning the federal officers started their work, grabbing a number for shooting before the starting hour, 5:58 a.m. Each day the hour for starting the shooting is posted and those that began too early are liable to fines.

Others of the hunters had the temerity to shoot without first planting down a dollar with County Clerk Post for a hunting license and were hauled in. Still others decided that on or two over the limit, twenty-five, would not matter and then found it was a very serious matter to say the least.

But despite the drawbacks the opening day proved to be one of the best in the valley from both the number of hunters and the results of the day's endeavors.

A warning to minors has been issued by H. H. Guill, deputy Fish and Game Commissioner, that a strict prosecution of the fish and game laws is to be evoked im they are not obeyed in Butte county.

According to Guill, it has been the habit of minors to hunt with .22 calibre rifles without the necessary license. Minors did not have to have licenses until recently, but the law has been changed to read that they do.

Guill is anxious that a fair warning be given. If the law is not obeyed henceforth he will arrest all violators and he promises the prosecution will be severe.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP FOR 1915.

While the place for holding the 1915 Grand American Handicap will not be decided until the meeting of The Interstate Association in December, already a number of cities are making bids for the big sporting event, states the Sportsmen's Review.

Among the leaders in the race for the honor of staging the event is Chicago, and, if aggressiveness counts, the Windy City will be the mecca of the trapshooting fraternity of the United States in September of next year.

Quite a lot of campaigning was done at the recent Grand American—held in Dayton—by members of the Chicago and Riverside Gun Clubs. The efforts of the shooters were supplemented by the work of a number of prominent Chicago business men not identified with the shooting game, but who appreciate the importance of the national trapshooting meet.

Tentative plans have been prepared for the laying out of elaborate and extensive shooting grounds on the lake front, just off Jackson Boulevard, and Chicago's representation at Washington is working to secure the permission of the Government to place a battery of traps on the shore of Lake Michigan.

In urging their claims, the Chicago delegation at Dayton predicted an attendance of more than 100,000 spectators.

Dayton, Ohio, is also in a receptive mood, and if the matter had been left to a vote of the more than six hundred shooter guests of the N. C. R. Gun Club during the 1914 session of the Grand American, which closed September 13, Dayton would be, for the third consecutive time, the next meeting place of gun bugs from every state in the Union.

Other cities are playing politics to land the 1915 shoot, but whether any of these burgs can offer greater inducements or bring more pressure to bear than Chicago on the Interstate officials is a matter of speculation.

However much Coast sportsmen would like to have the "big shoot" pulled off in this city next year, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds, the scheme hardly looks feasible. The Interstate Association probably will take into consideration that it will be better all round if a central point is selected. The Exposition officials do not offer any great financial encouragement nor can the local gun clubs hang up large purses.

The Pacific Coast Handicap could very well be held here. Fares from all points will be low and the outlook for a record attendance next year is an encouraging one.

THE HISTORY OF TRAPSHOOTING.

Pigeon-shooting, the forerunner of modern trapshooting, was a popular sport in England during the last century. It was mentioned in the Sporting Magazine, London, as early as 1793, and referred to as having already an established reputation. The "Old Hat," a famous public house at Ealing, was for many years a favorite rendezvous of pigeon-shooters, but later the Red House at Battersea took precedence because it was more easily accessible to Londoners. "To those who feel anxious on the subject of pigeon-shooting," the Sportsmen's Cyclopedia (London, 1848) recommends a visit to the Red House, "where the business is pursued in the first style of excellence." Lords and captains lent an air of fashion to the activities of the place, and on the establishment of the Hurlingham Club at Fulham the amusement was raised higher than before in general favor. It has now been superseded by trapshooting, the name of which is of American origin; and inanimate targets, the product of American inventiveness, have accordingly been substituted for live birds.

Of course, in all this history, there have been interesting stages. The traps in use at the "Old Hat" were shallow boxes, each about one foot long and eight or ten inches wide, sunk in the ground level with the surface. A sliding lid was operated by pulling a string, thus liberating the bird. Among the famous pigeon-shooters of that day was Mr. Richard Toomer, to whom Mr. Johnson referred in his Cyclopedia: "The exploits which R. Toomer performed in shooting, with such apparent ease, soon convinced the persons who saw them, that they were done methodically; and this was completely ascertained, by his frequently suffering himself to be blinded with a double handkerchief over his eyes, after having taken his aim, and then to fire and hit a small object."

In 1831 pigeon-shooting was mentioned in the records of the Sportsmen's Club, Cincinnati, and in the forties and a few decades thereafter it flourished in New York and its vicinity. The invention and adoption of inanimate targets followed, though the older pastime was not at once abandoned. A Boston man, Charles Portlock, originated the use of glass balls for targets about 1886. A Philadelphian, a few years later, invented a target consisting of a pasteboard disc a few inches in diameter, with the center cut out to admit a small rubber balloon. Punctured balloon, "dead bird." Clay discs were the next innovation, but because they were of unequal hardness and because the traps were mechanically deficient, the sport of trapshooting came near giving up the ghost. Targets are now made of river silt and tar and bear the name of "clay pigeons."

Last year more than sixty-five million "clay pigeons" succumbed to the marksmanship of American trapshooters.

The tournament of the Ray Gun Club, scheduled for Ray, Ariz., on October 21 and 22, has been cancelled.

BY THEIR DOGS SHALL YE KNOW THEM

One way to tell a man's character is by the company he keeps; another way to tell a man's character is by the dog he keeps. A dog invariably grows to be like its master in disposition, and there is something about the certain breed of dogs which a man prefers that gives an insight to his character. Show me a man that keeps a yard full of long-eared hounds that bay you with a "deep-mouth welcome" when you ride up, and I will show you a man that never turns a stranger from his door hungry. And though he may sometimes be slow to pay his debts, he never pleads limitation on a note. I could go on with this character reading until every breed of dogs in existence had been exhausted, but I'd be bound to step on somebody's toes.

Every true woman will lie for her child, and every true man will lie for his dog. In one respect dogs and children are very much alike; when we try to show them off they always disgrace us.

I went out hunting once with a little doctor who owned a pointer dog whose good qualities he had praised extravagantly. I felt sorry for the doctor from the beginning of the hunt to the end. But I found him to be a true man, for he lied for his dog to the very last. That pointer bitch ignored the commands of her master entirely. She stood rabbits, lizards, gophers, mice and everything except quail, and she was as careless about the birds as if she had never scented one before in her life.

Finally the dejected doctor separated from me, and his dog followed him. He was on one side of a ravine and I was on the other, and I happened to be looking at him when he walked right square into a big covey of quail. He jerked his gun up to his shoulder and fired twice. I crossed over to where he was, and this was the first thing he said: "You ought to have seen my dog; she sure made a pretty stand." His dog wasn't within a hundred yards of the birds when they flushed.

You can teach a smart dog almost anything, but you can explain nothing to him. An old bear hunter once told me a pathetic story that bears out this statement.

"When I first came to these parts," said the old pioneer, "there were a good many bear in the swamp around my clearing. I had an old bear-hound named Spot, and with the help of Old Spot I killed a bear every now and then, but there was an old he-bear that seemed to hold a charmed life. He sometimes stole my corn in broad open daylight, and then made a clean get-away in spite of all that me and Old Spot could do. Old Spot had learned the scent of this bear, and was hungry for his blood.

"Early one foggy morning I heard the cornstalks rattling, and I knew that the old bear was making a raid. I directed Old Spot to the corn field, and then took down my old muzzle loading rifle and ran down to the lower corner of the clearing, to where a path led off into the swamp. I heard Old Spot open up, and before I could steady myself here come the bear right down the path, with Old Spot not forty yards behind. I took aim and pulled the trigger and my rifle snapped. The fog had dampened the powder in the nipple. The old bear didn't even drop his roasting ears. When Old Spot got to where I was standing he stopped and sat down on his hunkers and looked up into my face as if to say, 'Why didn't you shoot?' I would have given my best horse if I could have explained it to him, but I couldn't make him understand, and from that day on, Old Spot would never run another bear."

'Tis not often that a dog learns a trick of his own, but I once knew an old black-mouthed cur dog that did. This dog belonged to a negro who worked a farm adjoining my own. The cur always followed the negro to the field and chased rabbits while his master worked, or slept, as the case might be. There was a hollow tree on the fence-row which divided our fields, and naturally every rabbit that was hard pressed made for that tree. But the hollow in the tree was not deep, and that old cur had learned that it took just three rabbits to fill it, and that the third one could not get far enough in to save himself. This dog had learned to count three rabbits just as good as any man could have done. He would run the first rabbit just far enough to see that it went into the hollow, and without wasting a moment's time he would go back to hunt for number two. When number two was safely "jugged" he went back for number three, and when number three tried to crowd in he rushed up to the tree and seized it, ate it up and then laid down in the shade and went to sleep. This dog could not reason that there were still two rabbits in the hollow, and that he could make another catch very easily. One rabbit a day was all that he ever caught.

One day when the old dog had run two rabbits in the hollow and had gone back to hunt the third, I pulled the two rabbits out of the hole and made way with them. The dog was dumbfounded when he ran the third rabbit in and found that it was securely hidden. He gnawed at the hole for several hours, and finally gave up in despair. And the strangest thing of all was, it spoiled his trick for good; he could never count three again.

I have seen a good many intelligent dogs, but the smartest dog I ever knew was a pointer bitch which we owned several years ago. This dog was not only intelligent, but she had a mother instinct that was almost human. Her first litter of pups were mongrels. Now everybody who knows anything at all about dogs knows that a cold-blooded pointer is the most worthless dog in the world. All one is fit for is to kill chickens and break up quail nests.

When the pups were only a few hours old we took them way off on a creek bank and killed them with a stick. But it was not long until we found out that we had made a great mistake. The next morning when I went to the kennel I found the mother with all of the dead puppies hugged close up to her breast. We took the puppies then and burned them, but that did not end it. The next morning the mother came whining to the house, and in her mouth was the stick that had slain her babies.

We burned the stick up also, but that was not the end. The broken-hearted dog went out and found a little, muddy, half-starved kitten. She took it to her kennel and suckled it and raised it. When we went to the field to work the dog went too, and in her mouth she carried the kitten and when she came home she brought the kitten with her. They were the best of friends for a long time, but the cat was a "Tommy" and when he reached the full age of maturity he heard the "call of the neighborhood" and wandered out into the world, as all Tom cats are accustomed to do.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PARASITES.

Dogs are particularly troubled with various species of internal and external parasites, which, by preying upon their hosts, do a considerable amount of damage, either locally or constitutionally, states Dr. Frank T. Barton in the English Shooting Times.

Almost every sportsman is acquainted with the evil results arising from the presence of these pests, such common effects producing such common effects as mange, blotch, eczema, indigestion, diarrhœa, internal canker of the ear, etc. It may not be generally known, nevertheless it is a fact, that certain parasites may act as intermediate bearers for internal ones: for instance, the dog-flea and dog-louse can serve as temporary hosts for at least one species of tapeworm—hence the necessity for the destruction of the external as well as the internal parasite simultaneously.

The wandering habits of the dog, along with its tendency towards the consumption of garbage, predisposes it to parasitical infestation.

To keep a dog in a perfectly healthy state it should have a dose of worm medicine four times a year, and its kennel together with its coat, cleansed at corresponding periods. The brood bitches in particular should be treated in this manner, as they are responsible for a considerable percentage of death in their offspring in consequence of infestation of the puppies through round worms—ascaris margenata.

Sometimes these round worms are so prevalent in puppies which are being suckled as to set up an acute and fatal inflammation of the bowels. Moreover, the puppies never thrive, but become ricketty, pot-bellied, and stunted in their growth. They are certainly most abundant in pups of two or three months old and they live in the stomach and intestines, but especially in the small intestines. The irritation they induce commonly produces convulsions, so that if a puppy has fits it should always be given one or two doses of worm medicine, as no amount of bromide will dispel the trouble so long as the cause of irritation exists. These round worms are recognized at a glance. They vary from half an inch to several inches in length, and in color are white or a reddish white, whilst the body is thicker at one end than the other. The females are longer than the males, and each worm is spirally coiled at one or both ends.

As a rule, the more numerous the parasites are the more pernicious their effects, but the writer has known—proved by post-mortem—one or two of these worms to produce constant vomition and subsequent death. In making autopsies of dogs infested in this way we have found that the mucous membrane lining the stomach and bowels has been thickened and congested, leading to hemorrhage of the bowel, accompanied by small ulcerous depressions. The best remedy, unquestionably, consists of areca nut, Santonin, and castor oil, given after fasting, in doses according to age and size. These worms are not regarded as having any intermediate hosts, but directly developed from the ova, and the probability is that infection occurs either through the bitch's milk or else from the external surface of her body, the result of decomposing material.

Grossi's Tansy, a young Boston terrier bitch, bred and owned by Toni Grossi of West Philadelphia, made a remarkable record at the Philadelphia Boston Terrier Club show at Bala, a suburb of Philadelphia, last week. Beginning in the class for puppy bitches 9 to 12 months old, she won from a big entry and then in succession took the firsts for limit bitches 12 to 17 pounds, open bitches of the same weights, winners' class, and finally the cup for the best dog in the show of either sex.

* * *

Miss Lydia Hopkins has been selected as judge of the Pekingese Club show, which will be held in the ballroom of the Plaza Hotel, New York, November 30. Miss Hopkins, who is the owner of the famous Sherwood Kennels, at Menlo Park, is one of the most experienced breeders of Pekingese in this country. The classification will be much larger than at any previous show, having altogether fifty-two classes. Money prizes and more than a hundred valuable specials are offered, including the $500 challenge cups donated by certain prominent fanciers of this breed.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

WINTER CARE FOR FOALS.

How to feed and care for foals during the first winter so as to get the largest amount of profit from them is a problem that many a small farmer who is just starting in the business and raises but one or two foals a year bas studied hard to solve. Such breeder should first decide whether or not the foals are to be trained to compete for any of the rich futurities, or are to be kept on tbe farm, running at pasture during tbe summer months each year, and not offered for sale until matured and ready to use as roadsters or all-purpose animals. Those that entered in tbe futurities and are to be trained and raced young will require different treatment than those that are to be raised on the farm.

Tbe latter class should have as comfortable quarters as the former and as great care should be used to keep them free from lice and worms . nd their feet free from thrush. They should have all the early cut, well cured English hay that they will eat, but tbeir daily grain ration should be less than that of tbe foals which are to be trained young. A pint each of sound, clean heavy oats and sweet wheat bran, mixed for one ration, and three rations a day at regular hours, morning, noon and night, which will be 1½ quarts each of oats and bran a day in addition to all the good hay they will eat, should keep a foal in thrifty condition. A great spoonful of naxseed meal sbould be added regularly to tbe night ration.

It will be advantageous to feed this ration once a week, at night in the form of a well-steamed mash. Put the ration in a pail, pour as much boiling hot water upon it as the mixture will absorb; when swollen, stir so that every part of it will become moistened, then cover the pail closely with several thicknesses of blanket or anything that is convenient, which will prevent the escape of the steam; set by the stove and let it remain several hours and feed warm, but not so warm that it will cause discomfort to the colt.

It is also a good idea for the small breeder to teach his colts to eat raw apples, potatoes and carrots, and feed one or two a day of either. Horses and colts are very fond of apples, especially sweet ones, and it is but little trouble to teach a colt to eat them. The apples and potatoes should always be either sliced, quartered or halved before feeding, no matter how small they may be, so as to avoid danger from choking. It may be necessary to wash the potatoes and cut them into thin slices or small cubes and sprinkle fine sugar upon them in order to induce the colts to eat them at first, but they will soon eat them without the sugar. Some farmers teach their weanlings to eat crushed sugar which comes in lumps, or cut-loaf sugar, and it is a very good idea, for there is no more convenient or economical method of giving liquid medicine in small doses than to drop it on a lump of sugar, and feed it to the colt. It will be eaten readily and not a drop of the medicine will be wasted.

It is doubtful if any feed will cause more rapid growth in colts than cow's milk from which tbe cream has been removed. Colts can easily be taught to drink skimmed milk, and when they have once learned they will never after refuse it as long as they live. Practical horsemen, however, are prejudiced against cow's milk as a food for colts, as they think it has a tendency to cause puffy joints and flabby muscles.

It is as necessary that the foals have an abundance of pure water as it is to feed them liberally. They should be watered at least three times every day, and should be given plenty of time to drink. The stalls should be well ventilated and well lighted. The man who attempts to raise colts in a damp, dark place will not find the business profitable.

The stalls in which colts are kept should be well ventilated and well lighted. Have tbem on the south side of the building, if possible, and provided with glass windows so as to admit the rays of tbe sun when not obscured by clouds, but have the windows so securely protected that the youngsters cannot reach and break the glass. Pure air is as essential to health as pure food and sunlight is a valuable tonic. All excrement, both liquid and solid, should be removed from the stall morning, noon and night. To prevent offensive odors, sprinkle tbe floor occasionally with gypsum or air-slaked lime. It is also a good idea to spray the floor and walls occasionally.—Western Horseman.

A SPRIGHTLY MATRON.

According to tbe New York Times, one of the most remarkable performances of tbe year by a trotter was tbat of the twenty-one-year-old mare Gertrude, owned by John Heffner of Berea, Ohio. In a free-for-all matinee race at the recent county fair at Berea tbe mare won tbe necessary two heats in her race, her best time being 2:27. Sbe was never raced until a year ago, when she won a heat at a driving meeting in 2:28½, that being her maiden performance. Her age is a matter of record, she baving been owned in tbe Heffner family since sbe was foaled. Until last year sbe had been used as a family driving horse, and no one suspected her of having any particular amount of speed, thougb sbe was always good in a brush on tbe roads and was not in the habit of taking any one's dust. In this year of record-making of all sorts of harness races, hers probably stands as the best record of a mare of her age.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

AN ELASTIC SHOW HORSE.

Among harness horse owners the case of Edward Beale McLean's famous mare, Lady Dilham, continues to excite more interest than any one topic. Admittedly she is one of the most perfect of her type, both in appearance and action. But whether she is a harness horse able to compete in the "over 14.2 and not over 15.2 class," or a harness pony, remains a bone of contention in spite of the fact that she has won a number of blue ribbons in the disputed class, including a recent victory in a hot class at White Plains, where she beat Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Pireno. At the Bryn Mawr show, in which she competed against Samuel Vauclain's Princess Sheila, she was beaten, according to the judges of the class on her merits, the award being made unanimously.

The award was made under such peculiar circumstances as to open up the whole question of her admissibility to tbe class, which has been fought out every year since she first won the "Dick" Donnelly driving, in 1910. Owners of high steppers almost come to blows over this mare, and have done so ever since she got the gate at the National Horse Show in this city, the previous year, E. von der Horst Koch judging, on the ground that she was not "over 14.2." That decision was reversed in the following year when she was adjudged to be 14.2½ hands, and took a blue ribbon. At Bryn Mawr, on her first appearing, there was the usual protest as to her height, and, measured then, she was declared to be only 14.1¼ hands. That, of course, put her out of the competition. Two days later she appeared in the ring again, Mr. McLean insisting that she was of the required height. Mr. Koch, who had twice successfully protested the mare, was overruled when he protested her this time, the executive committee having been appealed to.

Under orders of the committee she was measured as she stood in the ring, and this time the steel spring tapes that were brought into requisition made her 14.2⅛ inches, and so just over the class requirements. So she was allowed to compete and was beaten by the Vauclain mare. Of course, that decision, particularly as Mr. Koch was one of the judges, came in for a lot of criticism. It is boiling yet whenever and wherever the lovers of the heavy harness horse meet. "Dick" Donnelly insists that Lady Dilham is and always has been a half inch taller than the lower limit for the class during her half dozen years in the show ring.

The controversy has been so far reaching as to divide horsemen into the Lady Dilham and anti classes and led to white-heat arguments. At the Newport show it was asserted that the question would be settled once and for all time at the National Horse Show this fall. Mr. McLean had agreed to show the horse then and abide by the issue. Then the show was declared off. There is no authority now to settle it. Mr. McLean rather enjoys the muss his favorite mare creates, and will show her at the winter affairs to which she is eligible and allow the judges to pass and repass on her eligibility.

The bone of contention, formerly a trifling one, has grown mastodonic in size, has already led to the rupture of friendships of many years, and makes the ordinary political discussion tame in comparison with those which arise when Lady Dilham happens to be mentioned in the clubs where owners of harness horses meet, in any city between Boston and the Alleghenies. It is a case without parallel in the history of the show horse industry.

There are men who have come to the conclusion that Lady Dilham is an elastic horse and varies in height between shows. Some of the veterinaries are inclined to agree with these theorists, as no two of them seem able to measure her alike.—New York Times.

THE SUFFOLK HORSE.

Recently established eastern studs are devoting their time and attention to popularizing in this country the Suffolk horse, long one of the most useful of the English general utility horses, but never extensively produced in this country, especially in the west. Eastern breeders have handled them only in a minor way, and their general characteristics apparently justify the attempt to establish them firmly here.

Speaking of the Suffolk, Johnstone, in his "Horse Book" says:

"It is doubtful if this breed has ever received in the United States the recognition to which its many good qualities entitle it. This perhaps is accounted for in the fact that the color is not a popular one among draft horses generally and from the personal experience of the writer there has always been some sort of a lurking suspicion in the public mind that these clean-legged, heavy quartered chestnuts were French horses of some sort masquerading under a name to which they had no right. It is hard to persuade some folks tbat the very hairy-legged Shire and the very smooth-legged Suffolk are bred in the same island. Nevertheless the Suffolk can trace his lineage back to the middle of the eighteenth century and beyond in an absolutely unbroken line.

"Insofar as they have been given a trial here they have made good. The individuals do not run as large as the Shire and have proved themselves eminently well suited for crossing on rather small mares, on the ranch and elsewhere. Their progeny is wonderfully uniform and they make most excellent workers. It is doubtful if there is in the entire list of draft breeds one which has a better disposition or greater tractability. In their native land it is tbe custom of their drivers to break these horses to work entirely without reins. In the plow, on the road, in the show ring, you may see them often hitched three tandem guided by one man and not a rein in sight. For simple endurance it is again questionable if this breed is surpassed. In that part of England where they are used it is the custom to hook up the Suffolk as early in the morning as the daylight will permit and keep them plowing continuously until the daylight fades.

"In addition to putting neat bodies on their foals, arching up the neck and making them generally desirable in point of conformation, the Suffolk stallions almost invariably imbue their get with such even tempers that the breaking process is comparatively simple. On account, however, of the clean legs and the common chestnut color the foals by the Suffolk stallions have no distinguishing marks and hence are swept into the great commercial maelstrom without their sires obtaining due credit for them. Suffolks are bred successfully in a number of the states and a ready market is found for the surplus annually, while a few are brougbt from England each year both by the big importers and by private individuals who have tested the breed and discovered its real merit.

"Properly speaking the Suffolk is an agricultural horse rather than a draft horse. The Suffolk is worth more extended attention by American breeders."

ENGLAND'S HUNT CLUBS MOUNT HER SOLDIERS

It is stated that though France and Germany have long maintained government studs for the production of cavalry horses, England, with no such establishment, was able to lay hands on about as many serviceable animals of this type as either of tbe Continental countries when war suddenly broke out a few weeks ago. Much credit for this condition of things was due to the ancient British sport of fox hunting, which employs many thousands of well bred horses admirably suited to the needs of the army. The hunting "counties" were all but stripped of them when the crash came, as many as 200 from one hunt having been taken. Grays and light roans were about the only ones left. It is estimated that 20,000 hunters were commandeered. Without these horses the War Department would have been seriously delayed in fitting out the expeditionary force which has done such brilliant work under General French. In this country where a large number of horses have been bought for use in the British army, those selected for cavalry use have, in the main, been those carrying more or less trotting blood and it will be interesting to learn, later on, how they performed the service required, in comparison with the English hunting-bred horses. When the buyers for the British army first appeared in the horse markets of this country there was a stampede of inferior horses from the farms to the trade centers. Assuming that the English officers would buy anything at any price, the country shippers gathered up a great lot of weedy little misfits, paying "war" prices for them, only to find the markets flooded and the Britishers quite exacting in their demands. The upshot of the matter was a heavy loss to the speculators, in some cases amounting to $50 and even $75 a head. With the Southern outlet for such animals closed on account of the cotton situation, the rejects went begging for buyers. The horses wanted for cavalry use are rugged, active animals from 14.2 hands to 15.3 hands high, weighing from 850 to 1,100 pounds, and this class of horses is also wanted for mounted infantry and light artillery purposes. For heavy artillery and transport work horses from 15.2 to 16.1 hands, weighing from 1200 to 1400 pounds are wanted. These must have the appearance of possessing some courage and agility, with deep, full middles, indicating strong constitution in addition to power. With market conditions all in their favor the buyers were able to obtain horses at prices ranging from $125 to $200 a head for a couple of weeks, but at present prices are somewhat higher.—Horse World.

KAISER BILL'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Looking ahead to the time when war would throw Germany solely upon her own resources, and ever a "home productionist" of the first water, the German emperor has caused to be circulated by the thousands during the last three years the "recommendations" appearing herewith, from which Americans might gain much benefit by substituting "American" for "German" and making a close study of the articles:

1. In all expenses keep in mind the interests of your own compatriots.
2. Never forget that when you buy a foreign article your own country is the poorer.
3. Your money should profit no one but Germans.
4. Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.
5. Never allow foreign eatables to be served at your table.
6. Write on German paper with a German pen and use German blotting paper.
7. German flour, German fruit and German beer can alone give your body the true German energy.
8. If you do not like German malt coffee, drink coffee from your German colonies.
9. Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.
10. Let not foreign flattery distract you from these precepts; and be firmly convinced, whatever others say, that German products are the only ones worthy of citizens of the German Fatherland.

THE FARM

PROVIDE SHADE FOR POULTRY.

[By H. L. Kempster.]

Failure to provide shade for poultry duriug the summer months not only results in a large number of deaths but the flocks are less productive. The importance of summer shade cannot be overestimated. Poultry of all kinds require shade. Ducks and geese very quickly succumb if they are unable to get protection from the sun's rays. It is easy to provide plenty of shade. The Missouri College of Agriculture recommends the following ways of furnishing shade for poultry. Portable houses can be set up on blocks so that the birds may run underneath; orchards, sunflower patches, corn fields, etc., can be so arranged that the young stock or mature hens may run in them. Corn fields make excellent summer range for young stock. They furnish plenty of shade and other conditions for rapid, economical growth are ideal. A little planning ou the part of the farmer will make poultry keeping more profitable. By providing shade the losses are reduced, the flock is more productive, and the young stock will make more economical growth.

PASTURE FOR HOGS.

Linfield, of the Montana Experiment station, says that pigs fed a limited grain ration on pasture, when later put on full feed, made rapid gains at slightly less cost than those fed a full ration of grain from the start. Hence for growing pigs to be fattened later a part grain ration on pasture is an economical way of carrying them over the summer. Pasture alone does not furnish a satisfactory ration for pigs, since it but little more than sustains them.

Lloyd, of the Mississippi Station, found that alfalfa alone furnished but little more than a maintenance ration for pigs.

Hitchcock, referring to conditions west of the Mississippi river, states that there is no danger of bloat from alfalfa pasture, and that a limited number of pigs will work no injury to an alfalfa field. A well-set, vigorous field will carry from 15 to 25 pigs per acre. The number should never be large enough to keep down growth but it should be necessary to cut the hay at intervals so that the plants may be rejuvenated.—Feeds and Feeding.

PROFITABLE WEIGHTS OF PIGS.

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a pig show conclusively that it never should be fed beyond 8 or 9 months old, and the largest profit made, as a rule, in an 8, not exceeding 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support plays a very important part in the profit and loss of large weights. Suppose, as many farmers say, that the pig is not to be fed beyond 8 or 9 months old, he must take from his food an increasing amount each day, to support or maintain the weight already gained, or else he drops back. Experiments indicate that 2 per cent of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight.

If the animal weighs 300 pounds this means about 6 pounds of food daily or over 40 pounds per week, and as the only profit is the food that is applied to make new weight it results that over 40 pounds of food are consumed every week from which no profit whatever is reaped. It follows that the most money can be made from young pigs killed at a medium weight.—Fruit Journal.

Cost of Producing Dairy Cow.—According to investigators in the Department of Agriculture the average net cost of raising a dairy heifer one year old on a Wisconsin farm is $39.52 and of a two year heifer, $61.41. These figures are applicable to other dairy districts in the North and East where land and feed values are similar to those in Wisconsin. They are based on data obtained from raising 117 calves from birth to the time they enter the dairy herd.

TEN HINTS FOR DRY FARMERS.

The experience of dry farmers and investigators over a period of many years indicate:

1. A deep clay loam soil is best.
2. Plow deep.
3. Follow the plow with disk and harrow (except fall plowing in regions of little snow and high temperature). Disk in early spring to prevent evaporation.
4. Destroy weeds, they use moisture.
5. Rotate crops and return manure. In fertile soil plants require less moisture.
6. Sow only by the drill methods.
7. Plant deeply and use less seed.
8. Feed crops on the place.
9. Modern machinery and plenty of power is essential to success in dry farming.
10. Study the principles of dry farming and your own success or failure.

Why Meat Is High.—For example, James Walker, farmer, of Scottville, Macoupin County, Ill., sold at Chicago, August 19, 1914, five cars of cattle (80 head) for $11,784.15, of which 47 steers averaging 1,475 lbs. brought $10.60 per 100 pounds, or $154.45 per head, while 26 steers averaging 1,378 lbs. brought $10.50 per 100 pounds, or $144.70 per head. These are the highest prices he ever received for such stock. Mr. Walker is 81 years old and has fed cattle and hogs for the Chicago market continuously for 52 years. Within this period he has sold the best cattle as low as $3.75 per 100 pounds and the best hogs at $2.50, and has seen corn selling at eight cents per bushel such as now brings eighty cents.

College Vravura 11, a 9-year-old Brown Swiss cow, owned by the Michigan Agricultural College, has established a new world's record for milk production for her breed. In the year's test just ended she yielded 19,304.6 pounds of milk, which tested 4.102 per cent and made 1,000.5 pounds of butter.

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on weanlings

PACIFIC BREEDERS FUTURITY STAKES

For Foals of 1914 to Trot or Pace at Two and Three Years Old
ENTRIES CLOSED MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1913.

$3800 for Trotting Foals. $2500 for Pacing Foals
$600 for nominators of dams of winners and $150 to Owners of stallions

MONEY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

$2500 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
200 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
1300 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Two-Year-Old Trot.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when Mare was bred.

$1500 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
200 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.
1000 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.
100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when Mare was bred.

$150 in Special Cash Prizes was Paid to Stallion Owners in December, 1913.

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1913, when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 May 1, 1914; $5 November 2, 1914; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1915; $10 on Two-Year-Olds March 1, 1916; $10 on Three-Year-Olds March 1, 1917.

STARTING PAYMENTS—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Pace; $50 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse entered is a Trotter of Pacer.

Colts that start as Two-Year-Olds are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old divisions.

A CHANCE FOR THOSE WHO FAILED TO ENTER.

SUBSTITUTIONS.—A few of the original nominators of the Pacific Breeders' Futurity Stakes for foals of 1914 have advised us that, because of barrenness of the mare or death of the foal, they wish to dispose of their entries. If you own one or more whose dams you failed to name when entries closed, by making the payments due any time on or before May 1st, 1915, which covers payments to March 1st, 1916, the few substitutions to be disposed of will be awarded in the order in which remittances are received. Prompt attention will secure for you this rich engagement. Address all communications to the Secretary.

F. W. KELLEY, Secretary, 366 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

E. P. HEALD, President.

PHONE SAVES STEPS.

[Mrs. Maggie Sanders.]

My favorite house convenience is the telephone. It saves me many a step. A great many times when I would need something from the store and would be so tired from my morning's work that I did not feel like going, I would just step to the telephone and get a clerk to send it to me. In that way it saved me a long, tiresome walk. Again, when I was busy sewing or cooking, or doing some kind of work that I needed advice on, I could just step to the telephone and call someone up and speak to him about whatever I wanted to. Maybe it did not take over five minutes, then I was back to my work, when if I had not had a telephone I would have lost an hour or more and then been too tired to work hard.

I can also call up my frends and neighbors and chat with them, when if I didn't have a telephone I would have tried to go to see some of them at least, and with a telephone in the house I can talk to them all and not lose much work either.

Besides saving time and lahor it saves money. Many times we would have had the doctor if we had not had a telephone. We could talk to him and get his advice on certain things, and that way save a doctor's bill.

There are times when people need a doctor as quick as possihle and if they have a telephone close he can he got quickly. Many times one can hear of work over the telephone that they would not have heard of if they had not had one.

A Practical Treatise on the Training of Hounds

Training the Hound

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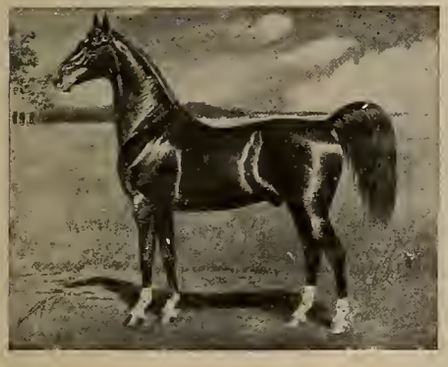

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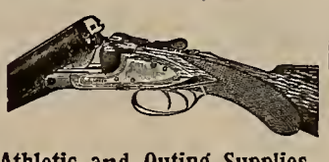

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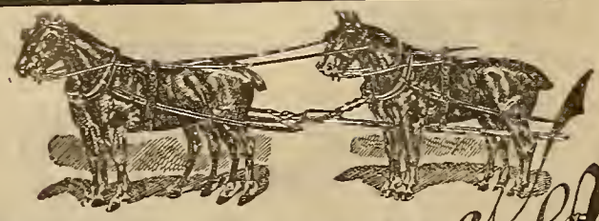

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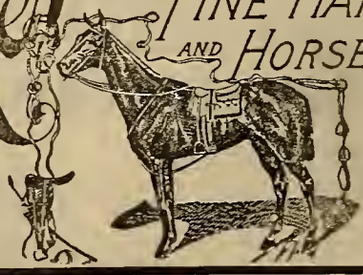

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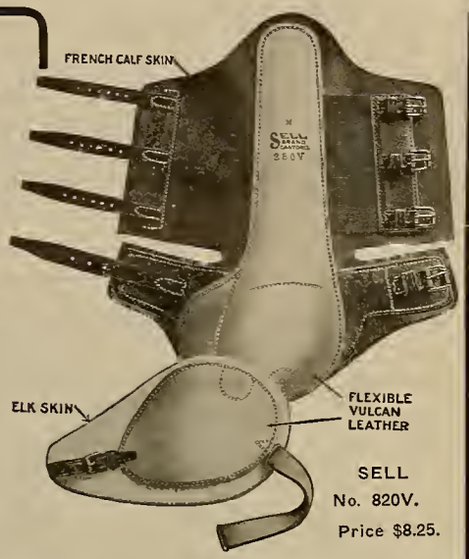

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If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins; or if the mare dies before May 1, 1916, her nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

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"How would you like to be named Harold yourself?"

It is with this "most unkindest cut of all" that the Pacific Horse Review concludes its second attack upon the name of "Harold," and it is a clincher that admits of no sidestepping. The writer admits that he is through, done, silenced, squelched, "set on." So far as further argument on his part is concerned "there ain't nothin' stirrin'." Through thirty-some-odd years one solitary consolation has remained to him in diverse times of stress and strain, and that is that his folks had the grace to name him Bill. Never was the dignity of William aspired to—just plain Bill, a name that in the west at least is a good and dishonored one. From the plains to the Pacific, from Mexico to away north of the Canada line, there have been more good for nothings, more gamblers, more scouts and fighters, more successful men and more failures, more holdups and more horsethieves named Bill than carried any other three names—and fewer of us hung!

Anyway, the writer's defense of the name of "Harold" was in a purely equine connection—but say no more. The following from the Review convinces him that the introduction of the name into harness horse annals was a crime besides which Cresceus' Wichita record, the slugging of Billy Patterson, and the registering of George Wilkes as a pacer pale into insignificance:

Now, this we offer in support of our theory. Had there been named no first Harold, the trouble would never have started. We remember about Harold 413 and the other Harolds and there were even variations, Haroldson, Haroldie to say nothing of Harold Flynn.

What these Harolds and Harold Flynns and Harold Welcomes accomplished in their hour is due to inherent grit, overcoming an unfortunate name. We were once acquainted with a large tomcat called by his child owner "Flossie." Flossie stood it as long as he could and then was one day run over and killed by an automobile, plain suicide.

No one goes farther than we in cherishing the memory of Maud S. 2:08¾, queen of the high wheel era. And it probably true that Harold 413 was her papa. But let it be remembered that her dam was Miss Russell, and we have thought and claim now that if at the time any other sire than Harold 413 had been the one, Maud S. would have been at least twins and perhaps the high wheel record to pole might have been 2:08¾.

Harold 413 was one of the better bred of Hambletonian's sons, and had the fortune to head Woodburn's famous stud. But in spite of all that was done for Harold, he shines in a lesser light than George Wilkes or Electioneer or Abdallah 15 or Dictator or even some of the younger sons. Had Harold owned a more fitting name, he might now lead all the rest.

We know that many men of worth and might have carried the name of Harold. However, they were not consulted about it and did the best they could notwithstanding. Harold omitted, how much greater had been the results of their efforts.

Going back a bit farther than Harold 413 we seem to have heard something in the annals of the Saxons and the Danes of other Harolds. Did not William the Norman defeat and destroy a Harold and make a new foundation for English history? Suppose that Harold had been called Edward or Godwin or Canute, even, perchance he had not been the last of the Saxon kings!

Coming down to the nearest champion, Directum I 1:58, king of the pacers, do we find any Harolds reaching for his crown? Not so. A William is the only contender at the moment. Did Directum I have a Harold for his pa? Not so. Directum Kelly is the proud parent. Had Directum Kelly been a Harold, instead of taking part of his baptismal title as we presume from the office of the Breeder & Sportsman, we submit as our candid opinion that Directum I might have paced in three minutes, or thereabouts, if he were in a hurry.

How would you like to be named Harold yourself?

If this doesn't settle the question, what would? Anyone who can carry an argument as far back as the above goes is entitled to the decision on points, and when it comes to an aversion for anything, the Pacific Horse Review must be accorded the palm in this "Harold" connection, and the delicate reference to the prominence of a certain name of old-time "French" origin in the trotting world withdraws all sting from our defeat, though the inferred compliment must be waived in favor of "Jawn," of Directum fame.

Anyway, the writer never had any idea of stirring up all this fuss over such a minor matter when graver issues are at stake. How in the dickens could he have known that when the wedding invitations were issued the "other fellow's" name appeared where "his'n" should have been, and that the darned cuss' uame was "Harold"!

CHARLEY DeRYDER, BOOSTER.

"The Grand Circuit," remarked Charley DeRyder upon his return to California last week, "appeared to me to be in a healthier condition than for some years past. Meetings were well patronized by horsemen and public, the attendance at almost every point on the circuit being most gratifying; the racing was 'keen as keen,' as a glance at the new table of records and the lists of extremely fast performers will show, and the way the pools sold reminded me of old times.

"Personally, I have enjoyed the season more than any I have ever been through, and I have enjoyed many a pleasant summer on the circuit. The big car went east with us, and after we once unloaded Mrs. DeRyder and myself took our journeys from city to city by auto, sometimes just the pair of us, but often accompanied by a friend or so from the fraternity. It is a great way to make the rounds. Both of us return home in the pink of condition.

"One thing that pleased me most of all is the spirit with which the eastern horsemen take to the idea of coming to California next year for the big meetings of the exposition. They feel that this move on the part of the directors of the big show is the greatest compliment that could have been paid to the trotter and his devotees, and they give every assurance that they will show their appreciation of the same by bringing their horses and joining in the fun. They were a bit dubious as to the effect the war would have on the meetings, and the fair as a whole, but subsequent developments and personal visits with Col. Lively have dispelled all doubts in their minds, and they will be here in goodly numbers long before the bell rings. Any number of the big owners and trainers assured me personally of their intention to accord the fair the support it deserves, and the same feeling prevails very extensively among the owners and trainers of smaller stables. January will see some horses coming out, February will bring still more, and stable room in March will be at a premium.

"Incidentally, while we are on the subject of the western invasion of our eastern friends, I don't believe it would take much inducement to persuade a good many of them to remain in the west in the interval between the big meetings. I know they would stay and take advantage of the opportunity to see the whole country if their horses were afforded any earning power, and I for one am in favor of keeping them out here, at least as many as we can. California, Arizona, and the northwestern tracks, by a bit of hustle and enterprise, can provide programs that will attract not only good fields of horses but the attendance that will pay a profit. Nineteen hundred and fifteen can be made the banner year of racing in the history of the game, and the opportunity presented to coast track owners and managers is one that, properly grasped, will be the dawn of a new era in their prosperity."

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the Breeder and Sportsman appears the Horseman's exposition of the events surrounding the resignation of Judge Robert S. Strader at the Lexington meeting, owing to a disagreement with his colleagues over the driving of Mirthful in the 2:17 trot. It is a fair and unbiased statement of the case, and horsemen may draw their own conclusions as to the guilt or innocence of Tommy Murphy, who stands acquitted.

Now the real truth of this matter is something that is probably known absolutely by but one man, the Wizard of Poughkeepsie himself, and there the matter ends. For once in history, at any rate, the judges' stand was occupied by men whose knowledge of horses, horsemen, and the rules of racing has been life-long and whose integrity is unimpeachable—R. S. Strader, J. D. Grover and R. C. Estill. It is merely a case of three equally competent men seeing a thing differently but clearly, so clearly that each stood firmly to his view from a hard and fast conviction that he was right, absolutely right. Messrs. Grover and Estill, out of the depths of years of experience, declare Mirthful beaten on her merits—Judge Strader saw only Murphy's failure to try to win, and so convinced was he of the strength of his contention that he presented his resignation rather than serve longer in a position in which the dictates of his sense of justice could not be obeyed.

Right or wrong, all honor to Bob Strader. Seeing but one path which he can in honor follow, he chooses it, and by so doing puts himself in line to receive the congratulations of every man who has at heart the uttermost success of the trotter and the trotting tracks. Only by the brand of manliness displayed by Mr. Strader can the sport be established fully in public confidence and brought permanently to the high plane to which its inherent qualities entitle it. Judge Estill and his associate, Judge Grover, are equally to be congratulated, perhaps, as a moment of indecision might possibly have resulted in an injustice to Mr. Murphy, but theirs was an easier position to maintain. No matter how clearly a man may see something in his own mind, that position is doubly strengthened and made easy to adhere to if it be shared hy a majority.

And so once again we propose the toast of "Bob Strader, right or wrong, but—Bob Strader." Fill the judges' stand from Lexington to the uttermost bull ring with Bob Straders, gentlemen, and the greatest step of a decade of great steps will have been taken in the perpetuation of the trotter in public esteem.

ELECTION DAY is next Tuesday, and there are enought propositions submitted to the people to tangle the perceptions of a "Philadelphia lawyer." Many voters—most voters, in fact—have only a semi-understanding, or no understanding, of the inward meaning and future effect of numbers of the measures presented, and in case of doubt a vote against the measure is a safe proposition. Horsemen are especially interested in the election to office of those members of the fraternity who are candidates, and other men known positively to be favorably inclined toward their interests. Support is urged for the measure providing for the issuance of bonds for the permanent improvement of the state fair ground, and the universal eight hour hill, among others, must "get the flag" emphatically.

SUNDAY was "Governor's Day" at the Stadium, the names of John D. Fredericks, John B. Curtin and Hiram W. Johnson appearing among the list of donors of handsome cups. Senator Curtin was present in person and was warmly welcomed; Captain Fredericks' name drew much applause, while Hi's welcome was the warmest of all. Anyway, we suppose it was, as the feelings of the assembled multitude were "too deep for utterance" and the silence was so profound that it was noisy. Hi is a man who "can make no compromise with wrong," but he must have "met his conscience half way" in order to countenance such a thing as aiding and abetting in the depraved and pernicious sport of horse racing—especially on Sunday. How are one's mighty principles altered—in campaign time!

STALLION OWNERS in California who cannot use an extra fifty or one hundred dollars to advantage are few and far between, and the owners of the two stallions most generously represented in the nominations to Pacific Breeders' Stake No. 15, closing Monday, Dec. 2, will profit to this extent. Aside from this, pride and confidence in one's own stallion should be an incentive for every owner to urge and secure the nomination of every good mare bred to his horse, and even if he doesn't draw one of the cash prizes he will find that the time he devoted to "missionary work" among the broodmare men was most excellently spent. A futurity nomination is a gratis advertisement for the stallion.

NEXT MONDAY is the final date for making the third payment on nominations in Pacific Breeders' Stake Number 14, and brood mare owners will do well to bear it in mind, as one of the most striking examples of a "dead loss" is a futurity nomination that has lapsed.

SUPPORT PROPOSITION NO. 37.

Tbe proposition of issuing bonds for the enlargement and improvement of the State Fair Grounds at Sacramento (No. 37 on the ballot, November 3) should be supported by every loyal Californian. Every large State in the Union has a State Fair—an annual clearing house to exploit its products and resources. Some of them bave magnificent plants for tbis great feature wbicb both instructs and entertains their people. Tbe largest of them, in older and thickly settled States, pay for themselves.

The Califoruia State Fair is growing to be more representative year after year. At tbis year's fair exbibits were sent from all sections of the State, from Modoc on the north to lmperial ou the south. More horses, more cattle, and more swine were shown tban ever before in California. Four new horse barns and two new cattle sheds (temporary structures) were built to accommodate them. Three large tents each over two hundred feet long, were required to house exhibits for which there was not space in the buildings.

The fair grounds are about one-third large enough and there are about one-third enough buildings to meet the conditions now. The majority of these buildings are rough temporary structures, which should be replaced by permaneut, up-to-date buildings witb modern facilities.

The grand stands were originally erected to serve for two years. Tbey have stood for from five to eight years.

The women's department has no accommodations. The rest rooms and sanitary appliances are a discredit to tbe State and a menace to health. One of tbe first requirements at the State Fair is a proper women's building with adequate facilities for the pbysical comfort and health of women and children.

With the best efforts of the management, the present temporary makeshifts are over crowded. There is not sufficient room in tbe grounds nor in the buildings. California, with the largest and most varied resources and products of any State in the Union, is just awakening to the benefits of this annual exhibition for the comparison and improvement of every line of industry. The State Fair this year was too large for the plant and this condition will grow worse each year as new sections preseut their offerings for the general good of the State.

The cost is as nothing in proportion to the benefits. The sinking fund will only require $12,500 per year, less than one-twentieth of one per cent of the State's revenue. The benefits cannot be measured. Tbe revenue for the interest and retirement of these bonds is not paid by the individual taxpayer and home owuer but by the corporations and public utilities.

Tbe 1913 session of tbe legislature passed several bills appropriating money for improvement of tbe State Fair grounds and tbe erection of new buildings. The aggregate amount of this appropriation was $300,000. It was realized at tbat time that the finances of the State were not in a condition to permit the payment of the large sums appropriated by the legislature and as a counter-proposition to enable the necessary extensions and improvements to be made at the fair grounds and at the same time to safeguard tbe funds in the treasury, it was decided to submit to the people the proposition of issuing bonds in the sum of $750,000 for the extension and improvement of the State Fair Grounds. If this proposition is approved by the people and tbe needed money is raised in this way, there will at once be available a sufficient amount to make an adequate and complete plant for the exposition and exploitation of the State's resources. To be sure it will not represent the investment at Syracuse, N. Y., where a two million dollar plant is used for the purpose of displaying products, but it will make one nearly as complete as those in Minnesota and Iowa, wbich are credited as being among tbe greatest in the United States. It will bave the advantage also of being more modern and baving the latest appliances for the comfort and convenience of visitors as well as for the display of live stock and still products.

The question has been raised in portions of the State as to the financial policy underlying the proposed issue of State bonds. But the objections raised should not stand against the State Fair Grounds bonds and this fact has been acknowledged by those opposed to the bond issue on the ground that they have no condition for serial payments. Tbe State Fair Grouuds bonds provide a sinking fund of $12,500 annually but provide that the proceeds of this sinking fund shall be invested and reinvested in State, county, municipal and school district bonds. These are the only bonds proposed this year that bave this feature, which will be of value to those sections of the State where municipal and high school bonds are voted for local purposes and where the money market does not allow their beiug sold to advantage, in that it will permit the State Treasurer to invest this sinking fund in such bonds and materially aid worthy localities that need it.

A striking instance of this may be cited as last week bigh school bonds voted by Fresno, one of the most prosperous communities in the State, were offered for sale without a bidder. With a fund available in the State Treasury to meet the demands of this nature throughout the State, public improvement may be greatly advanced through means of this fund. The proceeds of this reinvestment during the life of the honds will pay every dollar of interest accruing on the bonds themselves and when the bonds mature, the State will have secured grounds and improvements and their use for fifty years at a net cost of the original boud issue.

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES.

The recent meeting of the members of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders at Lexington, Ky., disclosed the fact that little had been accomplished by the board of directors or by the members, and much work had fallen on the sboulders of the secretary and his assistants. It is extraordinary that the breeders of America are thoroughly indifferent to the importance of the association of wbich they are members. Although the most representative of their number have been in attendance at each meeting in recent years, practically nothing has been accomplished. At the meeting in question the president was absent. While his services to tbis organization have been of great value, it is probable that he is no longer as deeply engaged in breeding as formerly, and, consequently, has not the interest of the association so much at heart. It has been shown more than once that it is absolutely essential that the breeders of America should control the destinies of the industry of producing tbe light harness horse, as well as controlling the racing. Almost all breeders are of this opinion and express themselves accordingly, yet, when it comes to substantially supporting the organization that should have the influence and control over breeding and racing, they fail to show a proper appreciation of its importance and a vast majority of them merely pay their dues.

Tbe American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders is primarily an organization composed of a number of men who breed and race the light harness horse, a few with a view of material gain, but a majority for the sport of the thing or the pleasure derived from tbe breeding problem. This organization can, if it will, become the legislative body of the racing world. It can take the place of the National and American Trotting Associations; it can inaugurate new methods of racing, and it can bring about many needed changes in the conduct of the sport. It can protect breeders and owners from the attacks of overzealous legislators and can influence railroads to more equitable dealings with horsemen. It can, if it will, change the whole system under which the trotter is used—in fact, it has tbe power and the opportuuity to revolutionize the sport.

To accomplish what is intended, the members of this organization must display a greater degree of unselfishness, a more liberal spirit, and a keener interest in what is being done by the association. There must be sufficient funds to carry on the affairs of the organization without stint. There must be a ready response when calls are made for further assistance. The breeders of the United States have millions of dollars invested in blooded stock, and even though a majority of them are satisfied to carry out their own plans and follow their own ideas in breeding and racing, they owe it to themselves to accept every opportunity that is given tbem to improve conditions that now exist. The National Association does not fulfill the requirements of today, nor does the American. Each of these parent associations has done much for the welfare of the breeder, yet conditions do not exist that once prevailed. Today, the American trotter is primarily a racing proposition, due largely to the advent of the automobile, yet he is also invaluable for riding purposes and absolutely essential in the production of the general utility horse. In view of the fact that the world has not become entirely civilized, that warfare is at all times probable, the American trotter is given an added value. His size, substance, courage and intelligence make him useful for cavalry purposes, mounted infantry and in the artillery branch of the service.

As a race horse, he has more followers than all other types combined, and the possibilities for him in this direction are incalculable. If its members will awaken to its importance, shoulder their share of tbe responsibilities and do their part in giving it financial support, the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders can popularize racing the light harness horse until it will have no rivals, not even excepting baseball. This can be done by improving the conduct of the sport, by framing new rules, by furnishing additional opportunities for making both ends meet, by giving a greater earning capacity to tbe horse, and by publicity. On the future success of light harness racing depends the success of the breeding industry. If, for any reason, the former is allowed to disintegrate into a game, the latter will suffer the loss of millions in money and the support of energetic and intellectual men.

Racing the American trotter can be made popular by publicity, once the manner in which it is conducted is perfected. Publicity can make it a national sport and can make it known and appreciated in every household in the land. It can arouse interest in the performances of trotters as easily as it has in the skill of baseball players. Today, there is no such thing as publicity in connection with harness racing, for, while there are dailies which give short summaries of importaut meetings and occasionally register a notice of some sensational trial and comment in a few lines upon the lives and deaths of the greatest horses, there is little or nothing to attract the attention of the average reader, even though he may have a latent interest in horse flesh.

If given the support of its members, an organization like the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders can give due publicity to one of the greatest pastimes in this country, as well as to one of the most extensive industries. It can contract with the great dailies to publish columns devoted to the light harness horse, where now are seen a few lines; it can make a Uhlan as well known and as popular as a Matthewson; it can, if necessary, furnish its own copy, which the leading dailies are willing to publish, for very few managing editors will refuse material that is of vital interest to thousands of its readers. During the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, one of the Lexington dailies gave baseball the place of honor on its front page. The victory of the Boston team over the Athletics was given precedence over the war news, and the stirring events which took place at the trotting track, over which the greatest harness horses living were to be seen, was given space in the supplementary pages of the journal. All of the haseball news of that day was bought and paid for, not by the Associated Press, but by the Publicity Bureau of the National and American Baseball Associations. This practice has obtained for many years until now the public appetite has been whetted for information of the baseball stars. Nothing of this kind has ever been done, either by the admirers of the light harness horse, the breeders or owners, or indeed by tbe promoters of racing. Baseball managers are business men, the owners of the clubs invest in shares of stock with a view of getting large returns, and everything is done to make the sport popular. That it has become popular is shown not only by the attendance, but by the eagerness with which the daily papers are scanned for baseball items.

Publicity has made the theatre prosperous, it has made the "movies" rich and has made baseball a mania. The lack of publicity has allowed the sport of racing the ligbt harness horse to drift along like a ship at sea without a rudder. Give the American trotter universal publicity and the results will be gratifying to every one interested in the breed.—American Horse Breeder.

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JUDGE STRADER RESIGNS AT LEXINGTON.

Robert S. Strader, presiding judge of the Lexington Trots, resigned on last Monday and gave as his reason that he bad been overruled by his associates, R. C. Estill and J. D. Grover, in a desire to punish Tbomas W. Murphy in connection with the 2:17 trot decided on Wednesday and Thursday of the first week's meeting. The first three heats of this event were raced on Wednesday, Oct. 7. Sunset put a stop to racing, and the contest was concluded the following day.

Mirthful laid up the first heat of the race, the time of which was 2:08¼. She won the next two heats in 2:06¾ and 2:08¼. On the second day she seemed to be winning until within sixty or eighty yards of the wire, when she made a break, and Hazel Laing won in 2:09¾. This give each mare two heats. In the final heat Mirthful scored on the extreme outside, instead of in third place where she belonged, and Murphy worked her carefully across the track, as he had done in several other heats, as though fearing she would break. Hazel Laing took the lead and Murphy either could not or would not get close enough to her to make the heat interesting and Hazel Laing won in 2:10¼, Mirtbful third.

Judge Strader believed that Murphy did not try to win the race and insisted on imposing a severe punishment. His associates, or at least one of them, agreed to this, but it was decided to defer action one day, perhaps to examine the betting sheets and obtain further information. There was no racing Friday and Saturday on account of rain and heavy track. When Monday came Judge Strader discovered that his associates had changed their minds and tbat he was alone. He accordingly announced that he would resign at the end of the day's racing, which be did. He stated that he had discovered that a follower of the Murphy stable had bet heavily against the mare on Thursday.

Irrespective of whether Murphy deserved punishment (and if he did there are several other Grand Circuit drivers who deserve worse), we honor Judge Strader for his resignation. Too often judges are charged with overlooking fraud, and reply that they wished to punish the offender, but were overruled. We have always considered this an inadequate excuse. A judge always has the privilege of resigning, and Strader, availing himself of it, has set an example that will have a salutary effect.

The truth of the matter is, Grand Circuit judges have been too lenient in recent years with several of the big drivers through a fear (perhaps engendered by the officials of the various racing associations) that if a big driver is punished he will not enter at that track the next year. This has always seemed to us a short-sighted policy. The big drivers need places to race worse than the tracks need a big driver.

It is getting to be a matter of comment, even among occasional race-goers, that favoritism exists on the Grand Circuit. If the Grand Circuit tracks will give competent judges free rein both attendance and entries will increase. A few punishments—they. need not he severe—early in the season would he sufficient to clear the atmosphere for the rest of the summer.

We are sorry for Judge Strader's resignation for one reason. The general public will assume that conditions are much worse than they really are. But the stigma has come, so let us derive what benefit we may from the occurrence.

Incidentally, if Murphy did pull Mirthful, it was to escape the record of 2:06¾, rather than for a monetary reason, which leads us to remark that if our suggestion of marking the first four horses in each heat had heen in effect the circumstance would never had arisen.—Horseman.

CHARLEY DeRYDER HOME.

Thursday evening of last week, Pleasanton folks were afforded a pleasant surprise when a horse car was set out at the loading chute and the campaigning stable of R. J. MacKenzie hegan to "detrain," the arrival of the horses and Trainer Charley DeRyder having heen unheralded. The car left Lexington Sunday morning, and the men and horses had a twenty-four hour rest at Ogden, a very nice ship indeed, unmarred by incident or accident of any kind. The MacKenzie horses hrought home include Maymack 2:06¼, Bertha Carey 2:08¼, Miss Perfection 2:09¼, Joe Patchen II 2:03¼, Madam Mack 2:10¼ and Mahomet Watts 2:08¼. San Felipe 2:09¼ came home with the bunch, as did Little Berenice 2:06¼, owned hy Samuel Watkins of Los Angeles and campaigned in the east by Arlie Frost. Three broodmares completed the car, Della Derhy 2:11½, brought home for her owner, J. N. Anderson of Salinas, and Carrietta 2:18 and a full sister to Ortolan Axworthy 2:07½, both owned by Woodland Stock Farm. All three mares have heen at Patchen Wilkes Farm and are believed in foal safely to Peter the Great 2:07½. All the horses are in excellent condition and show no ill effects from the trip.

Maymack comes home with the respect of every man who raced against her in the thirteen starts, and her owner's and trainer's faith in her fully vindicated. Shoved into the discard as a hopeless case, she has developed in DeRyder's hands into a race mare of exceptional quality, and joint holder with Helen Stiles of the world's record for a fifth heat, 2:06¼. In her race with Tommy Horn, Lizzie Brown and Oakdale in the event in which the record was established a number of new marks were set up. The time for the complete race cuts nearly ten seconds from the total time of the event raced in 1903 by Monte Carlo, Hawthorn and Dr. Stroug, and Tommy Horn's fourth heat in 2:04½, in which Maymack was a close contending second, supplants Soprano's fourth heat in 2:05¼ made in 1911. Four wins are credited to the daughter of Arthur Wilkes out of a campaign of thirteen starts in the very hottest kind of company in which she was but once unplaced. Her rank in the Transylvania, in which Etawah established his sensational three-heat record, was fourth, and in the finishes she was a factor to be reckoned with.

Bertha Carey, turned over to Mr. DeRyder early in the season as a far from promising prospect for further race track honors, rounded to in very gratifying shape and hrings home a new record of 2:08¼, and evidence of much greater speed. Indications point to her complete recovery of soundness this winter, and in that case she should prove one of the most useful mares in her class.

Miss Perfection, the Gen. Watts—Sue Fletcher lassie, that has been the pet of the stable, gives promise of being all that was hoped for her, as in her little "instructive campaign" she gave very good account of herself and was but once unplaced, owing to accident. Her hreeder's record of 2:09¼ stamps her as another three-year-old 2:10 trotter for Gen. Watts 2:06¾, and suhsequent improvement leads Mr. DeRyder to consider her as one of the hest he has ever had

Madam Mack, the Expressive Mac pacer, was given just enough opportunity to show her qualities, and brings home a hreeder's record of 2:10¼ and a promise to rival the records of the other Expressive Mac girls, Clara Mac and Vera Hal, in another season.

Joe Patchen II and San Felipe were never at themselves properly during the entire season, but the big pacer is improving right along recently and San Felipe will probably come alive now that he is hack in his native atmosphere. He is OK in every way, but simply "didn't have it in him" in the eastern climate.

DeRyder brought out some new hlood and racing material in the shape of the good trotter Mahomet Watts 2:08¼, campaigned this season by W. L. Snow and leased for the immediate future by Mr. MacKenzie. "New blood" is right so far as his sire is concerned, as the great family of Axworthy has slight representation on the Coast, but on the maternal side the lines are the kind that Californians have "sworn by"—not "sworn at"—for a good many years, the newcomer heing out of the trlple-producing Alla P. 2:21¼ by Palo Alto 2:08¾, second dam the great broodmare Lula Wilkes by George Wilkes. He will he allowed twenty approved mares for early service, and will be a starter in the big trots at the exposition. Mr. DeRyder regards him very highly.

Safe back at home, the director of the MacKenzie interests is hard at work, laying plans for winter, going over the young stuff left at home in the capahle hands of Bert Webster, and putting into practice new ideas for the beautifying of the Pleasanton Driving Park and increasing its comforts and conveniences for hoth horses and horsemen in view of the numbers of eastern visitors who are expected to add largely to the coterie of those training at Pleasanton before the winter ends. Add to that his all day long job of greeting and taking care of old and new friends and C. L. DeRyder, in winter quarters, is a fairly busy man.

Phoenix, of course, will get his company and Maymack and Miss Perfection will probahly represent the stahle there, going over early in the month.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

ILO TOLUS 2:09.

Two years ago this Christmas day when Honey Healey and Lady Tolus were matched at Los Angeles for a purse of a hundred dollars and each emerged with a standard mark, few of the spectators looked forward to a day when the daughter of Pactolus would burn up the state's half-mile tracks trotting records even though she was at that time a filly of more than average promise. Nevertheless, that is just what happened at Riverside on October 14 when Ilo Tolus (formerly Lady Tolus) trotted to a record of 2:09, with the last half in 1:03½, reducing hy three seconds the former state record of 2:12 held hy Redeem, and equaling the season's record for trotters over half-mile tracks made at Goshen, N. Y., by Henrietta C. On Saturday afternoon she emphasized her quality by negotiating a single lap of the same track in 1:02½.

Ilo Tolus is a racy looking five-year-old hay mare, hred, owned and driven by O. E. Folk, long well known among horsemen of Iowa and the central west hut now a resident of Riverside. She is the first of the get of Pactolus 2:12¾ to enter the 2:10 list at the trot, although Don Densmore 2:02¼, Columhia Fire 2:04¾, Golden Rod 2:07¼ and Espeire 2:08¼ have carried the name of their sire well to the fore among the pacers, while Izetta R. 2:13½ hy Pactolus produced to the cover of Directum Penn the speed marvel Directum I 1:58. Pocahontas Queen 2:20½, dam of Ilo Tolus, is a double producing daughter of Domineer 2:20, out of School Girl by Phil Renshaw 11180, etc. The new queen of the coast's half mile tracks has always been handled hy Mr. Folk, who also owns a full sister to her who has stepped miles in 2:12 and whom Mr. Folk considers equally as good as Ilo.

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FIFTY THOUSAND WAR HORSES.

The vastness of the number of horses being purchased for foreign war purposes can be estimated hy those shipped from East St. Louis last week, over the Vandalia Line. Included in this shipment were eighty-seven carloads — approximately 1,750 head—and these from only one point. It would be safe to say that upwards of 5,000 are leaving the country each week. More undoubtedly would he taken if transports were availahle for export. When we take into consideration that this demand has only just commenced, we can judge for ourselves the great inroads that will he made on our horse resources if the war continues for any length of time. It is safe to say that foreign nations have already taken from our country forty or fifty thousand head, and they have been the cream of those classes from which they have heen drawn. It does not seem necessary for us to tell farmers and hreeders the effect this demand will have on prices. They should carefully guard their hreeding interests hy being prepared to cater to that urgent demand that even now threatens to take every available horse or mare—Western Horseman.

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MURPHY'S TRIO OF PACERS.

Uuless all signs fail, Tom Murphy will have in his string, next year, a trio of pacers such as no other trainer ever got hold of at one time, the same heing Anna Bradford, Peter Farren and Hal S.

Anna Bradford, three-year-old record 2:00¾, made this season, everyhody knows ahout, and the other two are worth telling about. Here are the facts: Peter Farren has been a mile, since Murphy took him in hand during the Columhus meeting, in 2:03½, and has done a half-mile in :58½ on the end of a mile in 2:06¾. That 2:03½ mile makes him out a faster pacer than any, save the wonderful ones of this year, and, as Murphy has not been trying to see how fast the colt can go, he must be rated a sure 2:03 or better three-year-old pacer.

Hence, he is more than likely to he the initial sensational pacer of the first generation "Peters," and that he will reach the two-minute mark is hy no means improhable. Students of heredity will tell you that Peter Farren does not mean anything when considered as a Peter the Great pacer, hecause his dam is hy Moko, which strain is rich in the blood of horses that produced pacers. They are willing to admit that a two-minute pacer by Peter the Great and from a Moko dam would seem to them the most natural thing in the world.

When Murphy, one day during the first week of the Lexington meeting, hrought out Hal S. and stepped him a pair of glih miles in 2:07¼, 2:07, the last half of the first one being done in 1:00¼, and the last half of the second in 1:00, nobody was hetter pleased than Joe Markey, turf journalist, Spanish war veteran, and approved by all men who know him.

It was on Markey's rating of Hal S. as a high-class thing that would do to go anywhere with that Murphy hought the horse without ever having seen him. When the pacer reached the new owner, he had been only three miles better than 2:10, so Tom—not intending to race him this year—went easy with him, and the Lexington pair of heats was the first stiff work asked of him.

Hal S. has not heen in the Murphy collection long enough to have been throughly tested, but on Monday of the second week at Lexington, when the track certainly was not fast, being a trifle soft from two days' rain, the roan stallion paced the homestretch quarter in :28½, and that was the first time Murphy really had set him down for the distance.—H. T. White in the Horse Breeder.

ESPERANZA AND THE FUTURITY HABIT.

A habit, folks, is something that you start to doing without really noticing at the time that you are doing anything at all, and then you subconsciously keep on doing it until you can't stop. You can get good hahits or you can get bad habits, and that's the way you get 'em, without knowing you have 'em until they have you. Other folks notice those little traits in you as peculiarities, but you don't, because you are used to them—they have hecome "hahits." Generally you start when you are young, like Bill Durfee and Esperanza did in this futurity grabbing business. To some folks it looks a hit odd to see one outfit pull down so many stakes in a row, hut Bill and Esperanza don't notice a little thing like that now. Here's why:

One day about the middle of July, 1913, when Esperanza's ideas of life were in the constructive period and her young mind was in a condition for receiving impressions that would stay with her through life and become part and parcel of her nature, she started in a little friendly trot with her stable mate Ethel D. and Bon Courage. Evidently the "idea" was to give the younguns a good start in life, for each drew one heat apiece and a little tag of figures to their name—2:26 in Esperanza's case. Then Will and the somewhat older memher of the family to whom the younger portion probably referred in his youth as "Pap" started out on their annual pilgrimage to the local shrines of speed, Will with Esperanza and "C. A." with the good gray colt John Warwick, the "younger set" dropping in at an afternoon tea at Woodland long enough to annex the big end of the two-year-old trot and gain a little more experience in riding in front. At Santa Rosa the family united and Esperanza draw down the first heat, the event heing the two-year-old division of the Pacific Breeders' futurity; hut John Warwick had to have some experience in this winning business—to say nothing of the fact that he was one sure good colt that day and that Durfee Senior "had on his driving clothes"—and the race went to the gray son of Carlokin and Alameda Maid. Anyway, it was all in the family, and the filly had at least won a heat and another day was coming. The day was Sept. 18, the place Sacramento, and the event the State Fair futurity. The story thereof is not long — Esperanza two straights, John Warwick second, Bon Courage third—and Esperanza was growing accustomed to stepping to the front at the wire.

Then came a long ride up into the Willamette valley in Oregon, and again it was two times out and two times first for the hay lassie in the Oregon futurity. You see she had unconsciously developed the trait that was later to be so noticeahle, and only once since then has the habit failed to make itself manifest. Back home again at Los Angeles in the Canfield-Clark stakes she dropped a race to Bon Courage, but she won one heat, the fastest one of the race, and went to the stable for the winter with a record of 2:14¼—and a habit.

Then came the "long time between drinks," waiting for the Salinas meeting in July, hut the time wasn't spent in idleness. There were lots of workouts and long jogs, and hrushes with other horses in training in which she rode in front most of the time so that she wouldn't get out of the habit she had formed—that mighty good bad hahit. (You can scratch out one word or the other and make this read either "good habit" or "bad hahit." Both are right. It's just a matter of viewpoint—whether you happen to he a "Durfeeite" or a supporter of "the other fellow.") One day before leaving home Will took her out on the track before a lot of folks and "let her down" for a faster mile than the puhlic had ever seen her called on for before, and when she came to the wire she was a new kind of a filly, for the timers' watches had stopped at 2:09 flat. She was a 2:10 trotter and a good one. Two weeks later the old hahit asserted itself "as per usual" and the hig end of the three-year-old division of the Pacific Breeders futurity went to the Durfee strong hox in good hard cash.

But the strongest evidence of the influence of hahits upon our daily lives came at the State Fair at Sacramento. With three engagements within a calendar space of eight days it seemed like the Durfee filly would have some real good reason for dropping one race, hut hahit was too strong. Dropping the first heat of the State Fair futurity to her old rival Bon Courage in 2:12¾, Esperanza came right back at him with three hot ones in 2:12¼, 2:13 and 2:12½. She didn't mean to be unladylike or anything of the kind, hut she hated to have her routine interrupted. Three days later in the Occident stake she again took the Hayes horse into camp, this time without allowing any interference with her established custom, in 2:11½, 2:14¾ and 2:12¼. Just to clinch matters, on getaway day she repeated the dose in the Stanford stake in 2:12, 2:10 and 2:14, showing that she didn't need any exhibition mile to put her in the list of real 2:10 trotters. Once again the Oregon trail and once again the main purse of the Oregon futurity—and home with every colt stake of the coast in her satchel. And see what did it?—a habit, early developed. "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined" and you can see for yourself how simple and easy it is.

Now Esperanza is a mighty nice little lady, and comes from one of our very best families, hut that hahit of hers seems mighty liable to make her owner die rich. Too bad it isn't "catching"!

NOTES AND NEWS

Zulu Belle 2:07½ in a matinee.

◈ ◈ ◈

The season's new 2:10 trotters number 66.

◈ ◈ ◈

Hang up a new mark for the once around and tben some track at the Stadium.

◈ ◈ ◈

$20,000 is already up for tbe ice racers at Hull, P. Q., Canada, January 28—February 3.

◈ ◈ ◈

Charley DeRyder surprised the folks at home by dropping into Pleasantcn Tbursday evening.

◈ ◈ ◈

Zulu Belle goes to the amateurs, but Owner Jimmy Ryan will ship to Phoenix for her engagements there.

◈ ◈ ◈

There are a few substitutions for sale in the Pacific Breeders' Stake number fourteen, for present weanlings.

◈ ◈ ◈

If Lexington had only had San Francisco matinee weatber, what a raft of records would have been hung up.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tommy Murphy passed up the Dallas meeting and pulled for Poughkeepsie, to get ready for 1915 and the exposition trots.

◈ ◈ ◈

Maymack 2:06¼ and probably Miss Perfection 2:09¼ (breeder's record) will represent the MacKenzie stable at Phoenix.

◈ ◈ ◈

Senica Boy 2:15¼ that forced Dean Swift to his Portland mark of 2:08½ is a half-brotber to tbe unlucky Penisa Maid 2:04¼.

◈ ◈ ◈

Tbe Pboenix-bound contingent that took in the Riverside fair are laying up at Los Angeles. A goodly delegation goes from there shortly.

◈ ◈ ◈

Ilo Tolus 2:09 is the first 2:10 trotter for her sire, Pactolus 2:12¾, though his pacing representation in tbe same circle is generous.

◈ ◈ ◈

A. G. Ireland of Chicago has had the misfortuue to lose by death the good Prince Ansel mare Adansel (3) 2:14½, dam Advosta 2:20¼, by Baron Wilkes 2:18.

◈ ◈ ◈

Only a little over a week remains for futurity nominators to make that third payment of $5 in Stake No. 14 of the P. C. T. H. B. A. November second is the time.

◈ ◈ ◈

Trainers Lon Daniels and Wilbur Smitb bave their winter's work cut out for them at Sacramento, with an ever increasing stable of horses belonging to Charley Silva.

◈ ◈ ◈

Lon McDonald proposed shipping to Phoenix with DeRyder, but changed his mind at the last moment and loaded out for Dallas, from whicb point he comes to the Arizona meeting.

◈ ◈ ◈

Santa Rosa folks are following with pride the performances of Directum I, as his sire, Directum Kelly, was bred at that place by George Guerne. Wbat a world of fast ones can trace their family tree back to an ancestor from the City of Roses.

◈ ◈ ◈

Admiral H. G. Smitb, in command of the armored cruisers Star Tilden, Alton S. and Della H., steamed north after his victorious engagement with the enemy at Riverside and "interned" for the winter at Pleasanton.

◈ ◈ ◈

Recent compilations by racing officials in Australia show that during the season just passed over ten thousand events were contested, for a purse and stake total considerably in excess of three million dollars.

◈ ◈ ◈

James Macgowan of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, turned J. Malcolm Forbes (4) 2:08 over to Ed Geers to be prepared to race again in 1915, and tbe fast son of Bingen is now with tbe balance of the silent man's string at Memphis.

◈ ◈ ◈

Bad luck has camped on Zulu Belle's trail in her last two starts—unavoidable incidents, or accidents, and "near mixups" costing ber first place in two races sbe looked ripe to win. Here's hoping tbe jinx doesn't follow her to Pboenix.

◈ ◈ ◈

Peter McKylo, Leavitt Todhunter's Peter the Great youngster that is showing so much promise in Jim Thompson's hands, is taking things easy at the Todhunter farm "across tbe river" at Sacramento pending the time to start his prep for a 1915 campaign.

◈ ◈ ◈

Wilbur Smith made an ocean voyage about the middle of the week from Sacramento to San Francisco, bringing down Teddy Bear, Eloise Dell and Kid Cupid for Sunday's matinee. Owner Cbarley Silva showed up Sunday morning and furnished a blg share of the day's excitement at tbe Stadium. As is usual wherever and wbenever tbey appear on California tracks. Cbarley and the Teddy horse bad plenty of support from the stand.

Cold weather caused the match between Directum I and William to be called off Wednesday at Kalamazoo. Bring 'em to California.

◈ ◈ ◈

At public auction at Taylorville, Ill., Wednesday afternoon Lady Maud C. 2:00½ and Hedgewood Boy 2:01 were sold to Thomas Kiser of Stonington for $7000.

◈ ◈ ◈

Commissioned to purchase 20,000 American horses for use of their government in tbe present war, six French cavalry and artillery officers, headed by Captain de Belezeaud, landed recently on our peaceful shores.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Ormondale-Futurita colt, Tbe Forest, bred at San Mateo by the late Wm. MacDonald, has been a good winner over English tracks tbis season, with five firsts to his credit. Uncle Dale by the same sire and over the same courses bas also been a good tbree-year-old.

◈ ◈ ◈

C. A. Durfee brought Zulu Belle down from Pleasanton and placed the Stadium race record at 2:07½. Tbat she could have turned the three-quarters track right in tbe notch of her "professional record" of 2:06¼ is the idea of those who saw ber do the trick, as sbe was "right as rain."

◈ ◈ ◈

Indian "old line speed insurance" at the pace received another boost at Birmingham when Possibility, by Newtown Boy 2:10½ and out of a daughter of Pocahontas Chief, reeled off a third heat in 2:02¾, thereby "slipping one over" to the extent of a full second on his blood brother Billy M. 2:03¾.

◈ ◈ ◈

Both harness horses and tbe thorougbbreds lost a good friend last Thursday when death summoned Gen. Brayton Ives of New York. Gen. Ives was active in the support of both branches of racing, and was a familiar figure on the eastern speedways behind trotters and pacers from his own stables.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dicto, the five-year-old fun horse that Will DeRyder has been handling for the Lowry Stable, was right up on edge for the Stadium free-for-all pace Sunday and acted like one that would do to go away from home with. Strict business occupied his mind at all times and his second heat was traveled, timed separately, in 2:08½.

◈ ◈ ◈

Memories of some hot old times were revived recently at tbe meeting at Savage, Minn., when the four-year-old Power Patch was given a mark of 2:11. He is a son of Dan Patch and tbat grand old war goddess Effie Powers 2:08½, and if he is half what his inberitance justifies it would scarcely seem necessary to "tin cup" bim.

◈ ◈ ◈

One event at Riverside that escaped mention in our account of the meeting there was tbe performance of the three-year-old gelding Frank H. Holloway, by Geo. W. McKinney. Piloted by Frank Reese in a trial against time he made the two circuits nicely in 2:22½, putting Lady Zombro one notch higber among California's speed producing matrons.

◈ ◈ ◈

Colusa, whose races in Will Ivey's hands two years ago led to his purchase by eastern horsemen and who bas twice failed to make his proposed Grand Circuit campaigns, will be tried out on the ice this winter, and is being fitted for the slick going by Harvey Ernst at the Rockport, O., track. Ernst is getting Ima Jay, the fast Jay McGregor filly, ready for the trots at tbe same meetings.

◈ ◈ ◈

A. B. Spreckels, life-long lover of tbe trotter and breeder and campaigner of some of tbe best that ever wore the California brand, donated the cup for the special trot between Matawan and Kid Cupid Sunday, and it was a source of gratification to all concerned that he occupied a seat at the wire and was one of the most interested spectators of the afternoon's events.

◈ ◈ ◈

Detective Bert Cowen of the Los Angeles police department bas recently become the owner of the stallion Arner 2:17¾, by Charles Derby 2:20 and out of that greatest of broodmares Bertha, by Alcantara. Arner is the sire of the trotting mares Derby Lass 2:13½ and Lassie M. 2:19 and a number of good matinee horses with faster marks. Mr. Cowen will have him in charge of his brother, Dr. C. R. Cowen, 743 Los Angeles street, in the City of Angels.

◈ ◈ ◈

Jacob Ruppert of New York City, expressing the opinion that harness horse racing in this country was on the eve of an unprecedented popularity, proposes to be an active participant in the game on a larger scale, and with that purpose in mind recently purchased in Kentucky eleven stake youngsters, mostly from mares from the Bailey establishment, and sired by Guy Axworthy 2:08¼. Tbe youngsters were sent to the Hudson River Stock Farm, Col. Ruppert's establishment near Poughkeepsie.

◈ ◈ ◈

Horsemen going to the polls Tuesday will not be likely to forget tbat one of their number, Frank E. Wrigbt of Sacramento, is a candidate for tbe office of Surveyor-General, and that anotber member of the family, Geo. L. Warlow of Fresno, aspires to represent his district in the upper brancb of California's legislature. Both gentlemen have a wide and well-deserved following, not only among horsemen but among tbeir neighbors at large, and a vote for them is a vote for the best interests of California.

San Francisco's amateur drivers have had the time of their lives during the season just ended, and are already talking of the big doings they will pull off next year. A number are buying or looking for new mounts to get in the game with.

◈ ◈ ◈

From across tbe pond comes word that Tod Sloan is serving as motor ambulance cbauffeur in the Frencb Red Cross, and that Emil Herz, the former sidekicker of "Boots" Durnell, is a prisoner of war in England, tbough his horses were gotten out of England to this country, where they are racing under tbe name of John Kelly.

◈ ◈ ◈

Phoenix-bound horsemen from tbe central part of tbe state gatbered at Stockton this week and ship in a body to the Arizona town today, Saturday, getting out on the fast fruit train. The California representation is a great one, and the local horses will not stand last in tbe summaries, no matter how hot tbe company is.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Danish Derby at Copenhagen was won by the bay colt Onkel Tom, by Hessian and out of Sweet Erin by Montana. Sweet Erin was bred by the late James B. Haggin and included in a consignment of in-foal mares sold in Germany in 1910. She comes of the famous imp. Weatherwitch family, her third dam, Florida, being tbe dam of the great Firenzi.

◈ ◈ ◈

Cattlemen engaged in gathering stock on the summer ranges at the base of Lassen peak are experiencing no little difficulty in identifying their beef cattle because of discoloration and obliteration of brands by volcanic ashes tbrown out of Lassen's crater during the score of eruptions throughout the past summer. Cattle grazing within the zone of ash storms were pelted by impalpable dust, whicb lodged next to the skin. Successive showers of rain made the dust stick like Portland cement, having the effect of removing the individuality of cattle and in a manner leveling herds to grayish uniformity.

◈ ◈ ◈

W. E. D. Stokes in reviewing tbe fortunes of war at Lexington remarked that just prior to the outbreak of the "present unpleasantness," a representative of the Russian and Austrian governments came to the United States and contracted for forty services of Peter tbe Great 2:07¼, fifty of Peter O'Donna 2:08 and fifty of Peter Volo 2:03½ for a total sum of $80,000. This deal, as well as that involving the sale of the three great horses to tbe German and Austrian governments, was perforce abandoned and American breeders will again bave access to the premiers of Patchen Wilkes Farm, recalling once more that 'tis but an ill wind that blows nobody good.

◈ ◈ ◈

Mabel Van and Dr. Wayo kept on "getting good" at Riverside, and when they moved to Los Angeles to lay up for Pboenix the interested parties decided to "sbake 'em down" for a mile and see just how tbey stacked up for the big meeting, so Saturday morning the pair went at it. Ward and the Doctor laid on the pole with Mabel in second position, and over a track that was far from being on edge for fast work they went to the first quarter in :32, the half in 1:03½, tbe three-quarters in 1:35½ and the mile in 2:07¾, several watches catcbing it a bit faster. Whatever beats the pair at Phoenix—if they are beaten—will bave a sure enough horse race on hand.

◈ ◈ ◈

The MacKenzie car which arrived Thursday evening from Lexington contained, in addition to the campaigning string, the broodmare Della Derby 2:11½ by Charles Derby 2:20, believed to be safe in foal to Peter the Great 2:07¼ and en route home to her owner, J. N. Anderson of Salinas. Two other matrons belonging to John W. Considine of the Woodland Stock Farm made tbe trip at the same time, one Carrieta 2:18 (dam of Silent Brigade (2) 2:10¾, etc.) by Directman, and the other the full sister to Ortolan Axworthy (3) 2:07½, by Axworthy 2:15½ and out of the great broodmare Mary Elkin 2:29 by Prodigal. Both have been at the court of Peter the Great, and Californians will be much disappointed if they fail to deliver safely at the appointed time.

H. H. BOOMER BUYS LARRABEE MARES.

Mr. H. H. Boomer of Spokane, well known in railroad circles throughout the northwest and a longtime friend of the trotter, recently visited Brook Nook Ranch in company with the Spokane horseman Lou Childs, and made extensive purchases of breeding stock from the ranks of the great bred matrons assembled by the late C. X. Larrabee. A total of seventy mares were selected by the two gentlemen for the stocking of Mr. Boomer's ranch near Salmon City, Idaho, where the good trotter Tom Moko 2:13 will be the premier stallion. For some years Mr. Larrabee had not raced his horses, preferring merely to fit them for tbe sale ring, but many good campaigners bave been developed from tbe Brook Nook horses and tbe prize rings of tbe northwest have for years been at their mercy. The blood lines represented are the very best and strongest, and as Mr. Boomer engages actively in racing there is every reason to believe that the next several years will see the blood of Brook Nook much more extensively represented in tbe production of speed.

Tbe new farm is warmly welcomed, and its progress and success will be watched with a great deal of interest on tbe part of all horsemen, who wish Mr. Boomer every success in his undertaking.

RECORD DAY AT THE STADIUM.

Sunday's matinee of the San Francisco Driving Club at tbe Stadium, probably tbe club's last meeting of the year owing to the uncertainty of weather conditions for tbe immediate future, was an appropriate climax to the most enjoyable amateur season in the history of tbat fun drivers' association. So far as the weather was concerned it was a made-to-order day and the racing was the best ever pulled off, twenty-one heats being necessary to decide the eight events and the closest kind of finishes characterizing tbe majority of them. The crowd was even larger than that of tbe previous Sunday, and were generous in showing their appreciation of the big program of racing and music tbat the club members had provided for their entertainment.

Shortly after the stroke of twelve, with the stand and grounds already well dotted with spectators and the crowd increasing steadily, the judges and Marsbal Lombard had the four entrants out for the 2:18 trot and Starter Kenney jogged down to the post to send them away. A punctured tire caused a bit of delay, but after a few minutes they were off to a nice start. Laddie G. broke rounding the turn in the first quarter, and at his favorite place on the back stretch Cohn started to move up with Muggins and passed Ateka on the turn. A break in the stretch cost him ground, however, and Ateka resumed her lead to the wire. In the second heat Laddie G. again went up early in the mile, but the three others hung together and rounded into the stretch well bunched. From the tunnel it was nip and tuck until Muggins again quit the trot and the heat went to Eloise Dell, driven by Cbarley Silva of Sacramento, who brought down a stable of three with which to join the fun. Ateka was right there all the time. For the third heat Muggins would not be denied, starting his drive at the half and rounding his field for an open win, Eloise Dell's break on the turn putting her out her chance for the race. Ateka, with the best standing in the summary of the three heat winners, was awarded the trophy.

Jack, sometimes called "Little Jack" and whose middle name here lately is "Regularity," made straight heats out of the 2:18 pace in W. J. McDonald's hands, with Wm. Tell and Tom Murphy furnishing about the only contest. William was a bit hard to get away the first time out, but paced a very nice race thereafter. The stand likes Jack.

The third race called, free-for-all pace for the Matson cup, developed into the greatest contest ever pulled off at the Stadium, both in point of time and exciting finishes. Tbe home talent had company from "foreign lands" for this event, C. A. Durfee having brought down Zulu Belle for a trial over the three-quarter ring, and Charley Silva being on deck with that other California favorite, Teddy Bear. Dick W., Happy Dentist and Dicto, all Stadium "standbys," formed the balance of the field, and each of the fast side-wheelers got a good "hand" from the crowd coming out. The track was in good condition, much faster than a week before, and the crowd was not disappointed in its expectations for a record breaking race between the free-for-allers.

Happy Dentist, going away fast on the outside, had if anything a bit the best of the start and nipped the pole in the first quarter, the field passing the stand well bunched and racing just that way well to the three-quarters. Durfee and Silva both threw in the high gear on the turn and the way they came through the stretch brought the crowd to its feet with a whoop, Teddy landing the heat by less than a neck. They went away bunched to the stand in the second heat, with Silva stringing out the field a bit down the back stretch, hut Durfee and DeRyder riding comfortably in easy striking distance. The three leaders headed into the stretch on nice terms, and Durfee began the drive with the Belle that ranks as one of the finest exhibitions of reinsmanship ever witnessed at the Stadium. Bit by bit he lifted the black daughter of Petigru, the mare responding gamely; Teddy answered equally to the demands of his driver, and together the pair raced past the stand with the mare winning by only inches more than she had heen beaten in the first heat. The time of 2:07½ beats all Stadium race records, and equals the exhibition mark of George Perry. Much to the regret of the spectators and the participants in the event as well, accident alone prevented the pacers from setting up a three-heat mark that would probably have stood for a long, long time, the last heat being attended by a hit of bad luck for the Belle. The field went away fast and at the quarter—and well to the half—were packed like sardines, Happy Dentist, Teddy Bear and Zulu Belle on the inside track, with Dicto lapped close up on the outside and Dick W. not far away. Going down the back stretch at a 2:07 gait Teddy Bear struck Happy's sulky and Silva sat down him pretty hard to avoid an accident, causing Durfee, who was driving under wraps, to have to take back and to one side to avoid going right into the pair from Sacramento. Both were going full speed ahead in a twinkling, but the Belle had considerably the worst of it in lost ground and the stand hardly expected Durfee to make a drive. C. A. had different ideas, however, and set sail from his position well to the rear, passed all but the flying Teddy, and forced him to go his mile in 2:09. Both horses were ripe for a great race, and it was hard luck that they could not have fought it out on even terms. Dicto went a fast and consistent race, and turned his mile in the second heat in 2:08½.

Kid Cupid and Matawan met in the special trot, a break throwing the former far back in the early part of the mile, Silva carrying him along for a steady gain and finishing at Ahler's sulky wheel. The Kid kept his feet in the second heat, and at the half began to cut down the lead that Matawan gained early in the mile. Down past the stand the two were head and bead and the judges' announcement of Kid Cupid as the winner was necessary before either drivers or spectators could "make up their mind." In the tbird heat Matawan again opened up a good lead and for a time tbe Kid seemed tiring, but he responded to Silva's call and was closing up in nice shape for another stretch driven when he went to a break and Matawan finished pulled up.

Bodecker pulled down the free-for-all trot for Christenson, much to the stand's approval. Birdeye and Soretta broke in tbe first heat, but the McKinney Stables' entry came into the stretch on good terms and finished lapped up on the Antrim horse. A break by Bodecker just before the tbree-quarters cost him tbe next heat and caused Cbris to lodge a protest against Schwartz for foul, but tbe judges were unable to see the alleged bad drive from their position in the stand and they placed tbe borses as they finished, subsequent evidence, however, tending to show that Chris bad justifiable grounds for the kick, his first and only one. The big boy never gave any one a chance to get him in a hole in tbe tbird heat, making a procession of his field from the start.

Mabel Dillon had her winning clotbes on and "straight-heated" her field of 2:15 pacers for Cohn, making two cups for her driver for tbe day. Bradmont and Delilah raced out prettily for place in each heat, with honors even.

Ishmael bad the first heat of the 2:20 pace all his own way owing to a break by King Pointer at the half, but the tables were turned in the next two. Ishmael put up a game race each heat and the drives brought a hand from the crowd, but King Pointer's rush was too stiff for him to stave off. Steve D. had the misfortune to rap himself in the first heat of the 2:25 trot and was drawn before the start of the second. Borromeo and Ella Wilkes didn't "bave the punch" that marked tbeir victory last Sunday, and it was a case of Springtime all the time in October.

The events went off smootbly and without delay, and only in a few instances did Starter Kenney bave trouble "gettin' 'em away." Hon. Ed Aigeltinger, D. Dillon, H. Boyle and G. J. Giannini placed 'em at the wire in the close finishes and F. P. Lauterwasser, Sr., F. Clotere and J. Holland caught the record-breaking miles. Tbe details:

First race, 2:18 trot—Cup presented by Judge Crist:

Ateka (B. Cohn)	1	2	2
Eloise Dell (Chas. Silva)	2	1	3
Muggins (H. Cohn)	3	3	1
Laddie G. (J. Holland)	4	4	dr

Time—2:17¼, 2:16, 2:15½.

Second race, 2:18 pace—Cup presented by J. D. Fredericks:

Jack (W. J. McDonald)	1	1
Wm. Tell (McKinney Stables)	2	2
Tom Murphy (E. T. Ayres)	3	3
G. J. P. (R. Consani)	5	4
Emma M. (W. Malough)	4	5

Time—2:14, 2:14½.

Third race, free-for-all pace—Cup presented by Captain Matson:

Teddy Bear (Chas. Silva)	1	2	1
Zulu Belle (C. A. Durfee)	2	1	2
Dicto (W. DeRyder)	3	3	3
Happy Dentist (J. J. Ryan)	4	5	4
Dick W. (Ottinger)	5	4	5

Time—2:09, 2:07½, 2:09½.

Fourth race, special trot — Cup presented by A. B. Spreckels:

Matawan (H. C. Ahlers)	1	2	1
Kid Cupid (Chas. Silva)	2	1	2

Time—2:17¾, 2:13½, 2:15.

Fifth race, free-for-all trot—Cup presented by Portola-Louvre:

Bodecker (S. Christenson)	1	3	1
Soretta (McKinney Stables)	2	1	3
Birdeye (W. J. McDonald)	4	2	2
Silver Hunter (Chas. Silva)	3	4	4

Time—2:17¾, 2:18, 2:15½.

Sixth race, 2:15 pace—Cup presented by Ed Aigeltinger:

Mabel Dillon (B. Cohn)	1	1
Bradmont (G. J. Giannini)	3	2
Delilah (J. C. Welsh)	2	3
W. J. K. (W. J. Kenney)	4	4

Time—2:11, 2:10½.

Seventh race, 2:20 pace—Cup presented by Hiram W. Johnson:

King Pointer (H. Campodonico)	2	1	1
Ishmael (F. P. Lauterwasser)	1	2	2
Roman Boy (W. A. Dougherty)	3	3	3

Time—2:18½, 2:17½, 2:20½.

Eighth race, 2:25 trot — Cup presented by John B. Curtin:

Springtime (F. Clotere)	1	1
Ella Wilkes (C. Borromeo)	2	2
Steve D. (J. Tassi)	3	dr

Time—2:25, 2:23½.

—o—

C. A. DURFEE CASHES HIS MEAL TICKET.

Last Sunday when C. A. Durfee and Zulu Belle popped under the wire at the Stadium in record time, J. J. (Jimmie) Ryan decided tbat a critter that could turn the three-quarter track in 2:07½ as easily as the Belle did was just "his kind." As a consequence, early in the week the black mare joined Happy Dentist in the Ryan stables and Charley Durfee is "afoot," for one time in history.

In Durfee's hands the daughter of Petigru has furnished a nice profit in the last three seasons and has been one of the fastest and most popular mares racing in the west. She has had a bit of hard racing luck on the windup of the present season, but she never was better or faster, and perhaps in new hands the jinx will be broken. She is entered at Phoenix and Mr. Ryan will fill her engagements there and retire her from the professional track. She has all the characteristics so desirable in a fun horse, and as a "regular" at the Stadium she will doubtless maintain her present title of "The Stadium Queen" against all comers for some time. At any rate, the two pacers now in his stable insure Mr. Ryan of his full share of the fun and trophies in 1915.

JIM THOMPSON GOES EAST.

James Thompson of Sacramento, equally well or perhaps more widely known as "Colonel Jim," "Genial James" or any one of numerous other aliases, left San Francisco on Wednesday evening of this week on a business and pleasure trip of a few weeks duration to his old stamping grounds in the Blue Grass, temporarily changing his address from Sacramento to Lexington, in care of John Splan, leaving his local horses for the short period of his absence in the capable bands of Loupie Crillo.

Aside from the pleasure seeking object of tbe trip Jim goes to bring back the mares which be bas been breeding in the Blue Grass, all of which have foals at foot well advanced toward weaning time. One Bon Voyage mare out of a daughter of Allie Wilkes is suckling a filly by Gen. Watts 2:06¾, wbile anotber matron by the same good son of Expedition and out of a mare by Simmons has at foot a filly by the great Axworthy. Tbe Dictator Wilkes—Nutwood mare has a borse colt by Tregantle and the McKinney—Dexter Prince matron is giving ber attention to a daughter by The Nortbern Man. Jim has certainly picked good crosses, and is much pleased by the large percentage of filly foals, for if there is one thing that California needs to aid the breeding business it is well bred mares.

L. H. Todhunter's mare Zombell by Zimbro, out of tbe great broodmare The Silver Belle (dam of Hymettus 2:07¼, etc.) by Silber Bow, tbat has also been in the Blue Grass for breeding purposes, will make the westward trip at tbe same time with a horse colt at foot by Gen. Watts. She was bred this year to Peter tbe Great 2:07¼, and Mr. Todhunter is sanguine of eventually being tbe possessor of a Peter tbe Great filly to race and add to the harem at tbe farm on the Sacramento. Jim expects to get back before tbe first of December, and incidentally the shipment would afford a good opportunity for otber California parties to bring out their borses, or for trainers coming for tbe exposition races.

(Note.—Genial James states emphatically that all reports to tbe effect that be is making tbis trip because frost has fallen and the time for hogkillin' in the Blue Grass has come, with its attendant delights of baked spareribs, home made sausages, backbone, "scouse," baked leg o' pork and sweet taters, cracklin corn bread and so on, are absolutely and unequivocably false—absolutely so. Blue Grass friends please note and plan accordingly.)

—o—

WHAT IS A GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSE.

Tbe average man would be inclined to answer the above query by pointing to the family or breed grown by bimself. Tbe question is one that has been discussed, pro and con, years without number, almost, and is not much nearer a solution than it was two generations ago.

At a certain county fair in Vermont not long ago, according to the Spirit of the West, a class was announced for "general-purpose horses," and was open to stallions, mares and geldings. No attempt was made to define the term, "general purpose," tbat being evidently left to the judgment and discretion of the judges.

Vermont is the home of the Morgan horse. For more than half a century the rugged hills and strenuous roads have been subdued and traveled by this hardy old breed. Everything that needed doing was done, and well done, by them, and the citizens of that state may well be excused if they entertain the opinion that the Morgan is superior to any and all other breeds for any and all purposes.

So, when a 1,500-pound Percheron was led into the ring for "general-purpose" horses there was something doing. The judges, considering him altogether out of place, gave him the gate and trouble was on. The term covers rather a wide scope of territory, and is interpreted by different men in harmony with their views and financial interests. To create a class for "general-purpose" horses and neglect to furnish governing conditions and requirements is to stop short of the mark.

Personally we believe the Standard-bred horse is by far the best and greatest general-purpose animal ever hred or evolved hy any people. He can make good in more places than any other animal without exception, and he can make good in finer style than any other. If that fact does not entitle him to be called a "general-purpose" horse then we wonder what the term implies.

But he is by no means the only horse of all-round ability and excellence. Breeders of the American Saddler make similar claims for their favorites, and outside the one item of racing speed those horses have abundantly proven their right to the cognomen, by their adaptability in both heavy and light harness, saddle, etc.

The Morgan breeder is very sure that no better all-round worker grows anywhere than his own beautiful and sturdy animals. Some years ago large numbers of the "coach" types were imported to this country from Europe. Tbe claim was made for them that by crossing upon the common, small mares of no particular breeding ideal general-purpose animals would be produced, but the results obtained were far from satisfactory.

—o—

Remember that third payment in Pacific Breeders' Stake Number Fourteen. Next Monday is the day it is due—and you'll regret it later if you fail to "stay in."

PREMIUM AWARDS AT RIVERSIDE.

STANDARD BRED HORSES.

Stallions.

Four years old or over, Hemet Stock Farm first, Mrs. K. R. Smoot second, J. J. Fitzgerald third. Two years old, Fred Ward first. One year, Hemet Stock Farm first and second. Suckling, Hemet Stock Farm first. Best gelding, any age, Hemet Stock Farm first.

Mares.

Three-year-old, O. E. Folk first. Two-year-old, Hemet Stock Farm first. One-year-old, Hemet Stock Farm first and second. Suckling, Hemet Stock Farm first. Mare with colt by side, Hemet Stock Farm first and second. Three animals, the produce of one mare to be shown and owned by exhibitor, Hemet Stock Farm first.

Families.

Best standard sire, with not less than three or more of his colts, all registered, Hemet Stock Farm first. Best standard bred dam, with not less than two of her colts, all registered, Hemet Stock Farm first.

Percherons.

Stallions—Four years old or over, Stalder Brothers, first, R. F. Slaughter, second, Kleinmeyer Stock Ranch, third. Three years and under four, F. L. Hall, first. Two years and under three, F. L. Hall, first and second, Kleinmeyer Stock Ranch, third. One year and under two, Elliot-Brant Rancho, first, F. L. Hall, second.

Mares—Four years or over, foal at foot, both to be considered, Kleinmeyer Stock Ranch first, Stalder Brothers second. Four years old or over, F. L. Hall first and third, Kleinmeyer Stock Ranch second. Three years old and under, A. H. Tilton first and third, F. L. Hall second. Two years and under three, C. D. Barkelew first, Stalder Brothers second and third. One year and under two, Kleinmeyer Stock Ranch first and second.

Foals—Stallion or filly foal under one year, Stalder Brothers first and second.

Get of Sire—Four animals under four years, get of one sire, stallion need not be shown, Fontana Company first, Stalder Brothers second, Kleinmeyer Stock Ranch third.

Produce of Female—Two animals under four years from one mare, mare to be shown, F. L. Hall first, Stalder Brothers second.

Grand Champion Stallion—Stalder Brothers.

Grand Champion Mare—F. L. Hall.

Coach.

Stallions—Four years old or over, J. J. FitzGerald first.

Heavy Draft Horses.

To be shown to heavy dray or wagon.

Best 2-horse team, each horse 1600 lbs. or over, F. L. Hall first. Best 2-horse team, each horse under 1600 lbs., Geo. W. Short first, Wm. Riddell second. Best 1-horse rig, under 1600 lbs., George W. Short first.

Shetlands.

Stallion, mares, or geldings; single pony in harness to be shown to suitable rig—Chesnaye Woodill first.

Mules.

Suckling—Ira L. Haas first.

Jacks, Jennies.

Best Jack, any age—Tom Hammer & Son first.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.

Bulls—Three years old and over, F. L. Hall first. Calf, F. L. Hall first.

Cows—Three years old and over, F. L. Hall first and second. Two-year-old, F. L. Hall first. One-year-old, F. L. Hall first and second.

Herds—Aged herd, F. L. Hall first.

Groups—Four animals, either sex, get of one sire, F. L. Hall first. Two animals, either sex, produce of one cow, F. L. Hall first.

Jerseys.

Bulls—Three years old and over, W. H. Rough first.

Cows—Three years old and over, W. H. Rough first. Two-year-old, W. H. Rough first. One-year-old, Mrs. E. M. Bird first and second.

Champions—Best cow, any age, W. H. Rough.

Herds—Aged herd, W. H. Rough first.

Groups—Two animals, either sex, produce of one cow, W. H. Rough first.

Guernseys.

Bulls—Three years old and over, C. W. Main first, Elliot-Brant Rancho second. Two years old, C. W. Main first. Calf, Elliot-Brant Rancho, first and second. One-year-old, Elliot-Brant Rancho, first.

Cows—Four years old and over, C. W. Main first, Elliot-Brant Rancho second and third. Three years old, Elliot-Brant Rancho first, W. H. Rough second. Two years old, Elliot-Brant Rancho first. Heifer calf, C. W. Main first, George W. Thomas second, Elliot-Brant Rancho third.

Champions—Best bull, any age, C. W. Main. Best cow, any age, C. W. Main.

Herds—Aged herd, Elliot-Brant Rancho first. Calf herd, Elliot-Brant Rancho first and second.

Groups—Two animals, either sex, produce of one cow, Elliot-Brant Rancho first.

Holstein-Friesian.

Bulls—Thre years old and over, A. J. Stalder first. Two years old, Mrs. E. M. Bird first. One year old, A. J. Stalder second. Calf, Tom Hammer & Son first, A. J. Stalder second.

Cows—Three years old and over, A. J. Stalder first, second and third. Two years old, Mrs. E. M. Bird first and second. One year old, A. J. Stalder first and second. Heifer calf, A. J. Stalder first and second.

..Herds—Aged herd, A. J. Stalder first. Young herd, A. J. Stalder first, Mrs. E. M. Bird second. Calf herd, A. J. Stalder first.

Groups—Four animals, either sex, get of one sire, A. J. Stalder first. Two animals, either sex, produce of one cow, A. J. Stalder first.

RACE HORSES WAR PRIZES.

Next to the German ships seized by the British Government since the outbreak of the war probably the most valuable prizes of war are the racing stables in England formerly belonging to Germans and Austrians but now the property of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Sbortly after the war broke out a London paper published a list of borses owned by Germans and Austrians and racing under their colors on English tracks. Acting on this hint and profiting by an old act which allows private informers to claim a share of tbe sale proceeds, a number of citizens brougbt actions and borses valued at $500,000 were seized.

Among tbe horses seized were the stable belonging to Baron Springer and managed by the veteran trainer Butters at Newmarket. In this stable are Adular and Aides, bred by tbe Hungarian Government stud and lent to Baron Springer for racing purposes only. Adular, valued at $100,000, bas not yet been advertised for sale, but Aides and Bolond, anotber member of tbe same stable, will soon be sold at auction at Newmarket.—N. Y. Times.

CALIFORNIAN BUYS CHAMPION SADDLER.

Concerning the saddle horse Jack Barrymore that has been such a sensational winner in his class in the eastern rings, and recently purchased by H. B. Thornburg of Los Angeles, the Spirit of the West has the following to say:

The beautiful saddle gelding, Jack Barrymore, found a new owner recently in the person of Mr. H. B. Tbornburg, of Los Angeles, Cal. He was left in Mr. Shropshire's management for the time being, in order that he might fill out his show engagements for the season, after which, it is announced, he will be shipped to his new home on the Coast.

Jack Barrymore is one of the most truly wonderful saddle horses that ever graced a show ring. In the matter of size and weight he may not be quite up to the standards for judging members of the breed, but any lack in that respect is more than balanced by his superb quality and really wonderful ability. He is a horse that cannot be described. Neither camera nor pen can do him justice. His sbow career, under Mr. Shropshire's management, has been more in the nature of a triumphant march. He is Kentucky bred, and his first transfer was at the very modest figure of $150. Later, Matlock and Shropshire gave $1,000 for him, and to the latter is due all the credit of making him what he is today, the first in his class. The supposition is that he will be shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next year.

MURPHY'S WINNINGS OVER $100,000.

Tbomas W. Murphy, who had led the money-winning drivers every season since and including 1909, with the sole exception of 1910, again heads the list, and in so doing has eclipsed all previous records set by himself or any other reinsman, in the history of the American turf. He has himself driven in races during the season of 1914 in which his horses won the gigantic sum of $95,306.75, in addition to which the earnings of other members of his stable will bring the grand total up above the $100,000 mark. The previous top record of this kind was $86,110, which Murphy set in 1911.

Here is the tabulated list of his winnings for tbe season, by meetings:

North Randall, O.	$ 4,000
Detroit, Mich.	9,425
Grand Rapids	4,175
Kalamazoo, Mich.	16,100
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,300
Fort Erie, Ont.	4,550
Syracuse, N. Y.	4,100
Hartford, Conn.	11,299¼
Detroit, Mich.	4,850
Columbus, O.	18,095
Lexington, Ky.	13,412½
Total	$95,306¾

In addition to the above showing, the Stallion Stake, of the American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, which was compromised at Lexington last week without being raced, increased the earnings of his horses by over $7,000. Tbe trotting division was estimated as worth about $10,000, and first money in it was given to Peter Volo, 3, 2:03¼, without a contest. The pacing division was awarded to Anna Bradford, 3, 2:00¾. This alone would be sufficient to carry the stable's gross earnings over the $100,000 mark. Over and above this, a number of the Murphy horses won money with other drivers behind them. to the amount of several thousand dollars more. As a final item, it is to be noted that during the season Murphy's horses were also awarded a number of silver and gold cups, to the value of several thousands of dollars more.—Horse Review.

WAR AND THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

The conversion of Europe into an armed camp has exerted a demoralizing influence on the live stock trade in the United States. Meat consumption has been curtailed, credits have been impaired and sacrifices rendered necessary. At the outset of the war a money stringency caused a brief period of semi-panic at the primary markets. The resultant scarcity elevated values to abnormally high levels, and advanced tbe cost to consumers, causing a stereotyped and adverse publicity that restricted purchasing. The high spots were, however, of brief duration and merely had the effect of stimulating rural speculation, glutting markets and demoralizing prices. The severe slumps of August and September cost country shippers a vast sum in the aggregate and put the trade off its stride. By the end of September many grades of cattle had declined $1 per cwt. from the high spot, the extreme break in hogs being $1.40 per cwt., while sheep and lambs suffered anywhere from 50 cents to $1.50 per cwt. Tbe spectacular and unreasonable advances on the semi-famine runs were heralded by the press invariably as evidences of extortion by growers and packers; but there was a mute silence as to the subsequent breaks, leaving tbe public uninformed as to the actual course of trade events.

Had markets been allowed to pursue their regular course no $10.30 hogs nor $9 lambs would have been quoted, and these prices were decidedly ephemeral. An $11 cattle trade concerned only a few specialties, and was warranted by an acute scarcity of that kind. Tbe public is still cherishing the idea tbat this is the common price for cattle, although thousands of good dressed beef steers have crossed the scales at $8.50 @ $9.50 per cwt. Tbe extent to which money stringency stimulated liquidation of live stock and at the same time repressed investment in thin stock is conjectural. All through August and September credit was at a low ebb, this fact being attested by the insistence with which city bankers and commission houses were petitioned for loans, obtaining the money at what would have been an exorbitant interest rate on a normal period animating the applicants. Country bankers, on whom many feeders have in recent years depended for financial accommodation, devoted themselves to the task of building reserves and many a feeder who went to market to replenish his feedlot in confidence that his draft would be honored in the usual manner found himself unable to finance the transaction. In such an emergency the only alternative has been in appeal to the commission house; but there has been curtailment of seasonable preparation for winter beef and mutton-finishing that represents a vast quantity of capital either idle or being utilized for other purposes, and heralds future scarcity of both commodities.

One regrettable result of the war has been a long and continuous procession to the shambles of cattle, sheep and lambs tbat were barely in good feeder condition, and under more favorable conditions these would either not have been dislodged from first hands or would have gone back to the country. Iowa has probably not been able to put in half as many western sheep or lambs as a year ago, and few have gone into territory east of Chicago. On the other hand, packers have been killing thousands of half-fat western lambs, paying anywhere from $6.85 to $7.25 that would have gone to feeders had money been available. That this has hit the pockets of western growers hard may be inferred from the fact that had the country been able to buy its usual quota killers would have been limited to that portion of the crop which was in strictly killing condition. But for money stringency the September price of lambs would have averaged at least 50 cents per cwt. higher, in the opinion of traders. As it was, packers reaped a harvest, but will probably be penalized during the period of inevitable scarcity next winter.

An incredible number of half-fat or prematurely marketed cattle was forced on the market subsequent to the outbreak of war, and while many were transferred through market gateways to other localities the majority went to the shambles. Owing to disappearance of the cotton market Texas was forced to realize money by the stockyard route, gathering cattle that otherwise would have been carried another year. In the northwest the same necessity arose; especially in sections where wheat failed, and the latter part of September witnessed the sacrifice of many western cows.

The disappearance of tbe southern market for rough meats and the elimination of Germany from the list of buyers of hog product were two of the principal demoralizing influences in the hog market during September, causing a decline of $1 per cwt. Beef and mutton go into immediate consumption, but curing and storing hog product require time and abnormal carrying charges were saddled on the grower.—Breeder's Gazette.

HERE IS A NEW ONE.

This year's smashing of all harness race records by both pacers and trotters has brought to the front the inventor with schemes to still further reduce track records by improved sulkies. It is an exact repetition of what happened just after Maud S., Palo Alto, Smuggler, and other horses of their day knocked all previous track records to pieces while hitched to the old-fashioned and clumsy high-wheel sulkies.

Horsemen will remember that it was this smashing of records that brought out the present low-swung, pneumatic-tired sulky, which has enabled the harness horses to make the old high-wheel sulky records look like the ambling of an ox-cart. With the present vehicle a horse that cannot equal or beat the record of Maud S.—2:08¾, made in 1885—is hardly considered worth bothering with by the master reinsmen of today, except in the period of development.

Now a Western genius has devised a sulky which is expected to enable the harness horse to lower his records by as many seconds as has been done with the spider-web-like rubber-tired sulky of today. This new device has a third wheel in the rear of the two now used and placed midway between them, like tbe arrangement of a tricycle. The driver's seat is placed close to and partly over this added wheel, the whole framework of the lightest and stiffest of steel wires.

It is said for this new sulky that it gives tbe horse greater freedom of action, due to the fact that there is less swerving of the sulky in rounding the track turns, and a steadiness of seat that tends to stop the natural tendency of the horse to "break" in his stride when a swerving sulky interferes with his freedom of action. The machine is being tried out in the Northwest, and horsemen who have ridden on it have been able to cut a couple of seconds from the records of the horses they have handled in the trial heats in which it has been used.

The inventor believes that a horse of moderate speed will be able to reduce his record by three or four seconds, and a horse of extreme speed to clip a couple of seconds from his record when harnessed to this new vehicle. He believes a mile in 1:50 is a possibility within a half dozen years, as speed-lines breeding produces the truer and faster trotter or pacer—New York Times.

Judson Girl 2:07¼ was left in Kentucky when the Cox stable hit the cars for Dallas, and in the spring she will be mated to Manrico 2:07¼, of Futurity fame.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Field Trials.

Feb. 15, 1915—Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's Panama-Pacific International meeting (32nd Annual Trials). Entries for all stakes close October 15. Henry L. Betten, secretary, Alameda, Cal.

OUR VANISHING WILD LIFE.

[By Alfred Cookman.]

In reply to several letters received and questions asked in regard to "Our Vanishing Wild Life" and the proposed amendment soon to be voted upon by the registered voters of the State of California, and, as a representative of the great Fish and Game Protective Association of the State of California, I have taken this opportunity to present some of the vital facts and observations made in regard to the "Non-Sale of Game," which, as I have stated, will appear on the ballot of November 3, 1914, in order to sustain the action of the last California legislature which passed the Flint-Cary non-sale game bill that the remnant of our wild game might be conserved for future generations.

The Fish and Game Commission of the State of California, the numerous Audubon societies and other scientific organizations have been distributing literature broadcast throughout the land in an earnest endeavor to reach the mass before the coming general election.

"The sale of game means the quick destruction of wild life." The market hunters, game dealers and hotel men of the north who want to make profit by the sale of game during 1915 have invoked the referendum, and the voters of the State must decide which it shall be, "Conservation or Devastation."

"If you vote No it will mean devastation.

"If you vote Yes it will mean conservation."

The amendment, "Non-Sale of Game," which appears on the ballot of November 3, 1914, reads as follows:

Non-Sale of Game. Act amending Penal Code section 626k, submitted to electors by referendum. Declares the buying, selling, shipping or exposing for sale, trade or shipment, of any wild game, bird, or animal (except rahbit and wild geese), protected by law and mentioned in part I, title XV, chapter I of Penal Code, or the dead body of same, or any part thereof, a misdemeanor; prescribes punishment therefor; and declares section does not prohibit sale of wild duck from November 1 to December 1 of same year.	Yes	X
	No	

Common sense demands the regulation of hunting in such a way that our wild life will persist as a permanent asset.

There is no recovery to an extinct specie. The wild game of the Golden State is in danger. It is trying to send a wireless message to 2,500,000 Californians.

The great naturalist, William T. Hornaday, in his now famous hook, "Our Vanishing Wild Life," says: "California is hell-bent on exterminating a long list of her wild-life species and it is very doubtful whether the masses can be reached and aroused in time to stop it." San Francisco, he mentioned as one of the greatest "plague-spots for the grinding up of wild game." [There are others, and some Southern California points ars tarred with the same brush.—Ed.]

California is now bounded on all sides by non-sale states. Large numbers of ducks are hred in Oregon and Washington, both non-sale states, and migrate into California.

Is it fair or honest of California to permit the slaughter for the market of species bred and protected by these sister commonwealths?

In preparing this article, I glanced over my notes on the vanishing game of North America; in brief, it reads thus:

(1) Passenger pigeon, now extinct. I received word a few weeks ago announcing that the last passenger pigeon (for several years in the Cincinnati zoological garden) died September 1, 1914.
(2) Labrador duck.
(3) Trumpeter swan.
(4) Eskimo curlew.
(5) Sea otter.
(6) Elephant seal.

In California:

(7) Wood duck.
(8) Sharp-tailed grouse.
(9) Antelope.
(10) Dwarf elk.
(11) Roosevelt elk.
(12) Beaver. Completely or nearly exterminated by civilization, 1840-1913.

Dr. T. S. Palmer, assistant chief bureau biological survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes:

"I note that your records show 6847 deer killed in the State with several counties yet to be heard from. If such a record as this is kept up for a few years, the deer will be practically exterminated in some parts of the State."

The actual records of the total of deer killed in the State is nearly 75,000.

It would seem that the restriction of each hunter to one deer a season is an urgent necessity in California at this time.

What will future generations think of the humanity and intelligence of a State that allows nearly 150,000 registered hunters to kill the last remnant of its wild life, for sale—if they choose?

This is now the question for California: Shall our California wild game share the American bison's fate? Shall we allow the hunters to kill the last remnant of its wild life?

Twenty-three species of birds of North America have been shot out of existence because the chance to sell their carcasses or their plumage placed a bounty upon their destruction.

I will go into further details to the voters of this beautiful city. Let us face the issue squarely. Commercialism or non-commercialism? Sale or non-sale?

Let the people's voice be heard on this matter! Insist upon voting yes to sustain the conservation law passed by the last legislature.

Thirty-one States now prohibit the sale of ducks. Let the citizens of California vote yes at the non-sale of game and bring California up to date.

"The sale of game means the quick destruction of wild life."

In 1880 the hides of thirty-eight thousand deer, killed in Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou counties, were forwarded by two shipping firms of Redding.

In the early 90's two hide hunters, the Bennett brothers, wintered in the "Hell's Hole" country in El Dorado county and came out in the spring with over 1,200 deer hides. This particular act of wild game destructive vandalism helped, more than anything else, to put venison on the non-sale list and to stop the traffic in deer pelts.

Early this spring a deputy of the State Fish and Game Commission arrested two trappers in Shasta county who had slaughtered between seventy and eighty-five deer.

When trappers will kill deer out of season—and there are plenty who do—to use the meat to bait traps, just imagine what the result would be if the sale of game is permitted.

The Californian must understand now and for all time that without the enactment of intelligent laws and their absolute enforcement, that our game will soon be a thing of the past. If the sportsmen, the men who enjoy a day's recreation afield, will stand together, recommend and work for the enactment of intelligent fish and game legislation, California will remain as she is today, the fishing and hunting paradise of the world. Otherwise her game will go the way of that of other and older States—to extermination.

SHIPMENT OF GAME.

The Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1913, were amended December 23, 1913, by the addition of the following as Section 477½:

Sec. 477½. Postmasters shall not accept for mailing any parcel containing the dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild animals or birds which have been killed or are offered for shipment in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed or offered for shipment: Provided, however, That the foregoing shall not be construed to prevent the acceptance for mailing of any dead animals or birds killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by the law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are captured or killed.

2. Parcels containing the dead bodies of any game animals, or parts thereof, including furs, skins, skulls, or meat, or of any game or wild birds, or parts thereof, including skins, or plumage, may be admitted to the mails only when plainly marked on the outside to show the actual nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender or shipper: Provided, however, That no parcel containing fresh game in any form may be accepted for transmission beyond the second zone. (See Sec. 475.)

3. Postmasters desiring additional information on this subject should address the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

Note.—Sections 242, 243 and 244, Act of March 4, 1909, 35 Stat., 1137, make it unlawful to ship in interstate commerce the dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any game animals or wild birds which have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed, or from which they were shipped.

HUNTING NOTES.

One of the interesting features of the opening of the shooting season in the San Joaquin valley, aside from the success of the hunters, the unusual number of ducks in evidence and the voracity of the mosquitoes was the unprecedented invasion of the Los Banos marshes by automobiles from all parts of California and made possible by the prolongation of the dry season, states a scribe in the San Jose Mercury-Herald.

The lights of the machines, loaded with hunters and moving in procession out of Los Banos all of Wednesday night and until just before daylight Thursday morning, provided a spectacular sight. The sound of running motors never ceased as the hunters sought points of vantage in the marsh and tule land in the darkness, while prestolites and electric globes flashed in all directions as far as the eye could see. Hundreds of hunters were going into the lowlands of the San Joaquin valley, one of the best-known ducking grounds in the United States. The movement was like that of an army taking position for a battle at daybreak.

In the shooting preserves each man sought his previously assigned blind and "pop hole," but outside of the haited reservations there was a general scramble in the darkness for points of vantage. Each clump of tules in the vicinity of any pond usually held a shooter or two, some of whom had taken up especially choice locations the evening before. The latecomer, stumhling along in marshy ground knee-deep with water, pushed from one clump to another in the darkness, only to find all occupied hy an expert or two in caustic comment and the use of sarcasm. The latecomer then, as a rule, contented himself with settling down meekly on the open ground and concealing himself, just like an ostrich, greatly to the chagrin of the better-concealed hunters in the immediate vicinity, who were not at all slow in expressing their opinion of the latecomer. Their running fire of comment usually aroused the ire of hunters stationed within earshot, who in turn advised the indignant shooters to "hire a hall." The area of disaffection spread and soon the entire marsh seemed talking.

However, the human ostrich was forgotten when, far in the distance, just before daylight, there came a faint report from the shotgun of some eager shooter who could no longer restrain himself, even in the face of a law which says there shall be no shooting prior to a half hour before sunrise. The report was a signal which all had apparently been waiting for. Within a couple of seconds there was a steady discharge of guns and the air full of dark, skurrying shapes, just visible against the light sky in the east. An army of hunters were violating the law. The firing continued without abatement until 9 o'clock, when it slowed to a continuous tattoo instead of a steady roar.

The hunters were in many instances so close together that three and four sometimes fired at the same wildly dodging teal "beating it" at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, or a sprig or widgeon tearing along with frantically bobbing head. Daylight found most of the hirds, assembled in bands, flying high in the air, well out of gun range, although shooters out for the record in the hurning up of ammunition refused to be convinced of the fact and continued to scare the flocks to a higher altitude—much to the disgust of the exponents of the conservation of Du Pont and Ballistite.

Not all of the blood lost Thursday on the Los Banos marshes was shed by duck and goose. The voracious mosquitoes took heavy toll of the life fluid of the hunters. Every marksman's head and hands were surrounded by a veil of humming pests which refused to be discouraged by the fumes of cigarette, rank pipe or burning powder. It was a case of continually keeping one hand free to slap the bloodsuckers and of shooting with the other. Frequently a mosquito viewed out of the corner of the eye presented the proportions of a duck and the hunter turned to fire instinctively. Every sportsman who came out of the marshes bore the marks of the mosquito as well as at least a few web-footed trophies. Some places in the lines of flight knocked down the limit within a couple of hours. Sprig seemed to predominate in the bags brought into Los Banos, though there was a large number of teal. There was a sprinkling of mallard and a smaller number of widgeon and spoonbill.

* * *

A Los Angeles knight of the quill gives the following account of the glorious opening of the season down in the orange belt duck plantations:

With the roads lined and every club blind filled, the duck season of 1914-15 was ushered in forty-five minutes before time Thursday morning in a bombardment that at least equaled anything ever recorded in the sporting world. The running-off of a Grand American Handicap was as a party of rabbit hunters. Comparisons fail feebly; perhaps a full park of Colt's automatics and Nordenfelt machine guns might be something like it. For two hours the whip crack of nitro powder ticked off the seconds. Within an area of four miles wide by seven in length upwards of a thousand guns grew hot—and yet some people think trap shooting pays the ammunition trust's 77 per cent. dividends! At one lousy teal twenty-six shots, aggregating twice his weight of metal, were hurled, and when last seen his gear was sealed in the fourth speed. Doubtless he is going yet.

That tells the story. Much powder was burned. The good shots all got the limit on the clubs. Many a gun barrel was dented swinging against an elbow neighbor on the roads. Opinions agree nothing ever was like it. The good roads themselves are killing

off the road hunting by making it too easy to get at. Many who played it Thursday quit the game for keeps. Men wrangled and hrawled noisily over ducks that ten had shot at. One high hen sprig, badly body shot, set her wings and sailed out of the Canvasback ground across the highway, dying. Twenty shots burst forth, and the concussion may have hastened her end. None of the dozen men had touched a feather of her, but it looked like a general engagement for a minute until the longest-legged fusilier made off hurriedly with his bone whilst the wrangle progressed. It was to laugh, hut everybody was too husy.

A perfect day dawned, warm, but not hot, and the waning moon enabled the road hunters to break the Federal sunrise shooting law fifteen minutes earlier than usual.

By eight o'clock the ducks were sky high and speeding away in all directions. Upwards of a hundred thousand shells went up in the thin smoke of "smokeless" powder; $2500 in real money vanished in a couple of hours; enough lead hit the earth to "salt" a dozen mines and to freight down the largest motor truck—some 7000 pounds!

More sprig were in sight than anything else at the opening, hut these wise fowl soon find out the sinister meaning of gunfire and keep above its range until they locate the ocean. The big ducks were driven to sea so soon that they overlooked the "mornin's mornin'" of a deep, fresh drink. At intervals, big flights swung off the western sand dunes and warmed up the scatter pipes of the heach combers, hut long hefore they hove within cannon shot, turned tail and sped back from whence they came. It was a thoroughly demoralized rout of ducks the hunters left behind them, and three-fourths of the hirds left the country, many not to return. The resumption of hostilities the next day was known to be in had judgment, but owing to the impossibility of holding down the "unattached" road hunters, the clubmen thought they might as well take what they could get, so decided to shoot Saurday.

Reports from the various clubs tallied very closely. On opening day, the ducks fly everywhere and do things that not even the new-come "green" birds of late November would risk. They are young now, but rapidly taking their "high school" diplomas. Those who could hit 'em got the limit, and the rest bagged all they were entitled to. In the Orange county Westminster district, the Blue Wing, Sunset, Christopher, Chico, Westminster, McAleer, Green Wing, Canvashack, West Shore, Lomita, Cazadores, Bolsa Chica, Bluehill, Saamae, Golden West, and San Pedro, all had limit possibilities bounded only by pointing skill. On the Bolsa Chica a full turnout took in full bags. The Blue Wing Club, which has the best shooting, and yet denies itself the most, started in with the Wednesday squad instead of letting down the bars to the whole membership. Even the new members bagged early limits.

Twelve guns on the Canvashack ponds, W. F. Chandler, A. E. Morro, Joseph M. Gore, Frank Cassou, Thomas McD. Potter, Dr. J. W. Jauch, Henry Pfirrmann, Jr., Henry Seber, E. A. Featherstone, Samuel C. Hall, W. Y. Teetzel and Edwin L. Hedderly, bagged 251 birds. About two-thirds were green-winged teal, a sprinkling of cinnamons and spoonbills, and the rest sprigs. All the birds were in the height of condition, fat, heavy, and better even than the average first-of-the-season duck, owing to the heavy crop of weed seeds and natural feed. The Canvasback ponds are full of cockleburs for cover this year. These afford considerable feed when the soaked burs release their seed.

Under the Federal law, the large waders, or "snipe," are protected for five years, excepting the "Jack" or Wilson snipe, which may be shot in the open season for ducks, which ends January 31. Many were ignorant of this point, and on the roads particularly the long-hilled brotherhood suffered sorely. The road gentry were banging away at mudhens for ducks, and, all in all, 'twas some Roman holiday!

Although the unusual heat discouraged some of the quail hunters, plenty were left. All of Wednesday, October 14, cars of every name and nature left town in all directions, for this year there were quail everywhere. It was a banner breeding season; the same plenty of feed that made the ducks so fat bred a heavy crop of quail in hills. In the inland valleys and on the desert slopes, the weather was against anything like sport; it was hot all night. With cooler weather, this will prove a record year.

Indications were that Fallbrook would be "shot out" by Saturday.

The Escondido country is unusually well stocked with quail this year.

The midnight Santa Fe Owl, or "fish train," added hunters to its complement Saturday night, Costa, Encinitas and Carlsbad being their destinations. Scouts reported a big showing of birds encountered during dove shooting. Of course nobody found out whether the quail were as fat as they looked. Dove hunters never do such things.

Many rabbits is the general verdict, also.

The San Fernando, Soledad Canyon—in fact, all quail strongholds—are limit possibilities—probabilities—to the good shot.

The quail season lasts only a month and most gunners aim to get all that is coming to them.

As the sixteen-bore is the standard duck gun, so the twenty is the quail gun par excellence. The work some men do with these little things has to be seen before shooters would credit it.

* * *

Local duck hunters were out in force at every shooting resort witbin reach of the city last Sunday. General results, however, were erratic. At some hunting grounds good shooting prevailed and limit bags were shot quickly. At other duck shooting resorts the birds were extremely scarce. Weather conditions had much to do with the sport. Sunday morning was warm and quiet. The hirds, consequently, did not "work" well. At many of the Alameda marsh shooting spots what ducks came in kept high up and out of reach of the gunners. Down near Alviso, where there was a small army of shotgun artillerymen, whenever a high-flying bunch of hirds came along the fusillade that greeted the hirds put one in mind of a German aeroplane hovering over Paris and the welcoming reception of sharpshooters.

Among the Suisun duck hunters who were kept busy welcoming sprig and mallards recently were W. W. Richards, Dave Hearfield, George Emmons and Henry Bashford, of Vacaville, who shot at Green Lodge ponds. Achille Roos, Rudolph Spreckels and Rudolph Spreckels Jr. shot at the Allegre preserve. Frank Maskey and Captain A. W. du Bray returned from the Sunrise ponds with limit bags. Henry Klevesahl, E. L. Hoag, Gus Harper, J. B. Haskins and Chief Seymour found plenty of birds coming in to the Seymour Cluh ponds. Volante Gun Club members returned with fairly well-filled bags. A mid-week crop of birds was short—eight guns accounted for but twenty-six ducks.

The Petaluma and Sonoma marshes were given the go-by hy the ducks last Sunday. In the Wingo district a few birds were shot. Down the creek at Holmes island the Alameda Gun Club ark was decorated with a comhined bag of 200 birds, it is claimed.

Big flocks of wild ducks have realized, the past week, that the open waters of Suisun and southern San Francisco hays have been havens of rest and safety from the hunters. A week ago shooting conditions varied at different hunting resorts. Best results for the local sportsmen were secured at the Suisun marsh ponds. The fresh-water ponds in the Alameda marsh, near Mount Eden and Alvarado, produced the best shooting in the lower east bay side, and nothing to boast over at that.

The lower end of the Alameda marshes, at the "Bridges," Newark, Mowry's and other favorite hunting sections were deserted by the birds. At one gun club, near Mowry's, six shooters bagged 136 birds on the opening day. The tally a week ago was only two dozen ducks.

* * *

In shooting at ducks over decoys from a point or a blind, it is advisable to be so located that the wind comes from back or is blowing sideways across the bunch of decoys. Never, if it can be avoided, take position with the breeze coming in your face. Ducks always alight against the wind and will not come in to decoys with the wind.

* * *

Sacramento sportsmen who have shot on the Glide, Monitor and Noyes cluh preserves and in the fresh-water marsh sections near Gridley, have had plenty of limit shooting. According to Harry Derr: "Birds are plentiful; everybody shot limits last week, and are still getting them." Much complaint has been made by rice growers of Butte and Sutter counties that wild ducks do a great deal of damage to growing rice. This contention is disputed hy observing sportsmen, who claim that blackbirds do the most damage. Ducks shot in the rice sections recently had their craws filled with rice kernels. It is believed, however, that this rice was garnered from the ground after having fallen from rice heads. Ducks cannot reach growing rice while swimming about the flooded field, nor have the birds the faculty of hovering in the air over the rice stalks and feeding on the rice heads."

Peter Swenson, a rice grower of Biggs, who was arristed by a United States Marshal for "killing a duck" before the season opened, was fined $5 by United States District Judge Dooling for violating the Federal game law. Swenson claimed that the ducks were eating and destroying his growing rice. It is intimated that the rice growers will take action for relief through the next Legislature—permission is desired hy the growers to protect their crops from damage hy ducks in particular. Just how far the State Legislature can go in setting aside one of the provisions of a Federal statute is not hard to figure out.

* * *

Quail hunters find birds fairly plantiful in various hunting localities. Near Point Reyes a week ago, on the Gallagher ranch, Ed Ladd and Harold Ladd hagged two dozen birds during a morning shoot. Archie Franklin and a hunting companion hunted over the hills from Bolinas to Olema and secured good bags.

Baldo Ivancovich hunted quail coverts near Olema on Tuesday for a near-limit strap. Fred McGee also found excellent quail-shooting ground near Point Reyes. N. H. Hickman and W. J. Street hunted near Bolinas in good quail country. Clarence Nauman finds a productive quail patch near Sonoma.

The coast foothills of San Mateo county have been well combed over by quail and rahbit hunters since the season opened. In the hills back of Purissima last Sunday there were over 100 hunters.

Charley Breidenstein and Fred Tobelman hunted over fairly productive quail and rabbit ground below Purissima last Sunday. Dr. M. E. Simon, Dr. Henry La Coste and Andy Gilchrist worked the hills hack of Halfmoon bay and shot good strings of quail. Frank Hannah, Dick Rountree and Ralph Miller of Santa Cruz recently shot daily quail limits on the Gianone ranch.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

HE SPILLED THE COFFEE.

Property rights protect a man's possessions whether his interest be in the shape of a farm, a dairy ranch, an automobile—or a shooting preserve. Furthermore, he can not he illegally deprived of such ownership or vested interests.

The shooting preserve and the gradual taking up of hunting ground for such purpose has heen a bitter pill to swallow for every gunner who can not acquire or lease shooting ground. But these same men will go out at midnight, or before, and pre-empt a duck blind that another hunter has built and which shooting spot is, hy general accord, considered as the shooting ground of the man who prepared the blind. Among sportsmen the courtesy of priority is recognized. The pre-emptor is generally a man who rails loudest at the preserve men. A hrilliant example of consistency this is.

A parallel case is instanced by a prominent member of the California Fish, Game and Forest League. He is credited with heing brilliant and practical, an enthusiast for game protection and honest in his convictions.

In a recent issue of a Santa Cruz paper there is published illogical and venomous verses, under his signature, which are an attack on preserve club members and a side shot at the State Fish and Game Commission.

Had the writer gone into the science of game conservation further than his lines indicate he would most prohably not have indulged in such a bonehead diatribe.

The Biological Department takes the stand that the preserve men are a great aid in the protection and preservation of migratory fowl. The man who claims that the "preserve" or "gun club" men are general law hreakers and detrimental to game and fish propagation and conservation, is either an ignorant demagogue or carelessly insincere in his assertions.

TUNA CLUB AWARDS.

The following awards have been made in the summer tournament of the Tuna Club of Santa Catalina island, the list being still incomplete, together with the prizes won:

Tuna—Largest of season, Dr. F. B. Alden, San Francisco, 151 pounds. Tuna Club gold medal for largest over 100 pounds; also the McMillan gold medal for first of season over 100 pounds; also the Field and Stream cup; also the Tuna Club gold mel dallion.

Coxe consolation prize for largest tuna under 100 pounds and over 90 pounds—Won by W. C. Boschen, New York, 97 pounds.

Tuna—Light tackle, for largest of season taken on nine-nine tackle—Won by A. W. Hooper, 60 pounds. Prizes—Potter loving cup; light tackle split bamhoo rod, presented by Tufts-Lyon Company; Newport prize reel and case; Tuna Club gold medallion.

Swordfish—Largest of season, W. G. Evans, 340 pounds, the Holder cup, the Alden cup and the Tuna Club gold medal. Club record held by W. C. Boschan, 355 pounds, awarded.

Second largest of season—W. C. Boschen, 328 pounds, Tuna Club silver medallion.

Third largest of season—C. B. Afflerbaugh, Pomona, 222 pounds, Tuna Club bronze medal.

For first of season—McMillan gold medal, won by Felix Kahn, San Francisco, 220 pounds.

Yellowtail—Largest of season, Rev. C. F. Aked, San Francisco, 43½ pounds. Western Hardware and Arms cup, Gillies diamond medal and Tuna Cluh gold medal.

Second largest of season, O. Russell, Kansas City, 43 pounds. Tuna Club silver medal.

For largest of season taken hy woman angler, Mrs. P. S. O'Mara, Salt Lake City, 40¾ pounds. Won the Nordlinger cup.

White Sea Bass—For largest of season, C. A. Secor, New York City, 46½ pounds. Won the Nordlinger cup, the Potter medal and the Tuna Club gold medallion.

Second largest of season, Mrs. Fred Lesticow, 42 pounds. Won the Tuna Cluh silver medal.

For third largest of season, Tuna Cluh bronze medal. Tie between M. Stein, New York, and C. C. Clark, Altadena, 36½ pounds.

Albicore—For largest of season, Harry Teller, Pomona, 44½ pounds. Whitley Company medal, Hoegee cup and Tuna Club gold medallion.

Second largest of season, C. F. Morgan, Pasadena, Tuna Club silver medal.

Largest taken by woman, Altha Dawson, San Franing cup.

Black Sea Bass—For largest of season, Ben Williams, Los Angeles, 282 pounds. Rider-Macomber medal. That was the largest black sea bass ever caught on light tackle.

A. W. Hooper of Boston won the Eddy cup for the largest gold-button fish of season taken on light tackle.

Boatmen's Prizes—For largest tuna ($50 in gold)—Won by Vaughan Ormsby.

For first tuna of season (rod)—Won hy Vaughan Ormsby.

For first swordfish of season (rod)—Won by O. I. Danielson.

For largest sea bass of season (rod)—Won hy C. O. Paradis.

For largest yellowtail of season (rod)—Won by I. L. Newberry.

For largest albicore of season (rod)—Won hy S. J. Goulding.

RECORD BREAKING SALMON SEASON.

The arrival of the tender Akutan at Astoria last month, to go into winter quarters, from the Bristol bay district, Alaska, brought news of a record-breaking salmon pack in that part of the world. There was a steady run of fish during the season which lasted later than ever before.

Every available can was filled, and at the Nushagak river canneries alone there was a shortage of cans equal to 20,000 cases of fish. At all other factories shortages existed. None were prepared for the tremendous run of salmon. After all the cans were filled the fishing was stopped. The Nushagak river canneries totalled 546,200 cases.

Scientific investigation is clearing up some of the mysteries of the salmon, refuting the idea that all die in spawning, and other fallacies, says Minneapolis Tribune.

It is stated by State Fish Warden R. E. Clanton that there is no specific limit to the distance which salmon will ascend the streams in which they deposit their spawn. They continue to travel up streams as far as the depth of water will permit swimming, or until they reach some insurmountable obstacle. The recorded Government limit is Alturas Lake, Idaho, 7,335 feet.

A curious fact has been noted in connection with the salmon movement in the Willamette river. No salmon have been found in any tributary entering the Willamette from the west. There are a number of fairly important streams having their sources in the Coast Range, but for some reason they have no attraction for the salmon. This condition does not obtain in relation to the Columbia river, the fish entering tributaries flowing into that stream from either the north or the south. Very few salmon attempt to ascend the Des Chutes river, probably on account of the great number of falls and difficult rapids.

Breeding of salmon in fresh water only is not an established scientific fact. Long continued observation indicates that the fish ordinarily seek the fresh water for spawning purposes, but it is not positively known that they do not in some instances breed in the ocean, nor is it positively known in what part of the ocean the salmon live between the time they leave their fresh water birthplace and their return to the same stream. They are found at St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, the year around, establishing it as their home center.

It has long been stated as a fact that no salmon, having left salt water on their spawning tour, ever return to the sea, the belief being that they invariably die immediately after depositing their eggs. Recent observations indicate that this is not the case. On the Elk river, in Curry county, in which the spawning beds are only about three miles from the ocean, dead salmon are never found; on the other hand, the fish are very numerous during spawning time, but immediately afterward they disappear from the river and have been seen passing out into the ocean apparently none the worse for their sojourn in fresh water.

The warden is of the opinion that not nearly all the fish that ascend the Columbia are lost. Females have been observed attempting to escape down stream after having spawned in the vicinity of the hatcheries, and the males, after watching the nests for a few days after the departure of their mates, have also disappeared—down stream, without doubt, as a rack had been placed in the river for the purpose of stopping their upward journey. Salmon have been stripped at the hatcheries and then marked, and later have been taken in seines, drawn for that purpose, near the mouth of the river.

Salmon make their way up the streams very slowly: those leaving the ocean in May or June not spawning, in many instances, until late in September. At that time, if they have traveled far toward the headwaters of some tributary, jumping falls and forcing their way up swift rapids en route, the fish are physically much exhausted, and in such cases some die soon after they have deposited their eggs. This gave rise to the assumption that all salmon leaving the ocean never return. The deaths are due to attacks of parasites and not exhaustion.

It has also been demonstrated that the baby salmon do not in all cases hasten to the ocean as soon as they are able to navigate. The warden states that probably 50 per cent. of the "trout" caught in the Columbia and its tributaries, are in reality young salmon that have for some reason elected to remain in their native streams for a time.

The so-called steelhead salmon is not really a salmon, but a trout, and does not live up to all the laws supposed to govern salmon. While many steelhead trout go to the ocean and feed there for a time, many others remain in fresh water, probably all their lives, certainly until full grown. Unlike the salmon, this variety appears to desire food at all times, and can be caught with bait while ascending the spawning streams as readily as at any other time.

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Swimmer vs. Rodster.—The San Diego Rod and Reel Club gave a picnic and tournament recently at which Collins, "the man fish," was at the book end of a light tackle outfit wielded by an angler named Seymour. It is the general impression among anglers that no swimmer can successfully withstand a nine-ounce rod and nine-strand line, wielded by an expert; and the angler has almost invariably won. In the present instance the battle lasted twenty-seven minutes when the line broke and the contest was declared a draw. The angler was supposed to "land" the swimmer in thirty minutes. It is claimed that Collins is a professional distance swimmer.

FISH LINES.

The mountain stream and lake trout season will be closed in every district in this State Sunday, November 1. The steelhead fishing season above tidewater also closes on the same date. Angling for steelhead trout in the tidewater stretches of coast streams will be open until January 1. Eel river fishing for steelhead trout continues with generally good results at the different resorts along the river. Local anglers are already keeping tab on Russian river for steelhead excursions next month and during December. The Truckee river fishing this season can not be given overly enthusiastic mention.

The California Anglers' Association members gathered in force at the club rooms last Wednesday evening, when the regular monthly whist tournament took place.

Good reports come from Reno concerning the progress of the new fishway at the Derby dam. Timber has been received from Oregon and all of the requisite hardware is on the ground. The old fishway has been cleared out and other preliminary measures have been taken for construction of the new ladder.

Crystal creek, near Tower House, above Redding, has recently been stocked with 100,000 trout fry from Sisson's hatchery. The Kern River Fishing Club has received 4400 troutlings, Loch Leviu, Eastern brook and rainbows, for planting in Basin, Alder and Cedar creeks. Butte, or Bidwell lake and Eagle lake in Lassen county have been restocked with 20,000 Loch Levin trout. In Susan river and its tributaries, west of Susanville, 58,000 rainbow trout were recently liberated by Fish and Game Commission officials.

Altogether several millions of young trout have been planted in the waters of this State this year, which should have an appreciable influence for fine fishing conditions next season.

It is fitting that Izaak Walton should be adequately commemorated in the place of his burial. Winchester Cathedral is the shrine of many famous men. Until the Norman Conquest it was the burial-place of Saxon and Danish kings. Its noble chantries bear witness to its importance in mediaeval times. But after the Reformation a comparative silence falls on the history of the Cathedral. The silence is broken by two notable burials. The one is that of Izaak Walton in 1683, the other that of Jane Austen in 1817. Above the resting-place of Jane Austen in the north aisle of the nave a memorial window was placed a few years ago. Now above the grave of Izaak Walton, in Prior Silkstede's Chapel, the morning sun will stream through a window of painted glass, reminding us of the gentle fisherman who sleeps below, and whose classic work, "The Compleat Angler," would, as Charles Lamb said to Coleridge, "sweeten a man's temper at any time to read it."

* * *

The striped bass frequenting San Antone creek are a puzzling community of fishes. A recent Sunday a large delegation of the regulars, who pin their faith on that fishing resort and try persistently and systematically to capture the striped denizens of the creek, could not land a single bass, not even a fingerling. The Owl Club members, however, in the early morning hours, made a fine catch of nine large fish, the smallest scaling 15 pounds. And the exasperating part of the matter is that the Owl Club fishermen turn the trick frequently. Just how they do it is a puzzler. The daylight fishermen try by every means at their command to catch bass, but recently their efforts have been rewarded with but few catches. Some disappointed fishermen advance the theory that the knowing bass coaxers bait certain holes and spots and wait for the right time of the tide and garner the crop. Others intimate that nets may be used. Whatever the means, the fact remains that some of the San Antoners can land striped bass and others can not. That the fish are plentiful in the creek is well known, for the schools of bass, large ones, too, are frequently seen, but towards the majority of rodsters they are indifferent.

A fortnight ago, just about the time the fishermen were ready to quit and catch the home-bound train, a school of bass came along and several were caught. Frank Billington landed three nices ones, Charley Hollywood booked and lost two and then landed two; Emil Accret caught one.

Striped bass are both voracious and omnivorous. One of the Petaluma fishermen failing to lure a bass with various baits, shot several blackbirds. Baiting his hook with a dead bird, he struck and landed a twenty-eight-pounder. Another bait that has been used successfully recently is a crab. Both the small green crabs, which are numerous in the creek, and the edible variety, are acceptable to the fish. The bass seemed to have a fancy for the female crab, for in the many bass stomachs that have been examined by the fishermen, the female crab is in the majority.

It is best, however, to avoid the edible variety of crab for striped bass bait. Game Warden William Armstrong of Vallejo arrested Manuel Mariel for using small crabs for bass bait. Justice J. A. Fitzgerald fined him $20. Three other well known local rodsters were also apprehended for the same offense, but were let off with a reprimand. Having crabs in one's possession under seven inches in length is illegal, and so is the taking of female crabs. This violation of the fish statutes seems to be broken frequently by many fishermen.

Striped bass anglers have found the fish most numerous for a fortnight or more in the waters near South Vallejo lighthouse. The fish average five and six pounds in weight, but the bass are so impregnated with oil as to be unpalatable.

DOINGS IN DOGDOM.

Preparation for the big international bench show in this city goes on and gives promise of every success desired. That the coming show is regarded with great favor by Eastern fanciers is shown by the following notice of "Some Show" in the American Fancier. Local notices here have damned the show with faint praise or positively misleading statements.

The arrival in this city at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of Mr. W. E. Mason, a well-known dog fancier, of Woking, England, with three expert assistants, marks the inception of plans for the first dog show of all nations ever held in the world. Not only will it be the first of the sort, but the exhibition will include nearly three times as many varieties of the canine species as were ever shown before, either in America or Europe.

Mr. Mason expects to show every breed of dog known in every country in the world—220 sorts in all—from eighty to ninety being the greatest number of varieties ever shown by European and American kennel clubs. Under the auspices of the department of live stock of the Exposition, the dog show and contests will be given more than half an acre of space just east of the six silos, south of the live stock stadium. Plans are being perfected for erecting a building 30 x 50 feet for housing an educational display treating of the breed of the descendants of the wolf, and for daily lectures. There will be probably 250 kennels, and over 400 exhibits of canines.

Some of the unique exhibits will be trained war dogs, brought direct from the front and drilled in the military camps of Belgium and France. They will be shown in their stunts of rescuing the wounded, carrying messages, and dragging automatic guns. Lieutenant Fiala, the noted explorer, who accompanied Roosevelt in South America and was one of the Ziegler Arctic exploring expedition, has consented to bring his trained sledge dogs and to lecture on the value of the dog as an assistant to the explorer. Peary's sledges, harness and equipment, used by him in his final dash to the pole, are in possession of Mr. Mason, and will form a part of the exhibit. Trained police dogs, ambulance dogs, whippet racing dogs from England, Australian sheep kelpies, kangaroo hunting hounds, Chinese chow dogs, trained bloodhounds, Japanese toy, spaniels, Mexican hairless freaks, Russian wild dogs and the semi-sacred mongrels of Stamboul, all will be seen, and most of them will be put through their special stunts for the entertainment and instruction of visitors. There will be many competitions between trained sheep dogs from various countries, the best sheep dog trainers in Europe having been engaged to handle these contests. Sledge dogs, greyhounds, military dogs, bird dogs, and others will be shown in various contests.

Many of the dogs are of breeds never shown, among them twelve varieties from India, five from China, and many from Australia and the interior of Asia.

* * *

Practically every ship arriving from Europe brings in some high-class dogs which will be seen at the shows in and about New York this fall and winter. Both in France and England dog fanciers are selling their animals at sacrifices, as many of the shows there have been abandoned on account of the war. Americans are profiting by the opportunity to pick up bargains either personally or through agents, as the "doggy" English papers are announcing clearing sales of famous kennels of dogs of all breeds. Daniel G. Reid and his wife, Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia, Archibald Barklie, who has kennels on Long Island, E. J. Topping, W. Ross Proctor, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., Mrs. Arthur L. Holland and Mrs. Preston Satterthwaite are among those who have recently brought in new animals, several of which will be benched at the Westminster Kennel and the specialty club shows. The importations include a number of Sealeyhams, Pekingese, Scottish terriers, Welsh terriers, Irish terriers, fox terriers, West Highland terriers, King Charles, Ruby and Blenheim spaniels, and other toy dogs, with which latter the English market seems to be flooded.

* * *

After Jan. 1, 1915, entry blanks for all shows under A. K. C. rules will contain a clause required of each exhibitor, to the effect that "there has been no case of distemper within the period of six weeks prior to this date in any kennels in which the dogs herewith entered have been quartered." It is expected that this rule will tend to prevent the spread of the disease which all exhibitors so dread, and which has kept some of them from showing their best animals in the past.

* * *

A new and handsome medal somewhat larger than the old one and with bolder relief work in the lineaments of Champion Snowshower, the English champion, whose head figures on the medal, has been prepared for the seventh annual show of the Toy Spaniel Club, which is to be held this year at the Waldorf-Astoria. The dates selected are Dec. 29 and 30. Interest among the club members is centered in the English toy spaniel, but there will he prizes offered for other toy dogs of several breeds.

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No yellowtail tuna have been caught as yet in Catalina water this season, but it is presumed that they are "on their way," making a short stop off the mainland.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

COSSACKS ARE WORLD'S GREATEST CAVALRY.

Of all the mounted soldiers of the world tbe Cossacks of Russia are perhaps the most famous. Certainly as borse soldiers they have no superior, if any equal, among tbe mounted arms of any otber army. It has been said of the Cossacks tbat they are born to the horse. Now that tbe Russian armies in countless thousands are advancing to tbe frontiers of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the newspapers daily report some action in which these famous mounted soldiers of the Czar have played an important part.

Tbe Cossack population of the Russian Empire is scattered, being divided into military groups and distributed along or in proximity to tbe frontiers. Tbe distrihution is purely for strategical purposes. On a war footing tbe Cossacks number about 182,000 men, of wbom about 4,300 are commissioned officers.

Practically every male Cossack who has attained tbe age of 18 years and is physically fit—and a Cossack is generally fit—must serve the Czar in a military capacity for a period of twenty years, by far tbe longest enlisted period enforced in any army on earth.

Of this term of service for the Czar, three years are spent in a probationary stage, twelve on active duty wherever required, and five in tbe army reserve. Tbe Government furnishes the arms, but tbe Cossacks furnish their own borses and saddles, for to a Cossack, next to his own family, bis borse is his dearest possession, and be would be insulted if anybody suggested that be ride any borse otber tbau the one he bimself owned and had personally trained.

"The military organization of the Cossacks," says Army and Navy of London, "dates a long way hack in history. Their first service took tbe shape of garrisoning certain forts erected hy tbe Muscovy Czars and Kings of Poland in comhination as a safeguard against invasion by bostile tribes over the frontier. Tbe Cossacks of tbat time enjoyed many unique privileges in return for this. They paid no taxes, and no one was allowed to pass tbrough their territory witbout permission. Nominally tbey were Russians and adberents to Christianity; practically, they were Tartars and favored no religion in particular. As may be imagined, tbey were a constant source of diplomatic emharrassment. Wben the Sultan of Turkey complained tbat they bad ravaged his borders, the Czar would reply tbat be was not responsible for tbem, with tbe result that strained relations would immediately ensue hetwèen the two countries.

"As for their early loyalty, it may be mentioned that wben Peter tbe Great was at war with Sweden, one of the most powerful of tbeir communities—tbe Cossacks of tbe Dnieper—openly ranged themselves against him. Catherine II. took tbe extreme step of disbanding them, while tbe remainder were deprived of tbeir independence. Tbis had an excellent effect, and ever since tben tbe whole of tbe Cossack population, extending in one long line from tbe Sea of Azof to tbe Caspian, have proved loyal and wortby subjects of the 'Emperor of all the Russians.'"

As Army and Navy points out, tbe Cossack regiments are, as a rule, composed of six squadrons, or sotnias, of 125 men eacb. There are also Cossack infantry and artillery detacbments, operating with tbe mounted Cossacks. Tbe mounted force of this wonderful organization has been described "as a body of men who ride like a Centaur, shoot like a Boer, and possess a red Indian's 'eye for country.'"

"Every man among them," says Army and Navy, "is a potential Buffalo Bill."

No mounted men in the world get such splendid work out of their horses as do the Cossacks. Tbey are horse-masters to the manner born, and such a thing as a sore back or a saddle chafe is practically unknown among Cossack horses, even after weeks of hard campaigning. Quick and sure is the punishment tbat follows a discovery tbat a Cossack has neglected his mount. The horses are of what is known as the cob variety, shaggy and not pretty to look upon, yet for Cossack purposes the ideal animal. All Cossacks carry a rifle, a bayonet, and a sword. They are like the American cavalry in that they do not use the lance. They also carry a long whip which they can use in wonderful fashion, and which at close fighting bas more tban once proved to be a useful weapon.

"In battle," adds Army and Navy, "Cossack feats of borsemanship are often exceedingly disconcertiug to the enemy. Tbis is due to the remarkahle sympathy that exists between man and horse. When cbarging an enemy, for instance, the Cossack frequently leans over the offside of his horse, thereby using tbe animal, to a certain degree, as a sbelter and a cover. As an example, in a recent engagement, the intrenched Austrians were somewhat surprised to see wbat appeared to be a mass of riderless horses on a wild stampede. Tbe Austrian cavalry and infantry rushed forward, hoping to make rich captures, but they received a rude surprise.

"Tbe Austrians were met witb a hail of lead fired by the rlders from tbeir strange positions. Tbe Austriaus had no time to recover from the shock. The Cossacks resumed their normal riding positions immedlately, and, drawing tbeir sabres, dasbed among tbe disconcerted enemy, cutting them down rigbt and left.

"As fighting men tbe Cossacks are demons. Their bravery is of tbat reckless character whicb stops at notbing. Tbey are not in the least perturbed by overwbelming odds. Tbe story of the Cossack Kriutchoff, wbo was tbe first fortunate recipient of the Crder of St. George for military service in tbe present war, is typical. There was a wild melee and desperate band-to-band fighting between Germany cavalry and the Cossacks. Kriutchoff hacked bis way througb the enemy, and with his own hand cut down no fewer than eleven of his opponents. As may be supposed, neither the borse nor the rider escaped unscatbed. Tbe Cossack received sixteen wounds and his borse eleven.

"But tbe Cossack is not simply and purely a man of war. He is equally skilled in tbe arts of peace. Popular education stands at a higher level among the Cossacks than tbroughout Russia. Moreover, they are successful farmers and stock raisers."

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THE NEXT STEP IN HORSE BREEDING.

Tbe next step in American horse hreeding sbould be a more rigid selection of sires to mate witb purebred mares, says the Breeder's Gazette. Tbe large breeders are doing splendidly. They bave material to fill the gap caused by curtailed imports. But tbousands of owners of balf a dozen mares or less are making the mistake of owning inferior stallious with which to mate them. Tbe result is disappointing and poor offspring, colts for which tbere is no market.

Many an inexperienced breeder figures after be has paid long prices for several bigh-class mares he wants a stallion for his own use, sometbing a little better tban he finds available and heing used on the high grade mares. Yet he does not care to put much money into a stallion to use on his few mares. Tbe result is the unfortunate condition frequently found—good mares being bred to an inferior borse, and inferior colts resulting.

No more disastrous mistake can be made in horse breeding. Every mare has a right to he mated witb a stallion that is superior to ber. The service of a higb-class sire can be secured more cheaply tban the use of a very ordinary mare. A stallion may easily average sixty foals a year, a mare seldom averages one. Often several owners of purebred mares are in one neighborhood, eacb one owning a cbeap stallion for his own mares. If these men would combiue to purchase and use a stallion costing as much as three or four of their cheap ones it would cost them less to sire the colts and the colts would from birth be worth douhle tbe prices ruling now. Wben there are not enough mare-owners to combine in this way they would do well to ship their mares to a really desirable sire to be bred.

Time and again the advantages of hreeding mares to a superior sire have been explained. It is a matter deserving serious attention. Careful figuring will sbow every time that the greatest profit from the business lies in tbat direction. Of tbe two lines of heredity combining in a foal that of the sire can be more cbeaply obtained, so let it be selected witb the greatest care. More quick and sure advancement can be made in that way than in any other. Tbere are plenty of high-class sires available that are not used to full capacity.

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CHAMPION COW DEAD AT WOODLAND.

Aralia de Kol, world's cbampion twelve-year-old milk and hutter producing cow, owned by A. W. Morris & Sons, died at the Morris rancb northeast of Woodland, shortly after eight o'clock last Monday evening, says the Woodland Mail. Two days before Aralia dropped a heifer calf, which is now considered the most valuahle Holstein calf in this country. Aralia's death was caused by milk fever. The Morris company held no insurance.

The Yolo Holstein was the first cow in the world to produce over 28,000 pounds of milk in a year, and was the first twelve-year-old to give 1,142.32 pounds of hutter. The performances were accomplished in 1912. The records have since been defeated by one of tbe Morris Holstein herd and by three other cows owned elsewhere. The records still stand, however, for a twelve-year-old cow.

Aralia was purchased by the Morrises seven years ago from a Stockton firm. Her offspring include three of the heaviest milk-producing cows in the world. The heifer calf which she dropped last Saturday was sired by a son of Riverside Sadie de Kol Burke, and the records made by her dam and sire forecast that the calf should be a world's champion. Aralia's world's record as a twelve-year-old milk producing cow was made in this wise:

Seven days:

Pounds of milk 742.4
Pounds of hutter 30.13

Thirty days:

Pounds of milk ....3,069.
Pounds of butter 122.30

One year:

Pounds of milk ....28,090.
Pounds of butter 1,142.32

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Peter McCormick 2:08¾, the good Peter the Great trotter campaigned by V. L. Shuler of Iudianapolis, will probably come to California with Lon McDonald's stable after the Arizona State Fair. As V. L. is one of the canny kind tbat doesn't believe in going to the races uuless he has a pretty good idea as to where he can "head in," it is a safe prediction that tbe McCormick horse will command a good deal of respect on tbe Coast in 1915. Shuler bas had a warm spot in his beart for California ever since he placed the stallion race record at 2:06¼ with Sterling McKinney in 1909 and then sold the speedy "Native Son" for a round $25,000.

REGARDING CLASSIFICATION.

Brotber Tbomas, of Tbe Horseman, is advocating a brand new plan for "marking" horses that take part in barness racing. It is to take tbe time of tbe first four borses in every heat and give tbe wbole "kit and caboodle" records. He would make it impossihle to start a horse and win money without acquiring a record. He says: "Make records so common that owners and drivers will lose their fear of the foolish record bugaboo." He would work on the tbeory that "familiarity breeds contempt."

It reminds us of a certain estimable old lady to wbom we lived neighbor some years ago. Sbe had a little girl wbose "sweet tooth" made such insistent demands tbat it led to numerous pilferings of the sugar bowl. Scoldings and hand slappings failing to hreak the little miss of tbe babit, the motber one day sat ber down witb a full bowl of sugar and compelled ber to eat tbe entire contents. This same woman had two big Cocbin roosters tbat were forever figbting, much to ber disgust. So one day she confined them in a small pen where they could fight to tbeir hearts' content and do nothing but figbt. It cured them. Editor Tbomas further says: "When borsemen will embrace records instead of trying to escape them, many of the ills of the trotting turf will disappear." Which is true, tbe "embracing" part of it, at any rate. Just let a man get to tbe "embracing" stage with anything that life bas to offer and be will not only lose his fear of it, but will be on terms of sucb intimacy that be will cbeerfully stand for any old thing tbat comes along. But, all joking aside, is tbere not a better way? We tbink there is. Make tbe rewards in barmony with tbe worth and ability shown. Make records something to be desired instead of shunned. And to make them desired, hang up tbe fat purses for tbe fast borses, in proportion to tbe speed and racing ability sbown. Reward a borse accordiug to his speed and racing ability, the same as we do in any otber sport or business. Give the small purses to tbe green and slow borses and tbe rich ones to the fast horses. Turn the whole business end for end. Make every borse race in his class. Don't allow a slow horse to start in a fast class until he has earned the rigbt. For example: Hang up $3,000 for 2:09 trotters and allow no horse to seart for it till he can sbow a record of 2:10. Follow that principle and we will see owners and trainers striving to obtain records instead of dodging them. No sensible man is going to object to a fast record on his trotter if it means additional money-winuing opportunities, as it most certainly should. Will the day come when barness horses will be rewarded according to tbe speed any racing ability they can show. We bope so.—Spirit of the West.

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THE FUTURE OF ETAWAH.

Altbough Etawah stamped himself a higb-class tbree-year-old trotter by winning in straigbt beats an all aged event, for 2:10 horses, trotting the first beat in 2:07½, the third in 2:08¼, and later won the two largest futurities of tbe year, what be has done this season as a four-year-old adds vastly to bis fame, as he not only has lowered tbe record for his age to 2:03¼, but likewise trotted tbe fastest tbree beats credited to any horse, they being 2:03½, 2:03½, 2:03¾, in The Transylvania, at Lexington.

Had not rain interfered with his plans, states the American Horse Breeder, it was the intention of Mr. F. G. Jones, owner of Etawah, to have given tbe stallion, at Lexington last week, as fast a record as he was capable of ,and it was the belief of hoth Mr. Jones and Mr. Geers, the stallion's driver, that a mile in 2:01 or better would have resulted. It is possible, although not probable, that such an effort will be made at Memphis late this month, and, in that case, provided it is successful, Etawah will make a stud season at Castleton, the breeding farm of Mr. David M. Look, near Lexington, next spring.

If it is not feasihle to give the stallion a faster record than his present mark this fall, he will be sent to Castleton in the spring and allowed six mares, to be selected by Mr. Look, and one (Eva Cord 2:08¼) owued by Mr. Jones. He tben will be returned to Memphis and trained for a flight against time.

So, in any event, we may look for some 1916 foals by Etawah, and, as usual with the first produce of truly great stallions, their turf performances will be awaited with great interest.

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SOME INSIDE HISTORY.

Peter Volo 2:03½, the only trotter that ever held the world's record for yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds, uight almost be called an accident of breeding, though his sire, Peter the Great 2:07¼, is perhaps the greatest sire of early and extreme speed tbat has yet appeared. Josephine Knight, the grandam of Peter Volo, was owned jointly by W. P. Knight and Scott Hudson, and they had agreed to breed her to a well known sire then in the stud in Keutucky. But when tbe time came this horse was for some reason not available. Without waiting to consult his partner, Mr. Knight bred her to Nervolo 2:04¼, an unfashionable pacer then witbout a colt in the 2:30 list. When he learned what had been done, Mr. Hudson was disgusted and did not hesitate to say so, the result being that soon after Nervolo Belle was foaled the following spring he sold his interest in her. When four years old she was bred to Peter the Great and produced tbe most remarkahle colt trotter in tbe history of harness racing.—Trotter and Pacer.

HORSE SALE PLANS.

The directors of the California Draft Horse Breeders' Association decided at a recent meeting of the directors held at Davis to hold the proposed purebred consignment sale at Davis, the latter part of January or the first of February.

In order to further the interests of this sale, letters have been sent to the known breeders in the State, asking them the number of animals which they expect to consign, and it is thought that in a short time replies will commence to come in.

It is interesting to know that the directors have decided to accept only such animals for sale purposes as are thoroughly sound in every respect, and in order to insure the buyer that such is the case a reliable veterinarian will examine each horse before the sale. In cases of serviceable stallions or mares that have been bred, and which are not then in foal, the owners of such animals will be compelled to show positive proof that they are good and regular breeders.

All of these stipulations are being incorporated in the sales rules in order to protect the prospective purchaser and distribute a large number of absolutely sound mares and stallions over the State and in this way build up the horse industry of the State on to a higher basis than it has been in the past. As it was for this reason that the horse breeders perfected this organization, the present plan should meet with wide approval among both breeders and prospective breeders of purebred horses.—Pacific Rural Press.

NOT THAT KIND OF PANTS.

The Northwestern Stockman and Farmer is responble for the following: A McNeal basin cowboy who recently went back east to his old home and married the girl of his school-day love, brought her to his ranch, where he had been batching for many years, while building up the herd of cattle which is now his fortune. The bride took readily to the life of the cow ranch and enjoyed fixing over the house and arranging things that would add to her husband's comfort. While he was away one day with the cattle she started in to repair his old leather chaps. A neighbor ranch woman came in to see how she was getting along.

"It is terrible," said the bride of a few weeks, "how Joe wears out his clothes. Here is this pair of leather trousers that he wears every day and the seat is entirely gone. I just can't get the seat sewed in right."

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES NO LONGER NECESSARY.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—With the exception of a very limited number from England, importation into the United States of pure bred draft horses for breeding purposes has been practically stopped by the outbreak of the European war. For several years previous, from 2,500 to 4,000 stallions and mares have been brought annually into this country. In the opinion of experts in the United States Department of Agriculture, however, the standard of draft horses in America will not suffer from the interruption of these importations. There is, it is said, a sufficiently large amount of pure blood already in the country to answer all requirements and the American draft horse will now have an opportunity to demonstrate its own qualities. Hitherto a certain fascination has hung over the word "imported" which has had a marked effect upon prices. For example, an imported Percheron stallion might sell for $2,000 where an equally well-bred American Percheron would bring only $1,200 to $1,500.

We no longer go to England and Scotland for Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus cattle except to a very limited extent. The breeders of these breeds in America have and are producing the equal if not the superior of the English cattle.

There is no apparent reason why the same thing should not take place in the case of draft horses. The principal breeds of these are now thoroughly established in the United States. Their various characteristics and merits are discussed in a new bulletin published by the United States Department of Agriculture under the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 619, "Breeds of Draft Horses." This bulletin deals with the Belgian, Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, Shire, and Suffolk types.

Of these the Percheron probably outnumbers, in this country, all other breeds combined. Grade Percherons, the product of pure bred stallions crossed with ordinary mares, have proved very popular on our markets. Of late years the Belgian has also made great strides but this breed is still comparatively new in America. It is found chiefly in the middle West where the heaviest types of draft horses are prevalent. During the past ten years approximately 100 Clydesdales have been imported each year. This type is particularly well liked by those who want style and action, and in consequence is used to a great extent in cities. The Shires, though similar to the Clydesdales, are massive and less active. They are popular on the Pacific Coast and in the central West.

England now permits the exportation for breeding purposes of Clydesdales and Shires, but it is not likely that under present conditions the importation of these breeds will be carried on to any considerable extent. As has already been said, however, experts in the Department believe that importations are no longer necessary.

HAWAII RAISES OWN REMOUNTS.

That the United States government is going in strong for island bred horses is evident when it is known that last week 111 head of fine young animals were purchased at the Parker ranch for army remounts. The horses are to be shipped to Oahu this week, and they will be distributed among the various army posts. The horses are all of the cavalry type and are weight carriers of the best kind.

Lieutenant Colonel Cheatham, accompanied by Colonel Sturgis, Captain Short and Dr. Donovan, came to Hawaii last week and at once proceeded to the Parker ranch where special efforts to breed mounts suitable for army requirements are being made. The best breeds of blood mares are being used, and the colts that have, so far, been bred from them are of the right type as regards bone and muscle.

The army officers expressed themselves as pleased with the quality of the horses secured, and the animals will soon be at work on the military reservations.

The military party made the trip from Kohala via Kau to the Volcano House where they spent a few hours. They then came to Hilo and caught the Mauna Kea for Honolulu.

The questiou of army remounts is a most important one in the eyes of the army officials, and strenuous efforts are being made to secure all the necessary animals in these islands. In the past all remounts were imported, but the present indications are that the local ranches will, before long, be able to supply all the horses that are needed for the Hawaiiau Department.—Hawaii Herald.

Kid Cupid came down from the capital to show Matawan the way home, but was able to turn the trick only once in three trials, returning to the stable a sadder and wiser horse and leaving Matawan still the boss trotter of the park speedway. The second heat was an affair that the stand couldn't decide, and in fact Messrs. Silva and Ahlers themselves didn't know for certain how they finished until the judges' announcement.

THE FARM

GUERNSEY AND JERSEY HISTORY.

Some interesting historical notes of the Guernsey and Jersey cattle breeds were recently given by F. S. Peer in the Cornell "Countrymen," as follows:

There came a time over one hundred years ago—some claim it was nearly 200 years—when Guernsey and Jersey fell out as neighbors. Guernsey, as the story goes, forbade Jersey to send any more cattle to Guernsey, the Guernsey farmers claiming they were too small, that they were only a detriment and they would have no more of them. Jersey retaliated by saying: "We prohibit cattle from the Island of Guernsey landing on our shores. They are coarse, ungainly brutes, and we warn you if you bring any more over here they will be killed." Someone, it is said, was caught at making an exchange, claiming he had bought his cattle from the mainland. Then Jersey and Guernsey both passed laws prohibiting any cattle of any description coming to either island, no matter where they hailed from. From that day there has never been a live animal landed on either island, except for slaughter, and no animal that has ever been exported from the islands has ever been allowed to return. The only exception to this was that Guernsey several years ago permitted one of the islanders to exhibit his cattle in England, under severe restrictions that they were to be returned. They soon repudiated this ruling, as the herd so exhibited in Great Britain and returned to the island was the first and only one on the island to have tuberculosis.

While speaking of tuberculosis I may add that of over one thousand head of Guernseys and Jerseys which I have imported from the islands I have never had one react to the tuberculin test. Dr. T. A. Geddes, the United States V. S. inspector, claims the islands are absolutely free from this disease.

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$3800 for Trotting Foals, $2500 for Pacing Foals

$600 for nominators of dams of winners and $150 to Owners of stallions

MONEY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

$2500 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.

200 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.

1300 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.

100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of the Two-Year-Old Trot.

100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when Mare was bred.

$1500 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.

200 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.

1000 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.

100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.

100 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when Mare was bred.

$150 in Special Cash Prizes was Paid to Stallion Owners in December, 1913.

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1913, when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 May 1, 1914; $5 November 2, 1914; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1915; $10 on Two-Year-Olds March 1, 1916; $10 on Three-Year-Olds March 1, 1917.

STARTING PAYMENTS—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Pace; $50 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse entered is a Trotter of Pacer.

Colts that start as Two-Year-Olds are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old divisions.

A CHANCE FOR THOSE WHO FAILED TO ENTER.

SUBSTITUTIONS.—A few of the original nominators of the Pacific Breeders' Futurity Stakes for foals of 1914 have advised us that, because of barrenness of the mare or death of the foal, they wish to dispose of their entries. If you own one or more whose dams you failed to name when entries closed, by making the payments due any time on or before May 1st, 1915, which covers payments to March 1st, 1916, the few substitutions to be disposed of will be awarded in the order in which remittances are received. Prompt attention will secure for you this rich engagement. Address all communications to the Secretary.

F. W. KELLEY, Secretary, 366 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

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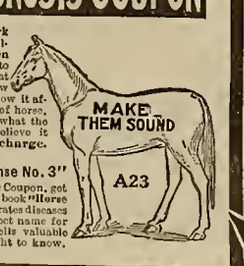

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Send us the Free Diagnosis Coupon, got absolutely free, a copy of our book "Horse Sense." Describes and illustrates diseases of horse's limbs, shows correct name for every part of horse and tells valuable facts every horse owner ought to know.

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2,690 acres, stock and sheep ranch, 6 miles north of Ukiah. 40 acres alfalfa land, part now in alfalfa, 30 acres grain land, balance good grazing land. 25,000 to 30,000 cords of wood, valuable because of short haul to market. Stumpage worth $1.00 per cord. Creek running through the ranch, furnishes abundance of water until about the middle of June. Enough water can be stored in a natural dam site, above the fields, to irrigate for alfalfa, etc., at small cost. 1300 head of sheep, with a year's growth of wool, which is contracted at 20c per pound, goes with ranch. Also 4 horses, and farming implements. Improvements old, but usable. Range is above the average, as is evident from the large number of sheep carried in proportion to the acreage. Terms: $13 per acre; $34,970.

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COLUMBIA, ch. m. by Clipper 2:06, dam by Anteeo Jr.

MARIE G. (4), br. m. by Gerald G. (son of Zombro 2:11), dam Columbia by Clipper 2:06; second dam Marie Direct by Bonnie Direct 2:05.

MISS LIBERTY (7), ch. m. by Zolock 2:05¼, dam Columbia.

TEDDY THE GREAT (4), s. g. by Nearest McKinney, dam Miss Liberty.

GODDESS OF LIBERTY (3), b. f. by Bon Voyage 2:08, dam Miss Liberty.

HINEY (2), s. g. by Best Policy, dam by Anteeo Jr.

LADY AMELIA, br. m. by McKinney 2:11¼, dam by Anteeo Jr.

BAY POLICY (1), b. g. by Best Policy, dam Lady Amelia.

BEDELIA (6), ch. m. by Gerald G. (son of Zombro 2:11), dam by Alfred.

MARCUS DALY (4), br. g. by Bonny McKinney, dam Birdy by Eaglet; second dam Black Swan by Tenbroeck.

The above ten head can be bought for $1000, on or before October 1st, 1914. Must be sold as a whole or not at all.

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The Three Big Events of the
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Dayton, O., Sept. 8-12

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1914 AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, Single Targets
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Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, of Lexington, Ky., was the victor in each of these great races, and in all of them he used PETERS SHELLS, made with "steel where steel belongs." His performance stands without a parallel; no individual shooter and no make of ammunition has ever before won ALL of the world's greatest trapshooting honors, a fact which in itself is a marvelous tribute to Mr. Henderson's marksmanship and the QUALITY of his ammunition. But in addition to this he established a new WORLD'S AMATEUR RECORD, 98 out of 100 from 22 yards.

MR. HENDERSON'S Scores Were As Follows: Amateur Championship of the United States, Single Targets, 99 ex 100 from 16 yds. Amateur Championship of the United States, Double Targets, 90 ex 100 from 16 yds. Grand American Handicap, 98 ex 100 from 22 yds.

The Race of Champions for HIGH AVERAGE FOR ALL TARGETS, 565 x 600, Was Won by MR. S. A. HUNTLEY, Using PETERS SHELLS Including 200 from 22 yards, 200 from 18 yards, 100 from 16 yards and 50 pairs

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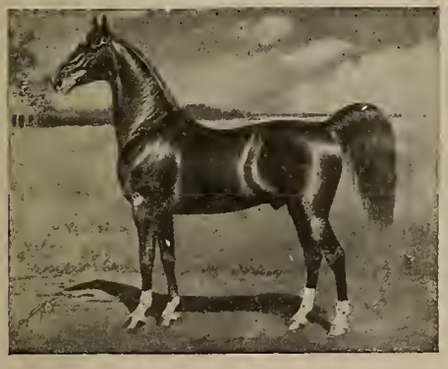

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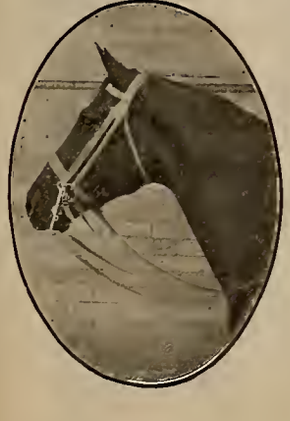

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Won by W. G. WARREN, 49 x 50—Shooting E. C.
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Third A. P. HALIBURTON, 46 x 50—Shooting E. C.
Fourth A. H. JONES, 44 x 50—Shooting E. C.

DRYEDALE CUP
Won by A. P. HALIBURTON, 30 x 30—Shooting E. C.

SHEMANSKI CUP
Won by W. G. WARREN, 42 x 45—Shooting E. C.

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Won by W. R. WILLIAMS, 41 x 45—Shooting E. C.

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with the unprecedented score of 98 out of 100 at 22 yards rise.

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was won by Mr. Sam. A. Huntley with the brilliant score of 91 out of 50 pairs, and in the Amateur Championship at Doubles Mr. Huntley was second, scoring 89 out of 50 pairs.

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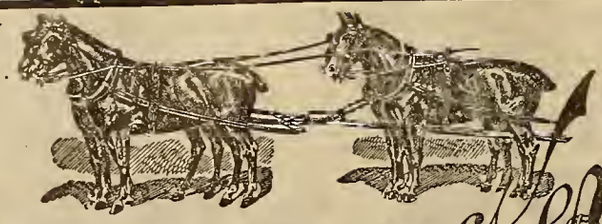

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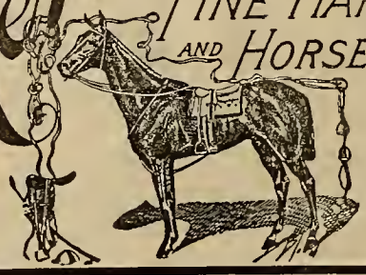

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Sixteen shots, handling the Remington-U M C Autoloading .22 calibre cartridge (Rim Fire). Magazine in stock. Remington-U M C Solid Breech, Hammerless, 22-inch Remington Steel Barrel. Straight bar rear sight (adjustable); white metal bead front sight. Exceptionally simple, easy take-down. Weight, 5¾ pounds.

Each shot fired by simply pressing the trigger, with the same dependability in firing, ejection and reloading that is giving the Remington-U M C High Power Autoloading Rifle and the Autoloading Shotgun their leading place with sportsmen all over the world.

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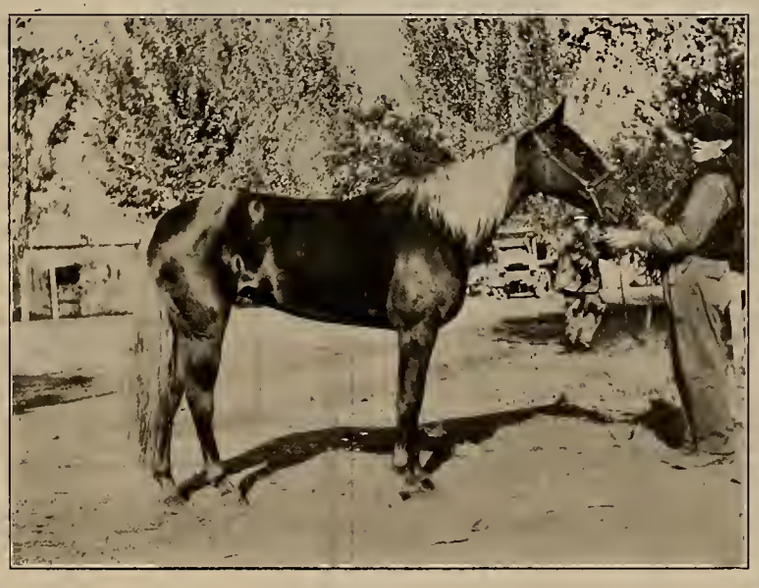
VOLUME LXV. No. 19. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year



ZORENE 2:10¼,
Daughter of Zolock 2:05¼ and the Great Brood Mare
My Irene S. 2:28½.

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Use It First and You'll Not Have to Use any Other After

Bows Tendon and Races 28 Days After

Blanche McKenney-Hunter Combination

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Haddam, Kan., Feb. 29, 1912.

Troy Chemical Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: Please send me your Save-the-Horse Book and also Book on the Use and Abuse of Bandages mentioned in your ad.

We have used your remedy Save-the-Horse for years, and have found it one of the best remedies that we have ever ran on to. One of our runners bowed a tendon last fall so bad that by the time we got him back to the stable he could barely put his foot to the ground; all the horsemen that saw him said it would be impossible to use him again that season, and some went so far as to say he would never be able to race any more. We used your Save-the-Horse, and within 28 days from the day he was hurt we raced him ¾ of a mile at Greenfield, Ia., in 1:15½, winning. We raced him two more times after that. The horse's name is Major Daniels, and he is now as sound as ever. Yours respectfully,

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Save-the-Horse has stood alone and unique among veterinary remedies for eighteen years.

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Dear Sirs: It is a long time since I corresponded with you. I thought several times to write, but kept from doing so because I wanted to be sure not to give any false report of what Save-the-Horse has done. It is surely all you claim. It has actually done wonders for my black mare, Phoebe. She was foundered so bad that neither I nor anybody else who looked at her, ever thought that she would walk again.

I was told to kill her for the chickens, but could not bear to do so. I wrote you, and your answer gave me hope, so I got Save-the-Horse, and used it faithfully. It cured the founder so entirely that I can't see any remains of it whatsoever.

Thank you very much for the remedy, it is good. I also thank you for the promptness and kindness that you awarded me in your dealings.

Respectfully yours, JOHN P. PETERSON.

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It has the highest potency—it is the King of Remedies—for any blemish or lameness—it cures to stay cured;—and every bottle is sold with a contract to cure or refund the money. Save-the-Horse enjoys the distinction of being recommended by more satisfied users, and of having more imitators and counterfeiters, than any other veterinary remedy in the world today.

But write describing your case, and we will send our—BOOK—Sample Contract Letters from Breeders, Owners and Trainers the World over, on Every Kind of Case and Advice—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers).

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT or sent by us Express prepaid,

$5 with a binding contract to refund money or cure any case of BONE AND BOG SPAVIN, THOROUGHPIN, RINGBONE (except low), CURB, SPLINT, CAPPED HOCK, WINDPUFF, SHOE BOIL, BROKEN DOWN INJURED TENDONS AND OTHER LAMENESS.

No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual.

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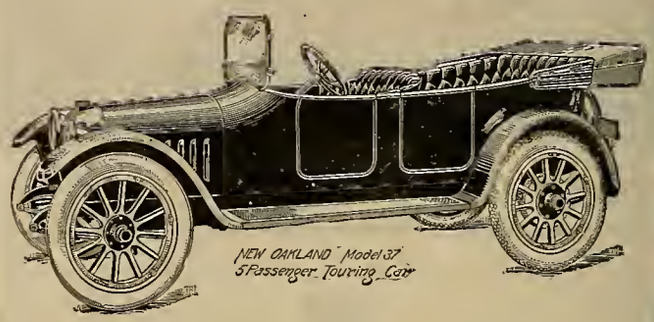

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DATES CLAIMED FOR FAIRS.

Phoenix (Arizona State Fair)—Nov. 9 to 14 (inclusive).

COLONEL KIRKPATRICK PASSES AWAY.

"The Colonel is dead."

Such were the short and sorrowful tidings that greeted San Franciscans in many walks of life on their way about their various duties Thursday morning—tidings that came as the greater shock because only so few days before had The Colonel been in their midst, his customary genial self, apparently in fair health and the best of spirits; tidings that told thousands of the passing of a friend, for to but few San Franciscans has it been given to have a wider circle of acquaintances, which in almost every instance meant, with him, friendship. Especially is this true among the ranks of horsemen, and none realize more fully than they the vacancy in the world left by his passing.

Many friends were aware that The Colonel had been under the weather for a few days, but few realized until very near the end the gravity of the situation. The first intimation of his actual condition was given on last Saturday evening, which should have been the occasion of his appearance as guest of honor at a dinner to be given at the St. Francis in celebration of his fifty-eighth birthday, and on Wednesday afternoon vitality reached a most alarmingly low ebb. Drastic and skillful measures were resorted to by the physicians in charge and for a time there seemed grounds for hope for his recovery, but about 9 o'clock that evening he began to sink again and his family was summoned for the last vigil, the end coming at 5:20 Thursday morning as a result of a complication of liver and kidney troubles.

John Caldwell Kirkpatrick was born October 31, 1856, at Steubenville, Ohio, of Scotch and Virginian parentage, William Kirkpatrick having emigrated to America from Dumfries, Scotland, and his wife being one of the Virginia Carters. The young Kirkpatrick was educated in the public schools of his native town and later graduated at law from Ann Arbor, practicing but a short time in the east before making the western pilgrimage that was to end at the Golden Gate. Physically, mentally, and at heart, John C. Kirkpatrick was a "big" man, the sort of man from whose class are derived the best traditions of our race, and his rise in powerful circles in California was quick and sure.

Coming to the Golden Slope in the middle eighties, the young lawyer was soon affiliated with the legal and managerial departments of the great interests of the Sharon estates, a connection which was to exist until death. He brought the old Palace Hotel to the point of excellence that won it the world-wide reputation which it enjoyed in the days before the fire, and since that catastrophe his rare genius for that most exacting business has placed both the Palace and the Fairmont in high rank among the world's chain of truly great hotels. The large enterprises profiting by his ability were the Palace Hotel Company, of which he was vice-president and managing director; Associated Oil, which he served as vice-president, director and chairman of the executive committee, and the Wells-Fargo Bank, of whose directorate he was a most esteemed member. His connection with other and lesser ventures was both extensive and varied. He was a prominent figure in social circles and a member of numerous clubs, both in California and in the east.

But in spite of the weighty responsibilities and high positions he attained, it is simply as "gentleman and horseman" that he will live longest in the memories of those who knew him best. Big-hearted and big minded, genial and kindly, uniformly courteous and absolutely unassuming in any and all company, The Colonel won an enviable place in the hearts of his fellows, and his love for a good horse was second only to his love for his family. He was an active participant in the affairs of the local amateur driving clubs, and had raced many well bred horses over the professional tracks, some of the better known of which were Charley D. 2:06¼ (of his own breeding), Clipper 2:06, John Caldwell 2:08½, John Gwynne 2:11½ and Lucretia 2:13¼. Charley D. was his especial pride and in the stables at Pleasanton there are a number of most promising youngsters by the son of McKinney of a quality that justified The Colonel's faith in him. Three three-year-olds by Charley D. went into the list last year, and The Colonel was looking forward eagerly to the day when he could go to the races with the get of his favorite. "The Bungalow" at Pleasanton was The Colonel's place of retreat from business cares, and there he was accustomed to spend as much of his time as possible with the horses that he loved. There were few more familiar sights on the big ring at Pleasanton than The Colonel and his trainer working out together, or indulging in fast brushes with other horsemen who make their headquarters at the "Little Paradise" in the Livermore valley. Few professionals had a lighter, firmer hand or a steadier seat than Colonel Kirkpatrick.

Photo by Hartsook
JOHN CALDWELL KIRKPATRICK.

Nor did his connection with the industry cease with his personal stable, as he was one of the foremost figures of the coast in every movement for the furthering of the best interests of horses and horsemen. He became associated at an early date with the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association, and at the time of his death was vice-president and director of that organization. As a member of the Executive Committee of the Panama-Pacific race meetings he had been untiring in his efforts to secure the unqualified success of these events of such importance in the realm of the trotter, and no man on the coast was so well qualified by nature and training to fill his position as Chairman of the Pacific Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association. He was generally in attendance at the Biennial Congress of the N. T. A. in the east, where his presence was accorded a royal welcome, and his opinions and utterances the deepest respect. Small wonder it is that horsemen and breeders of the Pacific slope are sore at heart over the passing of such a man, and feel that the places left vacant by his death are places whose filling will be no easy task.

Politically, Colonel Kirkpatrick was unwavering in his adherence to the principles of the Republican party, and had at various times rendered public service, through political affiliations, with the same marked success that attended his private ventures. As a young man he married most happily, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and the two children survive him—Mrs. Allen MacDonald and William Allen Kirkpatrick. Private services will be held at the Fairmont Hotel this (Saturday) morning at ten o'clock, and the body carried to its last resting place in Mount Olivet Cemetery by twelve members of The Colonel's most intimate circle of friends.

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STALLION OWNERS who are fully aware of the benefits accruing to them through the training and racing of every one of the get of their stallions that will do to train and race, will be quick in extending co-operation to the promoters of all futurities in securing nominations to the various colt stakes that are provided on the coast. Foremost among these are the stakes for so long given by the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association, Number Fifteen of which closes with Secretary Kelley, Box 447, San Francisco, on Tuesday, December first. That brood mare owners may be fully acquainted with the possibilities of futurity nominations, and that stallion owners may reap the benefit of a large representation of their stallions in this event, the secretary is asking the latter to furnish lists of owners of mares bred to their horses this season. To each of these persons full particulars of the stake will be sent, and every effort made to enlist them in the ranks of regular stake patrons for not only this but other events of like nature. Or, if you wish, application to the office of the association will bring to you, gratis, entry blanks for your own distribution among your customers. Every nomination in any futurity of a mare bred to your stallion is an advertisement that costs you nothing, the nominator but little, and opens up a great field for the future benefit of all parties concerned. The conditions of the event in question, which are fully set forth elsewhere, make special provision for the stallion owner to share in the cash distribution at different stages of the life of the stake, so that it is well worth while to get out and spend a bit of time urging brood mare owners to accord it the deserved support. November is well under way, so don't wait. Simply get busy.

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WITH PHOENIX and a few "record meetings" yet to come, the number of new 2:10 trotters is in excess of the fabled mark of "three score and ten," a figure far in excess of any previous year. California has contributed a very large per cent of the newcomers, and has also a proportionate representation among the much smaller but equally select number of former 2:10 trotters that reduced their previous records. With Honey Healey 2:08¼, Bertha Pointer 2:08½, Esperanza (3) 2:09, Alerick 2:09, F. S. Whitney 2:09¼, Rags 2:09¼ and Virginia Barnette (3) 2:10 all "breaking into the list" from the stable of W. G. Durfee, California's representation would be a pretty fair one, even with no one else in the game. Lon McDonald is Will's only rival this year as a driver of 2:10 trotters, and if both winter at Los Angeles there will be "sights worth seeing for sure" at the track there.

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THE HEARING of the case of the National Society of Record Associations, which attacks the present requirements of railroads relative to less than carload live stock shipments, is set for Friday, Nov. 20, before Examiner Kelley in Chicago, by whom the matter and testimony will be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Elsewhere in this issue of the Breeder and Sportsman appears a more extended mention of the field covered by the case, among wbich are features of vital interest to breeders and campaigners of trotters and pacers. Mr. Wayne Densmore, quartered at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is in personal charge of the presentation of the case, and any of our horsemen who can furnish live testimony against the present regulations and requirements of the railroads will confer a favor not only to themselves but to the fraternity at large by placing the same in Mr. Densmore's hands at once.

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THE FORESTRY BUREAU has dug up the exceedingly useful and highly edifying information that there are 72 kinds of woods used for making whips, but if every species of tree in the world were adapted for bud manufacturing there wouldn't be enough to go around for a different kind for every different kind of a driver. It beats thunder how many different kinds of never-before-heard-of dope a high salaried government statistician can dig up. Some civil service protected pinhead will yet settle the question of "How old is Ann?" in an idle moment.

DIRECTUM I AND WILLIAM — COMPARISON OR CONTRAST?

"That Directum I is a gamer horse than William was shown rather conclusively at their disappointing race on the Grand Rapids track last Wednesday. After the pony racer had won a heat by a length in 2:04¼ he came back and won by half a dozen lengths in 2:01¼, which time equals the fastest mile in their first meeting on the same track.

"Before the race at Columbus on the last day of last month William never had tasted defeat in a single heat. Exhibiting irresistible speed in the home stretch Directum I nabbed the big colt and beat him in 1:58, a new world's record. He repeated in two minutes.

"The gameness of a horse never is known until he has been beaten. William handled Directum I with consummate ease at Grand Rapids on September 4, but the chestnut horse has been beaten in other races and it never bothered him in the least. He came back and paced faster and much gamer in Columbus with the above result.

"So when William paraded at Grand Rapids nobody knew what he thought about the smaller horse which had looked him in the eye at the other town. The people found out when Directum got to him in the first heat, which was a loaf down to the half. He hung onto the big bay colt and showed that he had the speed to win by a length, no matter if the heat were six seconds slower than the initial mile at Columbus.

"They raced much faster in the second heat and when ready Directum I began to put space between them. William refused to try at this stage, flashing the S. O. S. signal and showing that he is not as game as his rival.

"The third race between the pair is enough at this time to pronounce Directum I not only the faster but the more courageous of the pair. For that reason why shouldn't he be? Directum Kelly was a fast and a game race horse and Izetta was as game as a pebble. It does not always crop out, but when it does it is enough to turn the trick against a horse bred as William."

The foregoing comment on the last meeting of Directum I and William, written by F. S. Cooke, the well known eastern turf correspondent, is the most pronounced in its emphasis as to William's gameness of all the many comments that the race evoked. Most of the critics, when they laid aside all reference to the driving of the race and the conditions surrounding it and confined themselves strictly to the horses, have merely voiced the opinion that Directum I was the best horse and that William was very much out of condition. George S. Ward, commenting in The Horseman, said in part: "My judgment is, and always will be, that the best horse won this race, and furthermore I believe that William was out of form and out of condition today, and that he has been raced and beaten and shipped beyond his endurance and beyond the endurance of any four-year-old colt. I have written of many horses in many states for many years and claim to be a tolerably fair judge of form and race horse qualities."

Not once does Mr. Ward raise the question of gameness, nor have other writers done so.

It seems to The Breeder and Sportsman that Mr. Cooke is somewhat hasty in his conclusions as to the "gameness" of the lad from Indiana, and also that any conclusions upon this subject at the present time are very apt to be unjustly disparaging to the four-year-old champion. It is a hard matter to draw an equable comparison between two horses so widely different in so many ways as are William and Directum I. There is no similarity between them in age, breeding, gait, method of training and racing or in past accomplishments. For a two-minute pair of pacers it would be hard to pick two more markedly dissimilar in so many important points.

Directum I is a seven-year-old chestnut stallion attractively marked with white, stands 15.2, weighs about 1000 pounds, is smoothly made and gaited, and is standard bred. William is a four-year-old bay stallion, stands 15.2 and weighs about 1000 pounds, is put together on an angular plan, is gaited after a peculiar fashion combining the swing and the roll, and is non-standard — grounds that afford much more room for contrast rather than comparison.

Directum I is the resultant foal from the mating of two fast and consistent standard trotters, Directum Kelly 2:08¼, through whom he traces in direct and most potent lines to Dictator, and Izetta R. 2:13½, the only daughter of Pactolus 2:12¾ to produce a 2:10 performer at either way of going. Izetta R. carries a top cross to Mambrino Chief through Pactolus 2:12¾, Patronage, Pancoast 2:21¾ and Woodford Mambrino, and the first five dams in the maternal line of Directum I, neither of whom with the exception of Izetta R. ever produced a performer, are by standard stallions.

"Pedigreelogically speaking" — and the writer knows that this is a good word, even if it isn't in the dictionary, owing to the fact that the only John Splan "made it himself"—William is a "short horse and soon curried." His sire, Abe J., is a standard son of San Mateo and Sugar Lumps, by Lumps (two direct George Wilkes crosses) and has a pacing record of 2:10. Lizzie C. (dam of William (p) 2:00, Earl Ray 2:16¾ and Lady Jay (p) 2:19½) is a non-standard daughter of Jaywood and Kitty Van (p) 2:13¾ by Pennypacker, and has a pacing record of 2:20½ made in a race to which the writer was a witness, he having had the pleasure that summer of following the trail of the Billy Marvin-Czarina and Sam Fleming-John M. combinations through the Indiana circuit, which, as the good book says, is another story—several of 'em ,in fact. Jaywood, by Nutwood 600, was no great success in the stud, but at that his daughters have produced four 2:10 pacers besides William. Kitty Van 2:13¾, dam also of Mary Patchen (p) 2:21½, was a daughter of Pennypacker (through whom there is a cross each to Cassius M. Clay Jr. 22 and Blue Bull 75) and Mayflower by Caliph, a northern Indiana stallion of unestablished blood.

Great as is the disparity of the two champions in the matters of age, gait and blood inheritance, the contrast in their turf history and their methods of "being made" are still more widely at variance. Directum I "came slowly" and was made slowly, steadily, unobtrusively—so unobtrusively, and so slowly and carefully, that it took four years for the public to realize that they had in their midst a truly wonderful horse. He was never overdone, never raced out, and never called on for his supreme effort until he had reached maturity. On the other hand, William "came fast," was made fast, burst into prominence right at the outset of his career, and has been called on not once but time and again to do what no other horse could ever do—or approach doing—at his age, an age in which he had not yet attained maturity, and in which many a horse is "laid by" for a year owing to the natural adversities he must cope with. It seems a bit hard to lay the charge of "quitter" at the door of such a one's stable!

Directum I was broken as a three-year-old and never asked for anything faster than around 2:30, his racing career beginning in his fourth year at Wilmington where he was drawn after finishing 8-3 in a field of ten. Two starts the succeeding week saw him once third and once a straight heat winner with a mark of 2:18¼. At Baltimore he won in the same fashion over a field of eight, with all heats between 2:18 and 2:19. At Allentown, with the fastest time 2:12¼, he stood third in the summary, a position which likewise caught him at Mineola, where two heat winners developed in time from 2:13½ to 2:15¼ and where his standing by heats was 2-2-3-2. At Mount Holly he won in straight heats in time back around 2:18 to 2:19, and at Hagerstown he won the first really "bad one" he had gotten into, standing 8-8-2-2-1-1-1. The first four heats were in 2:14¼, and the balance in 2:16¼, 2:17½ and 2:23, the mark of 2:16¼ being the one carried into winter quarters. His campaign closed with a straight heat win at Frederick in which he duplicated his Hagerstown record.

His campaign as a five-year-old, beginning the latter part of July at Brooklyn and ending in the middle of October at Hagerstown, was a matter of ten starts for a perfect score of ten wins, mostly in straight heats and but one, the first, going more than four heats. He retired for the season with a record of 2:08¼, made about the middle of his campaign at Hudson Falls.

As a six-year-old his campaign was once more a matter of ten starts, but not of ten wins, the head and tail ends of his season's work being graced in the summary by the letters "dr," after having won the first heat of his first start in 2:08¼, and having stood 2-4-5 in the first three heats of his last start, in which the winners' time was 2:01¾, 2:02¼ and 2:01. "Not in condition" was the reason assigned for his failure to race out both events. After his losing start at Hohokus the "little red horse" made straight heat wins at New York, Monroe, Goshen and Hartford, showing at Goshen his first evidence of extreme speed with a third heat in 2:02¾; his best time previously was 2:04¼, at Monroe, extreme speed, doubtless, but not of championship caliber in this day and age. At Syracuse after finishing sixth to Jones Gentry in 2:05¾ he came to the front with three heats in 2:02¾, 2:06½ and 2:02¼, following this performance with three straight heat wins in which his fastest heat—with only two of the nine faster than 2:04—was 2:02½. At Lexington, his last start, he finished as previously portrayed, his mile over the two-lap track at Goshen in 2:02¾ being a world's record and his most notable performance. That he was a great horse was generally recognized, but he had come so gradually to the front that but few suspected his true caliber, for while his three years had been most excellent ones and while he had been a most consistent winner, he was but one of the nearly two score pacers who had achieved records of 2:02¼ or faster.

This year at Detroit he finished second in his first start after winning two heats in 2:03¾, 2:02½, Flower Direct taking the race with three back at him in 2:02¾, 2:07 and 2:09¼, in which Directum I stood 2-2-3. A month's rest intervened before the race at Syracuse in which he beat Frank Bogash Jr. the second and third heats in two minutes flat and gave undisputable evidence of his right to be classed among the truly great. From that time his history is familiar to everyone, for after nearly four years of racing Directum I had "arrived."

The career of William could not afford much greater contrast if made to order. He was broken as a two-year-old and in his work was sent over a half-mile track as fast as 2:20½, with halves below 1:06. He began racing the following summer at Terre Haute, beating Single G. and Little Bernice in 2:12¼ and 2:11¼, and in his next start at Decatur showed his ability to beat 2:10 by reeling off two heats in 2:07¼, closely followed by Little Bernice, who had the hard luck to be entered against him at several points. At Peoria, in his third start, he paced his first heat in 2:05¼ and emerged from the second the world's champion three-year-old pacer with a mark of 2:05. The recognition of championship calibre was accorded him after a racing history of three weeks—to Directum I after almost as many years. At Urbana William placed the half mile track record for his age at 2:09, and in all started in and won six straight heat events as a three-year-old. Only three heats were contested in which the time was slower than 2:10. During Directum I's first campaign no heat was faster than 2:12¼, his own record time was 2:16¼, and not until the third start of his second year did he obtain a record below 2:10. William was entered in two other events as a three-year-old but warmed up lame and was not started—he has never failed to finish a race, once started, in condition or out.

As a four-year-old William started at Cleveland in the 2:05 pace and raced to the champion four-year-old record, his two heats being in 2:02 and 2:02¾. At Detroit he won in 2:04¾, 2:05 and 2:05¼, and at Grand Rapids paced the race that broke so many records and paved the way for the exhibitions and matches that are familiar history. His three heats in 2:00½, 2:00 and 2:02½ were unrivaled at that time, the time totalling 6:03, while the total time of the Directum I-Frank Bogash Jr. race over three weeks later was half a second faster.

The history of the three match races is too familiar for repetition here. Suffice it that Directum I, after one beating, has defeated William decisively. There is talk of yet another meeting, but the writer hardly considers such an event highly probable at this season of the year. Nor is it necessary nor would its racing establish definitely the question of "best horse." The disparities, as noted herein, are too great for the final settling of such a subject. The four-year-old "off year" bugaboo would ever be ground for the excuse of William's defeat, while if the tables were turned it could easily be pointed out that Directum I had previously done all that might reasonably be asked of him—far more than the average horse. The future is of course a matter wholly of conjecture. Whether Directum I will improve or even hold his present form for another year, and what effect William's gruelling three- and four-year-old contests will have on his five-year-old form are questions that time alone can answer. Let time be the arbiter, also, of the question of William's gameness. It is a hard matter to condemn one of his qualities for non-gameness in comparison with a seasoned campaigner made as was Directum I—especially so when we recall that at the ages in which Directum I was taking his first easy work and engaging in a painstaking and successful effort to stay in the 2:17 class, the non-standard Indiana youngster was knocking world's records to splinters and contesting with this same Directum I, in the prime of his vigorous maturity, for the pacing crown—and that's game enough for most of us!

Contrast, rather than comparison, will best reveal the truly great points of these greatest of pacers.

THE BLOOD OF ARION 2:07¾.

For a time the blood of Arion 2:07¾ was lightly regarded by breeders who paid big money for brood mares. Indeed, after the break of the great boom, during which Arion was sold for $125,000 and the stud fee of that horse was $2,500, his sons and daughters fairly went begging for buyers at prices much less than were paid for the get of other stallions that had never performed as meritoriously as he did. Just why the breeding public should have soured on Arion, so early in his stud career, is hard to understand. He was a speed marvel, was gaited not far from perfection, possessed individual qualities in keeping with his speed and gait and had a maternal inheritance of blood unsurpassed by that of any other son of Electioneer. Although practically discarded for a time, the foals Arion sired earlier brought him back into notice gradually until now, the thinking students of the breeding problem realize that, but for the blood of this horse that placed the world's record for two-year-olds at 2:10¾ in 1891—where it stood unbeaten for 18 years—the table of great performers would be vastly shorter than it now is. There would be no Etawah 2:03¼, the present four-year-old trotting champion and holder of the world's record for three heats, but for the blood of Arion, indeed Etawah has a double cross of his blood. Nor would there be any Anna Bradford (3) 2:00¾, the present three-year-old pacing champion, for her sire is a son of Todd 2:14¾, whose dam was by Arion, nor would there have been any of the numerous sensational performers which have come from the family of Todd, nor any of the large number by that other great sire Bingara, whose dam also was a daughter of Arion. The attention the blood of Arion is attracting just now is another proof of the truth of the old saying that "blood will tell" for the son of Electioneer that was the most marvelous colt trotter of his time, was also one of the best bred colts of his era and after a long period of neglect, his blood is commencing to be highly prized, especially through his daughters—Horse World.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Abe Martin says: "Th' ranks of th' down an' out are filled with men who nailed a hoss shoe over the door, instead of puttin' an ad in the newspaper." Abe spoke wisely, as usual. Success will not come without an effort, and advertising has proved the golden key to fortune in the experience of many a hard-pressed business man. Owners and breeders will do well to heed the homely admonition of Abe. Let the horseshoe lie where it is, and place the merits of the horses you wish to sell before the public in a businesslike manner.—Western Horseman.

FIRST WEEK AT DALLAS.

Dallas (Tex.), Oct. 20.—The grand circuit stables shipped here to join the Great Westein campaigners in an effort to make the Texas State Fair events something for the cowboys and cotton choppers to remember during the winter, evidently brought some of their Lexington weather with them, as raius during the last two days put tbe track in what might have been good racing conditions in western Oregon, but which was a bit sloppy for Dallas. Up till noon racing seemed out of the question, but Secretary King at that time hung out the "three o'clock" sign, and three events were pulled off, as well as two heats in the team race.

Napoleon Direct and The Assessor, the good pacers by Walter Direct 2:05¾, had the edge over the 2:15 pacers and Geers made it straight heats with the former. McMahon had troubles of his own in the first heat past the half and walked in through the mud, half carrying a wrecked bike.

Omar had no fancy for the sticky footing and Tommy Horn carried off the big end of the 2:06 trot, after a hard tussle with Judson Girl, while the green trot went to Dick Law by Peterwood. The two heats of the pacing team race brought out sbarp contests that took well with the crowd, both heats being won in the stretch by good drives.

Dallas, Tex.—Mile track, American rules, every heat a race, with exceptions as noted.

Oct. 20 (track slow).—2:15 pace, $2,500 (old system):

Napoleon Direct, ch h by Walter Direct (Geers)	1	1	1
The Assessor, ch h by Walter Direct (McMahon)	8	2	2
Tom King, ch g, untraced (Boyle)	2	4	5
The Counterpart, br h by Governor D. R. Francis (Diffenbach)	3	6	3
George Ellerton, ro h by Kay Allerton (Woods)	4	3	4
Trixie Bee, ch m by Bee Gee (Sefton)	6	5	6
Amelia Ball, ro m by Baron Banzai (Milliman)	5	7	7
William Knight, ch g by Mr. Gus (Creasey)	7	8	8

Time—2:13¼, 2:13¾, 2:14¼.

2:06 trot, $1,000:

Tommy Horn, b g by Otto Wilkes—Altrene, by Athol W. (Owen)	1	1	2
Judson Girl, b m by Peter the Great—Anne Axworthy, by Axworthy (Cox)	2	2	1
Omar, b g by Noblesse (Floyd)	3	3	3
Tobe Woods, br h by Prodigal (Foote)	4	4	dr

Time—2:14½, 2:12, 2:20.

Green trot, $600:

Dick Law, b h by Peterwood (Grubb)	1	1	7
Tempest, br g by Senator Coke (Britenfield)	7	2	1
Sam Lieper, b b by Will Stratton (J. T. Jones)	5	5	2
Para Strong, b m by Governor Strong (Foote)	2	6	5
Colchester, b g by John Kirby (D. Smith)	3	7	3
Tommy Hooper, ch g by George W. McKinney (Sebastian)	4	3	6
Orvillia Woodford, b m by Woodford Wilkes (Bruere)	6	4	4
Helen F., br m by Dr. Whitten (Carpenter)	8	8	8

Time—2:21¼, 2:24¼, 2:23½.

Oct. 21.—Over a track that was still very slow, though faster than on the opening day, Walter Cox drove two horses to victories that added to his fund for winter expenses, the five-thousand-dollar 2:14 trot going easily to Margaret Druien, while Pedro L., by Dr. Douglas, had no difficulty in landing the green pace. McDonald's Liberty Boy pacer, Rastus, had an argument on hand with Society Leader, by Dick Wilkes, and was beaten all the way in the second heat in 2:11¼ after having won the first in the same time. A break by Society Leader in the third made the going easier for the Rastus boy, with Shadeline for place.

As was the case yesterday, the pacing team race caught the crowd's fancy, and on good grounds. Britenfield and Russell each had a holdover heat to his credit, and Brit took his team away from the wire like is was all over but the shouting. At the head of the stretch they looked sure winners, but Willis Foote sat down and started a drive that nipped Brit's pair at the wire, in time a bit over three seconds faster than any traveled by the double hitches the day before. Brit set sail from the wire again in the last heat and stayed in the lead all the way, though both Foote and Russell were right after him in a hot drive.

Oct. 21 (track slow).—Pacing team race, $800:

Minnie Chimes, b m by Council Chimes, and John D., b g by Gamrose (Britenfield)	1	2	2	1
The Climax, blk h by Gov. D. R. Francis, and Miss Newsure, br m by Be Sure (Foote)	2	3	1	2
Bessie B., b m by Staronward, and Don Densmore, b h by Pactolus (Russell)	3	1	3	3

Time—2:15, 2:14½, 2:13¼.

2:14 trot, $5,000 (old system):

Margaret Druien, b f by Peter the Great—The Huntress, by Onward Silver (Cox)	1	1	1
King Clansman, br h by The Clansman (McMahon)	2	2	3
Duchess, ro m, untraced (McDonald)	3	6	2
Eva Tanguay, b m by Aegon (Sebastian)	4	3	4
Homestake, blk g by Ozono (H. Thomas)	5	4	5
The Comet, ch g by Entertainer (Myers)	6	5	6

Time—2:15, 2:17½, 2:13¾.

Green pace, $600:

Pedro L., b g by Dr. Douglass (Cox)	1	1	1
Prince Togo, b h by Togo (Nelson)	2	2	2
Bessie R., blk m, breeding wanted (Milliman)	6	3	3
George Bacchus, b h by Bacchus (Carpenter)	3	6	6
The Exchange, br c by John Kirby (Foote)	5	4	4
Dan, br h by T. R. (Ralston)	4	5	5

Time—2:19½, 2:15¾, 2:17¼.

2:10 pace, $1,000:

Rastus, br g by Liberty Boy—Georgia Rose, by Grant's Abdallah (McDonald)	1	2	1
Society Leader, br h by Dick Wilkes, dam by Heir-at-Law (T. Smith)	6	1	7
Shadeline, ch h by Shade On (Owen)	2	4	2
Star Brook, b g by Ashbrook (Myers)	3	7	3
Gama May, b m by Gambrel (Bates)	8	3	5
Gambrule, br h by Gambrel (Rogers)	4	5	4
Mary Malone, b m by Jack Malone (Miles)	7	6	6
Dingola, ch h by Expedition (Cox)	5	8	dr

Time—2:11¼, 2:11¼, 2:14¼.

Oct. 22.—The first real speed of the week was uncorked today when Knight of Strathmore headed the summary in the 2:07 pace, though the time in the other events was ordinary. John D. cut out the pace in the first heat and was well in the lead for the greater part of the mile, Knight of Strathmore finally overhauling him in the stretch for an open-length win. The pair made the going in the second heat to the stretch, where the pace began telling on the son of Gamrose and both The Climax and J. W. Wilkerson passed him, the former forcing Knight of Strathmore to finish his mile faster than 2:07 to win. Royal Hall won the three-year-old trot in a nicely matched field, all three colts finisbing handily.

Lou Jennings won the 2:18 trot after a contest with Slip Past and Heir Reaper, keen driving in the stretch marking her winning heats.

Oct. 22 (track slow).—2:07 pace, $1,500 best 2 in 3:

Knight of Strathmore, ch h by Twelfth Knight—Eleanor B., by Strathmore (Hawley)	1	1
John D., b g by Gamrose (Britenfield)	2	4
The Climax, blk h by Governor D. R. Francis (Foote)	7	2
J. W. Wilkerson, br h by Walnut Boy (Simmons)	5	3
Baron Hal, br b by Baron D (Case)	3	6
Rastus, br g by Liberty Boy (McDonald)	4	5
It Will Tell, b g by Red Tell (H. Thomas)	6	7
Hal McKinney, b h by Hal B. (Sebastian)	9	8
Dick Sentinel, b g by Iowa Sentinel (Woods)	8	9

:31¼	1:04	1:34½	2:06½
:31¾	1:02½	1:34	2:06¾

Three-year-old trot, $500:

Royal Hall, blk c by Royal Reaper—Athene, by Victorine (Fleming)	1	1	1
Brutus, b c by Alcryon (Nelson)	2	2	3
Governor V., b g by Governor D. R. Francis (Miles)	3	3	2

Time—2:22¼, 2:20¼, 2:20¼.

2:18 trot, $600:

Lou Jennings, b m by Todd, dam by Wilkes Boy (Gorham)	1	2	1
Slip Past, b m by E. M. R.—Moriselle, by Morris H. (Taylor)	6	1	2
Heir Reaper, blk h by Early Reaper (Hill)	2	9	3
Mamie O. C., b m by Fair Exchange (Shively)	7	3	5
Eunice Strong, blk m by Governor Strong (Nelson)	3	5	7
Ross Wiggins, b g by Wiggins (King)	5	4	6
Governor Strong Jr., b h by Governor Strong (Guiher)	4	6	8
Caroline, b m by John B. Donovan (J. B. Jones)	9	7	4
George Alberta, blk h by Council Croft (Rogers)	8	8	dr
Governor Halford, ch h by Governor D. R. Francis (Foote)	10	dr	

Time—2:13½, 2:13¼, 2:13½.

Oct. 23.—Over a track that was more to his liking than that of the opening day, Omar was in all his old-time form and turned the tables handily on Tommy Horn and Judson Girl, though beaten the first heat. He was closing fast at the wire the first time out, and in the succeeding heats never left much chance for argument. McDonald's three-year-old pacer Squantum had a gift in the colt pace as there was nothing in it approaching his quality. Ten starters came out for the 2:17 pace and three heat-winners developed. Allator won the first heat with Floretta Hawk a close but easy second, and the next heat went to the Hawk mare in a driving finish with Gratteline. The fast going produced trouble in Floretta's air pump and she was drawn, Sebastian grabbing the final heat with Polly M., leaving Allator to head the summary and take the win-race mark.

Oct. 23 (track good).—2:08 trot, $1,500, best 2 in 3:

Omar, b g by Noblesse—Coosawattee Belle, by King Nutwood (Floyd)	2	1	1
Tommy Horn, b g by Otto Wilkes—Artrene, by Athol W. (Owen)	1	3	3
Judson Girl, b m by Peter the Great (Cox)	3	2	2
M. L. J., b g by Red Will (Britenfield)	4	4	4

:33¾	1:07½	1:38	2:09¾
:33¼	1:06¼	1:37	2:08½
:35	1:12	1:45	2:16¼

2:17 pace, $600:

Allator, br h by Installator (Stone)	1	3	2
Polly M., br m, breeding wanted (Sebastian)	7	4	1
Floretta Hawk, br m by The Night Hawk (Case)	2	1	dr
Gratteline, b m by Gratt (Morgan)	3	2	3
Garrity, b h by The Mediator (Hildretb)	4	5	5
Daisy Grattan, ch m by Joe Grattan (Guiher)	6	6	4
Princess Patchen, ch m by Porto Rico Jr. (Allen)	5	9	6
Pauline Kirby, b m by Joe Kirby (Diffenbach)	8	7	dr
Gypsy Smith, ch h by Governor D. R. Francis (Propes)	9	8	dr
Baron Wizard, b h by Baron Posey (Russell)	ds		

Time—2:12½, 2:11½, 2:13½.

Three-year-old pace, $500:

Squantum, b g by Squanto—May Day Medium, by Happy Medium (McDonald)	1	1	1
Sir Selby, b c by The Searcher (Meyers)	2	2	2
Tiberas, b c by Prince Hiatt (Hunter)	3	4	3
Kittrell Brooks, b c by Stineland (Carpenter)	4	3	4

Time—2:16¼, 2:19½, 2:16¼.

To beat 2:15¼, pacing:

James Hanley, b b by Prodigal—Baroness Hanley, by Baron Wilkes (Brennan)....2:15¼

Oct. 24.—Over the best track of the week, the best racing developed today, split heats and good contests marking each event. May Advice had the punch for the first heat of the 2:24 trot and pulled it down in 2:13¼, but the pace was more than she could carry and she was on the wrong side of the flagman when he dropped the bunting in the second heat. Cox drove Fair Virginia to the front in the second heat, but John Mack annexed the next three with the daughter of Zombro right at his heels all the time.

Review Tell, Tempest, and Para Strong each headed the field at the wire in the different heats of the 2:30 trot, but Review Tell had the final score and headed the summary.

Earl Jr. and Don Densmore fought out each heat in the free-for-all pace, the Pactolus horse footing the first mile in the merry time of 2:04¼. The veteran gray gelding outheld him a bit in the last two heats, but the Don had something to say every time he hit the stretch and made a good contest.

Oct. 24 (track good).—2:24 trot, $2,500 (old system):

John Mack, b g by Geo. A. Fuller (McQuitty)	5	2	1	1	1
Fair Virginia, blk m by Zombro—Fricka, by Bingen (Cox)	2	1	2	2	2
Baron Bates, br h by Baron Wilkes Jr. (J. B. Chandler)	6	6	3	3	3
Caroline, b m by John B. Donovan (J. B. Jones)	4	3	4	5	4
Guy Nella, b m by Guy Axworthy (Geers)	7	5	5	4	5
Miss Densmore, b m by Vyzant (McLaughlin)	3	4	ds		
May Advice, b m by Straight Advice—Lady					

Time—2:13¼, 2:13½, 2:13¼, 2:13¼, 2:17.

2:30 trot, $600:

Review Tell, br h by Baron Review (Grubb)	1	3	3
Tempest, br g by Senator Coke (Britenfield)	7	1	5
Para Strong, b m by Governor Strong (Foote)	10	9	1
Baron Todd, br h by Todd (McDonald)	2	5	2
Mamie O. C., br m by Fair Exchange (Shively)	3	2	6
Yarra Lee, b m by Sorrento Todd (Graves)	8	4	4
Ham Lieper, b h by Will Stratton (J. T. Jones)	4	6	9
Orvillia Woodford, b m by Woodford Wilkes (Bruere)	6	7	ds
Helen F., br m by Dr. Whitten (Carpenter)	ds		
Fred Genash, b g by Silver Zola (Hodges)	ds		

Time—2:16¼, 2:14¾, 2:16¼.

Free-for-all pace, $1,000:

Earl Jr., g g by The Earl (Cox)	2	1	1
Don Densmore, b h by Pactolus (Russell)	1	2	2
Minnie Chimes, b m by Council Chimes (McVey)	3	3	5
Margot Hal, b m by Argot Hal (McDonald)	5	5	3
King Couchman, br g by Atlantic King (McMahon)	4	4	4
Our Colonel, b h by Colonel Cochran (Childs)	7	6	dr
John D., b g by Gamrose (Britenfield)	6	dr	

Time—2:04¼, 2:06¾, 2:06½.

THE 2:10 TRAINERS.

In the table prepared by the Horse World appearing below, forty-one trainers figure "among those present" when the seventy or more new 2:10 trotters went to their records. "Raymond's" figures give Lon McDonald seven and W. G. Durfee six of the new members of the family, but the Durfee list fails to include Rags 2:09¼, so that the honors are even for "head of the class." "Chances is" that one or the other will slip over another one before going into winter quarters, and our money, naturally, is on W. G., as there are one or two in that young gentleman's stable that have the speed and readiness to drop a mile or so in 2:10 to accommodate their master in the deciding of a tie. The Horse World's interesting table, with the addition noted, is as follows:

Lon McDonald—McCloskey 2:06¼; Ortolan Axworthy (3) 2:07½; Duchess 2:08¾; Airdale (3) 2:09; Laramie Lad 2:09½; Ames Albingen 2:09½; Adbell M. (3) 2:09¾.

W. G. Durfee—Honey Healey 2:08¼; Bertha Pointer 2:08½; Esperanza 2:09; Alarich 2:09; F. S. Whitney 2:09½; Virginia Barnette (3) 2:10; Rags 2:09¼.

W. J. Andrews—Lee Axworthy (3) 2:08; Harry J. S. 2:08¼; Hazel Laing 2:08¼; Arlettre 2:09¾; Honeymoon 2:09¾.

Thos. W. Murphy—Brighton B. 2:05½; Lassie McGregor 2:06¼; Mirthful 2:06¾; The Temptress 2:08½.

W. J. Cox—Margaret Druien (4) 2:05½; Peter Scott 2:07½; Fair Virginia 2:07½; Native Spirit (2) 2:09¾.

Charles DeRyder—Bertha Carey 2:08¼; Irving Heart 2:09¼ Miss Perfection (3) 2:09¼.

J. O. Gerrity—Belwin (4) 2:06¾; Sienna 2:06¾; Dublin Lady 2:09½.

Vance Nuckols—Andral 2:07¾; Peter Pearl 2:09¼; Peter Billiken 2:09¾.

John Dickerson—Bonnington (4) 2:06¾; Lord Brussels (3) 2:09½.

S. J. Fleming—Trampright (3) 2:09¼; Fid Davis 2:10.

E. F. Geers—The Guide 2:07; Guy Nella 2:07¾.

Everett Osborne—Palmer DeForest 2:08¾; Tommy DeForest 2:09¾.

L. B. Daniels—Dean Swift 2:08.

J. L. Dodge—Silk Hat 2:09.

Henry Hawkins—Forest King 2:09¼:

James Healey—Mary Warren 2:09½.

G. A. Holmes—Mightellion 2:09¼.

Henry Horine—Country Tramp 2:09¾.

Ramey Macey—Electric Patch (3) 2:09¾.

J. O. McAlister—Miss Rilda (4) 2:08½.

Mike McDevitt—Linda Wrona 2:05½.

Jos. McLaughlin—Princess Welcome 2:07¾.

Dick McMahon—King Clansman 2:06¾.

Roy Miller—Lady Elmhurst 2:10.

O. H. Myers—The Comet 2:09¼.

F. M. Pearse—Exall 2:09¼.

A. C. Ruthven—Miss Johnson 2:08¾.

Chas. Senescall—Sunshine 2:09¾.

Jos. Serrill—The Zombro Belle 2:09¼.

James Snell—Lucile Bingen (3) 2:08½.

W. L. Snow—Lucile Spier (3) 2:07¾.

Douglas Thomas—Wayside 2:09¼.

Henry Thomas—Homestake 2:08½.

I. R. Thompson—Isaac R. T. 2:10.

Henry Traynor—Roya McKinney (3) 2:09¾.

J. H. Tucker—Bondella (2) 2:10.

John Wall—Grattan Boy 2:09½.

—— Weaver—Allie Bingen 2:09¾.

Ed Willis—Host Peter (3) 2:10.

R. W. Wright—Signal Boy 2:09¼.

W. Zibbell—Baby Doll 2:09¼.

Up at his barn just outside of the fair grounds at Stockton John Rowen, one of the veterans of "the game" on the Pacific Coast, has a most interesting family of trotters of his own raising. Modesto, his matron, is a middle aged bay mare of nice conformation, good breeding qualities, and most pleasing blood lines, being by Mendocino 2:19½ and out of Clarion 2:25¾, the producing daughter of Ansel 2:20; second dam Consolation, a great brood mare by Dictator, and so on for several successive generations of producing dams. Three of her produce have been sold by Mr. Rowen for some tbree thousand dollars, and there are at present in his stable three full brothers and sisters, by Mechanic, that are all trotters of promise, the two-year-old filly being Mr. Rowen's favorite. She is exceptionally nice in color, conformation and disposition, and is doing good work in harness. Modesto at present is suckling a four-months-old filly foal by The Bondsman and was bred back to the same great sire.

NOTES AND NEWS

The hell rings at Phoenix Monday.

◈ ◈ ◈

Squantum had a snap in the three-year-old class at Dallas.

◈ ◈ ◈

Etawah 2:03¼ may be given a time record at Memphis shortly.

◈ ◈ ◈

Willis Parker, with no horses on hand to hother him, is taking things easy at Stockton.

◈ ◈ ◈

Billy Best will prohahly winter at Fresno with Mahel Van and a few others.

◈ ◈ ◈

John A. McKerron 2:04½ got a new 2:10 trotter at the Lexington record meeting in Honeymoon 2:09¾.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dudie Archdale 2:03¼ will prohahly he among the little hand of picked mares to he hred to Etawah 2:03¼ next spring.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Detroit Driving Club is in line for congratulations concerning its selection of a presiding judge for 1915 in the person of R. S. Strader of Lexington.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dick Wilson is hack in his old stamping grounds in Indiana and will train a public stahle, locating at the fair grounds at Indianapolis early in the spring.

◈ ◈ ◈

Margaret Druien added the $5000 trot for the 2:14 class at Dallas to her string of victories, winning with ease over a very slow track.

◈ ◈ ◈

Rain started in at Dallas in approved Oregon-Lexington style hut the Texans wouldn't stand for it and J. Pluvius heat a retreat.

◈ ◈ ◈

Omar didn't take kindly to the mud at Dallas on the opening day hut came alive later in the week when the footing had improved to suit him.

◈ ◈ ◈

Quite a hunch of San Francisco horsemen left yesterday and today for Phoenix to cheer the California horses in their contests with the eastern cracks.

◈ ◈ ◈

Strathdon by Strathway, that won several cups and other prizes for George Allen at the Stadium this summer, is hack in Farmer Bunch's stahle at Stockton.

◈ ◈ ◈

Grecian army officers landed in Galveston last week and departed at once for Oklahoma, ostensihly to purchase some three thousand horses for their government.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dr. A. W. Bell, well known to horsemen campaigning in the northwest owing to his long service as manager of the Winnipeg exposition, died recently at his home in that city.

◈ ◈ ◈

Newport 2:14½, now getting along in age hut still there with the goods for an occasional matinee or "guideless wonder" exhibition, is getting his three squares a day in Charley Fagin's hands at Stockton.

◈ ◈ ◈

With snow already making its appearance over the northern portion of the central west and east it would seem that this is one winter when the "coal stove circuits" in those sections will he well patronized.

◈ ◈ ◈

Walter Cox, with somewhere in the neighhorhood of $65,000 in winnings to his credit, is the nearest contender to Tommy Murphy in amounts won during the season.

◈ ◈ ◈

This is the "open season" for horse sales down east and the hig rings will soon he in full hlast. Chicago sets things going next week, with Washington Court House coming along Nov. 18, and the event of the fall in New York on Nov. 22.

◈ ◈ ◈

Frank Groom of Stockton, owner of Dexter Derhy 2:17¼, is educating a very promising three-year-old trotting filly by that son of Chas. Derhy and Lenna A. hy Dexter Prince. There are a numher of good young ones around Stockton by the same horse.

◈ ◈ ◈

According to the Canadian Sportsman the trotter Grattan Boy 2:09¼ did not go out of Canadian hands at the time of his recent sale, the new owner heing Thomas Bell of Winnipeg. The Boy is in Geer's stable and is expected on the coast in 1915.

◈ ◈ ◈

A recent report from the central states is to the effect that agents of the European allied powers are purchasing heavily of horse flesh, paying a uniform price of $270 for such animals as meet with their requirements.

◈ ◈ ◈

One of the most consistent performances of the opening week at Dallas was that of Fair Virginia, the daughter of Zombro and Fricka hy Bingen, owned by Secretary Knight of the American Trotting Association and driven by Walter Cox. Starting in a field of seven in the 2:24 trot she finished 2-1-2-2-2 to May Advice and John Mack, the race going to the latter with Fair Virginia winning second money.

Uhlan added to his list of hrilliant performances Sunday at Richmond, Virginia, when he carried Mr. Billings an eighth to saddle in :13, his former time for that distance heing half a second slower. The weight carried was 192½ pounds and the record will probably stand for some time.

◈ ◈ ◈

Charley Clark has in his stable at Fresno another trotter that is a candidate for honors next season, Miss Macklie, a full sister to Pavana, both owned hy M. L. Woy. The mare has done 2:12 in her work, and Fresnoites are hoping great things of her for 1915.

◈ ◈ ◈

Wm. P. McCord, one of California's veteran stockmen, died Friday night at the home of his son, D. H. McCord, in Alameda, aged 83 years. Mr. McCord had heen a resident of California for 63 years and until a very short time ago was active manager of his extensive holdings near Hanford.

◈ ◈ ◈

Ed Christenson of Byron Springs has recently sent the three-year-old bay gelding by Guido and out of a daughter of Charles Derhy to Farmer Bunch at Stockton for development. The youngster is just now nicely hroken, but is a good individual and has an encouraging way of going at the pace.

◈ ◈ ◈

Cox "put over" Earl Jr. in tbe free-for-all pace at Dallas after dropping the first heat to Don Densmore in 2:04¼. The gray horse has some wonderful stuff in him, as he hroke into the game in 1908 with a three-year-old record of 2:10¼, and has heen a free-for-aller—and a good one—practically ever since.

◈ ◈ ◈

August Belmont has sold his fleet racer Flitaway, to he delivered at the close of the Laurel meeting this week, to Southern parties who are getting together a stahle to he raced at Havana, Cuha, where arrangements are heing made for an all-winter racing season.

◈ ◈ ◈

Grass heef hit the high water mark at Chicago last week when a forty-car consignment of range steers totalling 736 head hrought a total of $81,000, an average of a trifle over $110 per head. The hig hoys came from the Heinrich ranges in Montana and the tops weighed 1572 pounds and brought $10 per hundredweight.

◈ ◈ ◈

Stockmen all over the country are getting in shape for the great shows of the winter, following the windup of the hig fairs. The American Royal is billed for Nov. 16-21 at Kansas City, unfortunately conflicting with the Arkansas State Fair; the International claims the dates of Nov. 28-Dec. 5 at Chicago, and Portland will he the scene of the Pacific International from Dec. 7 to Dec. 12.

◈ ◈ ◈

C. A. Harrison recently purchased of Charley Marley of Woodland the two-year-old filly Maud Bond, and no sooner came into possession of the lass than he disposed of her to William Miller of Seattle. Maud Bond is hy The Bondsman, out of Nusta hy Nushagak, second dam Anselois hy Prince Ansel, and is paid up in Pacific Breeders Stake Numher 12. She is a most promising young lady, and goes to the stahle of Trainer J. R. Stetson at Salem.

◈ ◈ ◈

D. W. Wallis, whose extensive responsihilities as superintendent of the widely spread interests of Miller & Lux do not prevent him from racing a string of horses on the California circuits, returned recently from a trip to the company's northern ranges. Asked concerning the local war horse market he said his people had heen approached on the matter hut so far had made no sales, for two very good reasons: One that the Miller & Lux remudas are in active service on the fall range work, and the other that Mr. Wallis expects future demand to be much stronger and future prices correspondingly higher.

◈ ◈ ◈

Contrary to original plans, Sutherland & Chadhourne will prohahly winter Zorene 2:10¼ at Pleasanton and fit her for next season. P. J. Chalmers, her owner, has husiness interests in Canada that will demand his personal attention there next summer, and at present he is in the notion of taking the mare up where he can see her race, provided, of course, that the European war does not disrupt the customary Canadian circuit. Zorene has had hut one race on a two-lap track, but she won that handily and took very kindly to the short turns, as she is just a nice size for taking care of herself on them, and at Pleasanton could have the advantage of taking all her work on the small oval.

◈ ◈ ◈

Trainer W. H. Williams at Stocktou has Irvin B., the full hrother to Vernon McKinney 2:01½, helonging to G. L. Baker of Modesto, going into winter quarters in nice shape and looking like a good five-year-old for 1915. The four-year-old Jim Ray hy Nearest McKinney out of Much Better 2:07¼ has heen pacing nicely around close to 2:12, and the trotter Sidonis hy St. Nicholas out of a daughter of Nutwood Wilkes is working in a hit faster notch. The pet of the stahle is Hazel L., a yearling filly hy Guy McKinney out of Brilliant Shine (dam of Brilliant Girl 2:08¼) by Charles Derby. The little lady is growing "like a house afire" and is going to mature into a very rugged mare. Growth hasn't interfered with her education, however, and she takes her work like she enjoyed it thoroughly.

Horsemen witnessing the performance of Ilo Tolus at Riverside were so impressed with the ease in which she went the long route in 2:09 and the short distance in 1:02½, and so confident that under the right kind of conditions the mare is good for a much faster performance, that the near future will probahly see a program arranged for a day's sport at Riverside when the mare will again go over the track there for the two-lap record of 2:07, made in 1907 hy Sweet Marie. No trotting mare in sight has a hetter right to turn the trick.

◈ ◈ ◈

The rains at Lexington prevented the customary "tin cupping" of a numher of youngsters, and on Saturday, Oct. 22, the record meeting was pulled off. Eighteen horses of various ages were put in the list, the 2:10 circle getting four additions. Honeymoon 2:09¾ hy John A. McKerron—Rosa L. hy Elyria, Wayside 2:09¼ hy Rythmic—dam hy Alcatraz, and Bondella 2:10 hy Walnut Hall—Bondalin by The Bondsman represent the trotters, while Blueline 2:08¼ hy Pearline—Carrie Belle hy Hill Boy took his record at the pace. Bondella is only a two-year-old and is the second trotter for her dam.

◈ ◈ ◈

While local horsemen are interested in the whole program at Phoenix, interest centers on the 2:07 pace, with the Golden State represented hy such sure starters as Zulu Belle, Dick W., White Sox, Teddy Bear, Hemet and Hal McKinney. All have heen working and racing right up to form, and when they tangle with some of the top notchers from other sections there ought to he some fireworks touched off. Given the customary Phoenix weather and track the winner of the 2:07 pace ought to go into winter quarters with a mark right around 2:04.

◈ ◈ ◈

A. T. Jackson, the Stockton "hominy king," finds time yet to develop a few young ones out of the mare California hy Serio, a son of Sahle Wilkes. The Icicle, a three-year-old trotter by The Iceman 2:10, won a good matinee this season, a couple of fillies by McAdrian and Royal McKinney are as nice as can he asked for, and the eldest of the hrood, a four-year-old daughter of Gen. Frishie, demonstrates the extremely useful qualities of the standard hred trotter hy taking the hominy wagon over the route in record time.

◈ ◈ ◈

One of tbe popular events at the Texas State Fair at Dallas was the $800 purse for pacing teams, with three entries—Britenfield with Minnie Chimes hy Council Chimes, and John D. hy Gamrose; Russell with The Climax hy Gov. D. R. Francis, and Miss Newsure hy Be Sure, and Willis Foote with Bessie B. hy Star Onward, and Don Densmore hy Pactolus. The hoys raced two days in the event, with everyhody riding in front at the wire at some time or another, the race finally going to the Britenfield pair. The finishes were hot and brought the crowd to their feet every time.

◈ ◈ ◈

One of the hest pacing prospects at Los Angeles is the five-year-old brown horse King Lilly Pointer in the stable of Wm. H. Nesmith & Sons. Earlier in the summer and on short work he showed inclination and ahility to pace fast, and in recent work has stepped halves in 1:03½ and miles around the 2:10 mark with such ease that Mr. Nesmith is confident that he can drop him into the "charmed circle" almost any day. The hoy is hred to go the route, by Star Pointer 1:59¼ and out of Lilly S. hy Direct 2:05½, second dam the great old race mare Lilly Stanley 2:17½ hy Whippleton.

◈ ◈ ◈

J. N. Jones of Leata J. 2:03 fame has in his stahle at Stockton a mighty promising trotter by Derhy Mac (son of McKinney and Derhy Princess hy Charles Derby). The lad, who answers to the name of Bill Jones, is a rugged five-year-old gelding out of a mare hy a son of Whipple's Hamhletonian, and has been working miles around 2:13, with quarters in :31½ and eighths in :14. He "picks it up like a pacer" and looks to he a good one in the making. Leata J. goes into winter quarters sound and husky and ought to give her owner some pretty fast miles next season in the 2:04 classes.

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I am so impressed with the picture, pedigree and history of Nutwood Wilkes that I propose to make a special trip to Spruce Lawn Farm, owned hy Mr. John H. Wilson, of Springfield, Ohio, to give this stallion the "once over." Think of it, up to 1913 the only stallion living or dead that has sired a 2:02 pacer and a 2:05 trotter. Up to last year the only stallion living who has sired three 2:05 performers, whose sons and daughters have hoth produced 2:05 performers. Isn't it worth a trip to Springfield to see this champion sire of such extreme speed at hoth gaits?—W. E. Godfrey, American Sportsman.

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Owing to the fact that foreign entries have always heen a great feature of the New York horse show and that such entries would perforce he "noticeahle by their ahsence" this season the usual show was ahandoned some time ago. So much discontent was aroused among horsemen and fauciers of show classes that a movement was inaugurated to provide for the show as usual, with the result that the American Horse Show Association will conduct the event Dec. 7 to 12 at Madison Square Garden for the henefit of the Red Cross and White Cross. Under these conditions the show is assured of enthusiastic support.

James Butler's Last Coin won the Maryland handicap last Thursday, with his stable mate High Noon second.

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The fall meeting for the runners at Pimlico opened Monday to run until the twelfth of the month. Juarez catches the big stables beginning on Thanksgiving day, and New Orleans will be back in the fold for forty days' racing at the old fair ground track commencing January first.

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John McClintock, writing a few days ago from Los Angeles, mentions that he is feeling rather better, seems to be taking things cheerfully and plans to remain for some time longer in the south. There is a most general expression of interest in Mr. McClintock's condition and of the hope that he may soon be restored to his normal health—Pacific Horse Review.

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Mike Madden at Stockton is training two good prospects for Frank Cobb, manager of Hale Brothers' branch store in that city. One is a three-year-old pacing mare by Bon Voyage 2:08 that is working nicely around 2:15 and the other is a four-year-old trotting gelding by Mechanic, son of McKinney, that so far has been asked to go only around 2:25 and does that without effort. They are excellently bred on the maternal side, being out of Novel by Altivo 2:18½, brother to Palto Alto 2:08¾; second dam Novelist 2:27 by Norval 2:14¾; third dam Elsie by General Benton; fourth dam Elaine 2:20 by Messenger Duroc, etc.

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"Farmer" Bunch has two Dexter Derby 2:17¼ youngsters in his care at Stockton that look to be as good trotting prospects as anybody's—better than a good many. The one that has attracted the most attention is Ed Lavin's fourteen-months-old filly out of Daisy S., trial 2:12, by Moses S. 2:19¼. She is a racy looking little trick, a nice chestnut in color, has trotted halves in 1:12 and several quarters in :34¼ to :40, and is a very natural, clean going trotter wearing nothing but a light pair of light shin boots behind. The other is the three-year-old gelding Dredger Boy, out of a mare by Guy McKinney, owned by Fred Rice and Art Wardrobe of Comanche. Bunch has had this lad but a short time, but he is coming to the trot very fast and very naturally and has shown quarters in :35 with all ease.

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Jack Barrymore, the son of McDonald Chief, whose sweep of the saddle horse show rings in the country east of the mountains this season has stamped him as the American champion in his class, is attracting a great deal of attention at Stockton where he is quartered for the time at the fair grounds in charge of Fred Kelly. The writer was a bit surprised to find him a dapple gray in color, and he is smaller than many of his family, but when he gets going you forget everything save that here is the greatest saddler you ever looked at. His gait and carriage are wonderful and he puts a world of power and vim into his work while behaving irreproachably. California owes thanks to Mr. Thornbury for bringing him here. Incidentally, the gentleman in question is at present in Missouri getting together the nucleus of what will probably be the greatest aggregation of gaited saddlers on the coast, and his return is awaited with a great deal of interest.

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Will DeRyder engaged stable room at Pleasanton for the winter and this week moved up to the MacKenzie plant with the two good matinee pacers Mabel Dillon and Dicto, the property of Ben Cohn and George Lowry, respectively. The education begun at the Stadium will be continued through the winter and both owners and trainer are confident that each of the pair will show something of a convincing nature. Cohn bought Mabel Dillon, a daughter of Sidney Dillon, early in the season for seventy-five bucks and has more than had his money back in fun at the park track, and her miles in 2:11 and 2:10½ at her last start mark her as a pretty classy green mare. Dicto, by Dictatus Medium and out of Letter B. Jr. (dam of Cresto 2:12½) by Benton Boy, hasn't the Dillon mare's ease of getting over ground, but has "come" steadily and gave evidence of some pretty good quality in his race with Teddy Bear and Zulu Belle when he stepped his mile in the second heat in 2:08½.

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John W. Considine, proprietor of the Woodland Stock Farm, Woodland, Cal., was in Portland Thursday and mentioned that he had arranged with the Kentucky trainer, Hunter C. Moody, to take back seven of the get of the farm sire, Prince Ansel 2:20½, to develop. These youngsters are of the crop of 1914 and will be shipped soon after the first of the year. Prince Ansel shines as a sire of colt performers as well as of mature speed and Mr. Moody is regarded as one of the best colt trainers in the game. The Woodland Stock Farm stables have been well to the front this year and Clara Mac (p) 2:04½, Arlie Demonio (p) 2:07¼, have had the class in many starts. Robert Bingen (p) 2:11½, St. Patrick 2:11½ and Fiesta Maid 2:11¾ have also done well for the farm. Woodland Stock Farm is the leading coast breeding establishment now for the harness horse and every one interested in the horse holds the thought of success for the farm efforts.—Pacific Horse Review.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

REVIEW OF THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

The forty-second annual Grand Circuit is over and the time has come to review the season's performances. In many respects we have seen the greatest year's racing in the history of fthe turf. An indication of the truth of this statement is the large number of new world's records that have been established, viz.:

Trotting.

Four-year-old	Etawah	2:03¼
Three-year-old	Peter Volo	2:03½
Two-year-old gelding	Henry Todd	2:11¾
New performer, gelding	McCloskey	2:06¼
Fourth heat	Etawah	2:04½
Tied by	Tommy Horn	2:04½
Fifth heat	Maymack	2:06¼
Three-heat race	Etawah	6:10¾
Three-heat race, mare	Rhythmell	6:15¼
Four-heat race	Etawah	8:20¼
Seven-heat race	Tommy Horn	14:51
Seven-heat race, mare	Lassie McGregor	15:01½

Pacing.

In race	Directum I	1:58
Gelding	Frank Bogash Jr.	1:59¼
Four-year-old	William	2:00
Four-year-old, gelding	R. H. Brett	2:03¼
Four-year-old, mare	Stellar Advice	2:05¾
Three-year-old	Anna Bradford	2:00¾
Two-year-old, gelding	Richman	2:09¾
Yearling filly	Rose McGhee	2:19½
New performer, mare	Anna Bradford	2:00¾
New performer, gelding	R. H. Brett	2:03¼
First heat	Directum I	1:58
Second heat	Frank Bogash Jr.	1:59¼
Second heat, stallion	William	2:00
Tied by	Directum I	2:00
Third heat	Directum I	1:59½
Sixth heat	R. H. Brett	2:03¼
Seventh heat	R. H. Brett	2:05½
Two-heat race	Directum I	3:58
Three-heat race (straight heats)	William	6:03
Three-heat race (divided heats)	Directum I	6:02½
Six-heat race	R. H. Brett	12:22½

From this it will be seen that more pacing records were lowered than trotting. This was due to the performances of the great trio, Directum I 1:58, Frank Bogash Jr. 1:59¼ and William 2:00.

The average time of the 408 heats trotted on the Grand Circuit of 1914 was 2:09¾ (as against 2:10¼ last year), and yet it is only thirty years ago that the first heat in 2:09¾ was trotted by Maud S. The average of the 353 heats paced on the Grand Circuit this year was 2:06¾ (as against 2:08 last year). It has likewise been only an even thirty years since Johnston paced in 2:06¼. Will the next thirty years see the same progress? If so, the Grand Circuit average of 1944 will be 1:58! The total average for the 761 heats at both gaits in 1914 was 2:08¼ (as against 2:09 last year). The meeting with the fastest average to its credit was Syracuse, 2:06 2-3.

Of the 408 heats trotted, 15 were in 2:05 or better, 111 in 2:08 or better and 235 in 2:10 or better. Of the 353 heats paced, 91 were in 2:05 or better, 255 in 2:08 or better, 312 in 2:10 or better. Only 41 heats were paced on this year's Grand Circuit slower than 2:10.

There were 213 races on this year's big ring. The trotting starters totaled 710, pacers 604; total, 1,314. This does not represent the number of different horses, however, started in more than one race. The total money raced for was $448,235.

The leading money-winning driver is Thomas W. Murphy, with $90,931 to his credit. Adding to this the money distributed in the Lexington stakes, which could not be decided on account of rain, and money won by his horses driven by others, his winnings for the year exceed $100,000—a showing unexcelled by any reinsman. Murphy's showing is a third greater than ever made by any other driver and it is the sixth consecutive season he has stood at the top. Walter R. Cox is second, with $64,613; then comes Ed F. Geers, $40,490; Alonzo McDonald, $33,402; Dick McMahon, $25,420, etc.

The leading sire is Peter the Great, the winnings of whose get reach the unprecedented total of $98,155, or more than the next eight sires combined. Jay McGregor is second, with $20,750; Atlantic King third, with $13,750, etc.

The busiest driver of the year was Murphy, with 144 starts; then comes Cox, with 127, and Geers, with 82. As regards number of races won, Murphy leads with 42, Geers follows with 24, and Cox with 20. The number of different drivers seen on the Grand American Circuit this year was 163. Of this number only 40 won races, while 55 were entirely outside the money.

The most successful trotter, with regard to number of races won, was Margaret Druien, with 7 to her credit. Etawah comes next with 6, while Star Winter, Lassie McGregor and Peter Volo are tied with 5 each. In like manner the most successful pacer was Peter Stevens, who won 9 races. R. H. Brett and Frank Bogash Jr. are tied with 8, while Napoleon Direct won 6.

The leading money-winning trotter was Peter Volo, with $33,609 to his credit. This is the first time a three-year-old has been at the head of a Grand Circuit table. But for the clash in dates between the Matron Stake and Western Horseman futurity Peter Volo would doubtless have beaten the high-water mark of Baden, who won $35,775 in 1912. Second to Peter Volo is Margaret Druien, with $22,200; Lassie McGregor, with $19,250; Sienna, with $12,750, and McCloskey (who never won a race), with $10,000. Only 160 trotters won money on this year's Grand Circuit; only 98 won $500 or more, and only 63 won $1,000 or more.

The pacers were rather evenly matched and the money was well distributed. The four leaders were: King Couchman, $13,750; Peter Stevens, $10,750; Napoleon Direct, $10,750, and Frank Bogash Jr., $9,220. There was a total of 119 pacers in the money, 60 earned $500 or more and 38 won $1,000 or more.—Horseman.

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CONTAGIOUS APHTHA APPEARS IN CENTRAL STATES.

Contagious aphtha, more familiarly known to stockmen as the hoof and mouth disease, has broken out in the central regions of the United States, its initial appearance having been made in counties bordering upon the Indiana-Michigan line. Rigid quarantine of the affected districts was established some days ago and the work of exterminating infected herds is under way, the state and federal governments giving assurance of reimbursement to stockowners whose herds will be wiped out.

The quarantine area has been extended to include all areas in several states where an outbreak might occur owing to the continual shipments of feeder and dairy cattle, and the central shipping points are under rigid observation. Chicago and Cleveland stock yards are the largest markets affected to date, and under the existing quarantine no cattle, sheep or swine may be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce save for immediate slaughter, and such shipments must be inspected and passed by federal authorities, and cars sealed and placarded.

This is the third outbreak of this highly contagious disease in the United States, and it is determined to confine its ravages regardless of immediate cost. It breaks out at intervals in Europe, and during the past few years has cost Argentine and other South American breeders enormous sums. Over a hundred men are in the federal service combatiing its spread in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, in addition to an army of state and county special employees.

Dr. H. J. Hammond, inspector in charge of the Sacramento branch of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, has sent two members of his force to aid in the fight.

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CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN ORGANIZE.

An important addition to the number of organizations that are devoting their time and energies to the forwarding of California's widely varied industries was made recently when a representative body of cattle growers met at the Palace Hotel and effected the organization of the California Cattlemen's Protective Association, whose purpose is obvious. The following officers were chosen:

President, H. W. Lynch, Lynch, Cal.; first vice-president, Fred H. Buxby, Long Beach, Cal.; second vice-president, E. W. Howard, San Francisco; third vice-president, T. A. Trescony, San Lucas, Cal.; treasurer, Ed de L. Cebrian, San Francisco. The following Board of Directors was appointed by the chair: C. N. Hawkins, Hollister; G. D. Bliss, Merced; John S. Bryan, Hollister; H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield; Henry Ayers, San Jose; Howard Jack, San Luis Obispo; Pat Connelly, Livermore; N. Moffatt, San Francisco; G. A. Clough, San Francisco; D. B. Wood, Woodland; R. C. Jacks, Monterey; J. E. Breen, Metz; J. Churchill, Yreka; R. E. Easton, Santa Maria; J. B. Curtin, Sonora.

The office of secretary not having been filled, F. J. Sinclair of the Butchers and Stockgrowers Journal, is acting temporarily in that capacity.

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CRACK RACE HORSE KILLED.

Paris, October 31, 3:15 A. M.—It is ahnounced that James Hennessy's chestnut horse, Lord Loris, which had captured many prize turf events and brought its owner a fortune in purses, was killed while serving at the front as an officer's mount. The horse had been ridden by the jockey Alec Carter, who was recently killed in action while serving as a captain of the French Dragoons. The army, in requisitioning the horse, paid his owner 4,000 francs ($800). Lord Loris' most recent turf achievement was the winning of the grand steeplechase de Paris, valued at $30,000, at the Auteuil course on June 21st last.

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OLD SPEEDWAY CHAMPION DEAD.

Kingwood, once celebrated trotting champion of New York Speedway, died at Poughkeepsie last week at the age of 28 years. He had a record of 2:17¼, made at Philadelphia but frequently surpassed that mark in contests with such Speedway cracks as Cobweb, Glenmere Boy, Swift, Little Helen, David B., Queen Wilkes, Comet, Edna D., Ed Locke, and Chance. His owner, George A. Coleman, built a palatial stable for him near Poughkeepsie.

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MONTANA STATE FAIR GROWING FAST.

The premiums paid to exhibitors at the recent Montana State Fair at Helena totalled in value $23,000. The total cash awards paid by the state amounted to $16,170.67, and the total paid by associations was $6,371. This year's entries numbered 13,000, as against 9,323 last year, and were double those of 1912. Cash premiums paid by the state last year totalled only $14,310.04.

CURLS NECK FARM NOT ON THE MARKET.

Eastern journals have been full of "war and rumors of war" recently in regard to Mr. Billings' future intentions as to the farm at Curls Neck. Many reports were afloat that the millionaire patron of the turf would sell the place and locate elsewhere owing to exorbitant values put upon the live stock on the place by local assessors. Men were laid off, work at a standstill, etc. President Tipton stated at Lexington that work under way hy the men discharged had heen completed, and that to his knowledge Mr. Billings had no idea of relinquishing his holdings. Prohahly the fairest setting forth of all the particulars of the case is that given here from the Horse Journal:

G. J. Wilson, formerly of Chicago, hut for twenty-one years the confidential agent and business adviser of Mr. C. K. G. Billings, has heen in charge of Curls Neck Farm since October first, when G. W. Bedell, the former manager, and his assistant, S. C. Freeman, ceased their connection with the farm, says the Evening Journal, puhlished at Richmond, Va.

That Curls Neck is not for sale may he stated as a positive fact. Mr. Wilson has engaged J. E. Colenso, of Oyster Bay, L. I., who will assume charge of the place on November first. It is Mr. Billings' intention to gradually put the whole farm in grass. Mr. Colenso will direct affairs in general ahout the farm, while Thad Logan will have immediate charge of the horses and continue to act as trainer.

W. J. Carter and Harry C. Beattie went to Curls Neck Farm Octoher 21st and appraised the trotting stock on the farm.

The stallions, five in number, headed by The Harvester, were first appraised. The Harvester was placed at $5,000; followed by Burning Star at $300; Wilmering, $250; Alacer, $200; Jamell, an Arah, and Bion, a Russian Orloff, at $150 each. Of these horses Wilmering has recently been presented to the United States Government and Alacer to a friend of Mr. Billings in the South. The Harvester was placed at $5,000, the appraisement in Kentucky on Peter the Great, now considered the world's greatest trotting sire.

The hrood mares, twenty-six in numher, were appraised at prices ranging from $50 to $1,000, the top figure heing reached by Adioo Dillon and Lucille Prodigal. Lou Dillon 1:58, former holder of the trotting record, now quite well advanced in age and unsound, was valued at $300. Two of her daughters were valued at even smaller figures.

One mare, appraised at $50, is now eighteen years old and the dam of only one foal, and that a very inferior individual dropped last spring. This mare was presented to Mr. Billings hy a friend, and is retained for sentimental reasons rather than otherwise.

In appraising the young stock, consisting of yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds, values were placed ranging from $100 to $400 each, the latter figure for a bay colt hy Peter the Great, who has faulty hocks. Other colts and fillies by such horses as Bingen, Axworthy, Guy Axworthy and other sires were valued at sums ranging around $250 as most of them, while heing very promising for speed, are only in occasional demand at high prices, and then after the costly process of development and training at the hands of expert handlers.

A special fad of Mr. Billings is to use trotters with fast records for saddle purposes, including Uhlan 1:58, the trotting champion; Charley Mitchell 2:04¼, Lewis Forest 2:06¼, the pole mate of Uhlan; Funny Crank 2:09¼, and some half dozen others.

It is true that Uhlan cost his present owner $35,000, hut heing harred hy his record as a money-winning proposition, his practical value is put at $1,500 for use as a pleasure horse hy his owner. His stahle mates, including the horses mentioned ahove, were rated at $200 each, this sum heing placed on Charley Mitchell, who was purchased a couple of years back at $5,000, but his infirm leg renders him unsafe as a saddle horse and only two weeks ago he was presented to Dr. Tanner, former trainer of the Billings stahles.

In the appraisement made hy the Henrico officials The Harvester was valued at $50,000, and fifty-four brood mares and other horses appraised at a naverage of $500 each, the whole making a total of $77,000, whereas the appraisement of Messrs. Carter and Beattie totaled $17,690—an average of about $321 a head, including The Harvester.

Commissioner of the Revenue W. B. Frayser, of Henrico county, who was the appraiser of the personal property at Curls Neck Farm, which was recently purchased by Mr. Billings, said Octoher 21st that erroneous figures had heen puhlished as to the appraisal. He said that it had heen wrongly stated that he had placed a valuation of $75,000 on the famous horse The Harvester, which is in the possession of Mr. Billings at Curls Neck. He said that he had, after heing unahle to find Mr. Billings, gone over the place with Mr. Bedell, the manager of the farm, and on statements made to him by Mr. Bedell had placed a valuation of $77,000 on the fifty-five blooded horses which were kept at Curls Neck. In regard to the horse The Harvester, he said that Mr. Bedell had told him that the horse would bring $200,000 at auction, and that on this account he had placed a valuation of $50,000 on him, and placed only a small valuation on other valuable horses kept hy Mr. Billings at Curls Neck, in order not to make the levy too large.

Only short sighted husinessmen hreed mares to good stallions and then fail to provide stake engagements for the resultant foal.

WAR HORSE FACTS.

From one of the largest horse and mule markets in America come the following facts relative to the kind of horses in demand, their inspection and estimated numher that have heen taken for export up to the present time: "There have heen furnished on this market up to the present time ahout 7,000 horses, and quite a number have heen purchased here and shipped for inspection at other points. Up to the present time this market has furnished no mules.

"The English buy horses on the chunky order, 14.3 to 15.3. Their riding horses run from 14.3 to 15.2 and their gunners from 15.1 to 15.3. They require a good, strong hacked horse and the inspection is rigid.

"The French take a horse that stands up more—from 15 to 16 hands high—hut they require good hone and good conformation, and their inspection is also rigid. Neither commission will accept horses under 5 years old nor over 8 or 9. A great many smooth mouthed horses have heen shipped to the market which have heen refused, as they want good ages and do not take anything that will not give good service.

"The reports that you may have heard ahout easy inspections we helieve to he unfounded, as we have not had that experience. It is a rather difficult matter for me to give you an estimate of the numher of horses that have heen furnished from all points in this country, and I can only make a guess at that, which would he ahout 30,000.

"We have heen informed that there has heen an order let for 5,000 mules, hut have seen no evidence of it, as no mules have heen purchased here.

"You see a great deal in the newspapers ahout large contracts heing given out in New York for French horses, but we find upon investigation that many of these contracts are subject to delivery on board the hoat in New York or in France. Such contracts as these we do not take, as we cannot handle any contract that does not provide for the delivery of horses at our yards."

This statement of the conditions surrounding the orders for foreign war purposes is authentic, and we give it to our readers that they may know the exact facts.—Western Horseman.

THE CARSON HORSES ARRIVE HOME.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—Joe Carson and his string of trotters and pacers reached Winnipeg last week, all in the pink of condition. The Winnipeg horseman ended his season at Salem, Oregon, having to return his horses to Canada before sixty days had elapsed since crossing the line. He was, therefore, forced to cancel his entries further south and to return home for winter quarters.

Barney Barnes, the head trainer for the Carson string, did not return to Winnipeg, but will spend the winter with his friends at Vancouver. The veteran western driver is not enjoying the hest of health and was unahle to continue the journey to Winnipeg, much to the regret of Mr. Carson and his many friends here, who annually look forward to the home-coming of Barney. Last year he was a guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Winnipeg Driving Club and it was hoped that he would he again in evidence this year. Such, however, is improhahle and his ahsence will he responsihle for many regrets.

The Carson string finished its year in great shape. College Gent comes home with a tab of 2:06½ and Majesta 2:11½. Strathtell was ahle to stay in 2:15 paces and Seneca Boy in the 2:15 trots. The records of Ella Penrose, Alherta Dillon, Lady Verton remain unchanged. The Beaver and the Badger still at the Kirkfield mile track, will again go into winter quarters here with their stahle mates and with the rest of the fleet will he kept jogging all winter.—Canadian Sportsman.

FROM THE WAR ZONE.

The present war has had a devastating effect on the racing horses in England, and while it is to he deplored, it should result in a general awakening on the American turf next year. A circular letter was recently sent to owners and trainers in England who support racing under National Hunt rules asking them to state their intentions for the season. There were one hundred and seven owners who promised to enter horses on the usual scale and twenty-eight promised hetter entries than hefore. On the other hand twenty-one owners intimated that they will have to retire from the sport for the time heing, while fifteen others said that their support would he accorded on a reduced scale. What this information practically amounts to is that the assistance of ahout one hundred and fifty owners was promised.

The huge grandstand at Epsom has heen transformed into a convalescent home for wounded men who are well enough to leave the London hospitals.

The paddock at Epsom is the site of the camp of the University and Puhlic Schools' Corps which is in course of formation, and thousands of other troops are billeted on the townspeople down in the valley, others heing "boarded out" at Ashstead and Leatherhead.

At Ascot the authorities have converted the big five-shilling stand into a hospital for wounded troops, and the remainder of the stands are tenanted hy the wives and children of the soldiers at the front.

The Newbury racecourse is occupied hy German prisoners of war, and there is still talk of using Kempton for a similar purpose.—Thoroughbred Record.

RICH YIELDS GROWN IN BOYS CLUB CONTESTS.

The "old man" on California farms has to go some these days to keep up with his son, to judge by the rich yields raised this summer in the fifty hoys-cluh crop-growing contests conducted hy the University of California, for the prize of a trip across the continent.

One Hanford contestant reported to the College of Agriculture a net profit of $150 on an acre of peanuts; a young man in Lodi and another in Hollister made $45 apiece, each on a tenth of au acre in tomatoes; a Grass Valley contestant made $36.75 on the same area in potatoes, and a Napa young farmer netted $59.75 on an acre of corn.

The lucky winners in these University crop contests are now spending a month traveling across the continent and hack in a special car, to see all the most typical phases of American agriculture, under the leadership of Professor B. H. Crocheron, head of the University of California's Farm Advisor work.

The young experts in farming who won a trons-continental journey are as follows: (These records were made under normal field conditions and represent a business hasis for work; the prize went in all cases to the hoy who made the largest profit, which was not necessarily the same as making the largest yield.)

Raymond Beckman, Lodi, one-tenth acre of tomatoes, 6,489 pounds, $45.44 net profit; Earl Butterfield, Hollister, one-tenth acre of tomatoes, 4,446 pounds, $45.55 net profit; Bird Courtney, Gonzales, one-fourth acre of heans, 319 pounds dry wt., $12.75 net profit; Grant Correll, Watsonville, one-fourth acre of early potatoes, 31 hushels, $38.65 net profit; Oliver Erickson, Orland, one-eighth acre of mixed vegetahles, $36.18 net profit; Harry Huffman, Chico, one-fourth acre of potatoes, 71.7 hushels, $41.17 net profit; Harry K. Holtz, Sonoma, one-fourth acre of tomatoes, 6 tons, $11.45 net profit; Everett J. Howard, Woodland, one pig, cost $12.50, sold after four months for $75; Alfred Jackson, Morgan Hill, one-fourth acre of early potatoes, 750 pounds, $20.55 net profit; Oliver Jenkinson, Hanford, one acre of peanuts, 3,000 pounds, $150 net profit; Harold Long, Woodland, one pig, $50 net profit after four months; Harold Longe, Nevada City, one-eighth acre of potatoes, 1,950 pounds, $32.32 net profit; William H. Martin, Grass Valley, one-tenth acre of potatoes, $1,50 pounds, $36.75 net profit; Leavitt McQuesten, Santa Cruz, one-fourth acre of peas, 925 pounds, $45.15 net profit; Oscar Olsen, Fortuna, California, one-eighth acre of potatoes, 3,017 pounds, $38.45 net profit; Wilhur Purrington, Sehastopol, one-fourth acre of potatoes, 68 1-3 hushels, $66.73 net profit; Leslie Porter, Salinas, one-fourth acre of heans, 547 pounds, $21.28 net profit; David Snyder, Esparto, one pig, net profit after four months, $38.70; Lowell Truhody, Napa, one acre of field corn, 100 hushels, $59.75 net profit; Raymond Walsh, Fort Bragg, one-fourth acre of potatoes, 2,722 pounds, $30.99 net profit.

Profitahle as was this work in money for the contestants, it was most of all profitahle for what they learned ahout hetter farming methods.

..The contestants will return to California Novemher 15, after having visited San Francisco, Truckee, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Lincoln, Nehraska; Omaha; Geneseo, Illinois; Chicago, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cornell University, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, Montgomery, Alahama; New Orleans, Adaline, San Antonio, Los Angeles and Oakland. While in Washington they called upon President Wilson.

TIME RECORDS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

At a trotting meeting held recently at the Hudson River Driving Park, in Poughkeepsie, several notahle performances against time were made hy young horses owned hy the late General Brayton Ives, Jacob Ruppert, Leo Oettinger and others.

Jerome McKinney, who drove for General Ives, gave a record of 2:01¼ to the three-year-old hrown filly Alma Forhes, hy J. Malcolm Forbes 2:08. Dorothy Gay, a four-yearold hy Peter the Great 2:07¼, lowered her record from 2:22¾ to 2:11¼. Baroness Chelsea, hy Silent Brigade 2:10¾, out of Baroness Virginia 2:08¼, winner of the Kentucky Futurity, trotted to a two-year-old record of 2:25½. Hertha's First, another two-year-old hy Silent Brigade, trotted to a record of 2:22, and Bertha Forhes, a two-year-old hy J. Malcolm Forhes, gained a maiden record of 2:22¾. All of these were from the stahle of General Ives.

Two three-year-olds owned hy Mr. Ruppert earned new records. They were Great Guy 2:23, hy Axworthy, and Lauretta Oakland 2:15¼, hy Oakland Baron 2:09¼. Karsavina, a two-year-old hy Peter the Great, trotted to record of 2:24¼, and El Sahih, a two-year-old hy Sahih, took a mark of 2:30. These were likewise owned hy Mr. Ruppert, and were driven hy Frank Childs, who marked the three-year-old colt Bellspring, hy Moko, out of Laura Bellini 2:28, in 2:19 for Mr. Oettinger.—N. Y. Herald.

Another veteran of the trotting tracks handed in his cap and numhers recently at Oklahoma City—Henry Traynor of Richmond, Ky., father of the well known horsemen Walter and Cecil Traynor. Of the many trotters handled hy the elder Traynor, the fast Susie S. (3) 2:20, (4) 2:15½, one of the hest a quarter of a century ago, and eventually exported, is prohahly most widely rememhered.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

FIXTURES.

Tournaments Registered.

Nov. 7.—Williams, Ariz. Williams Gun Club, R. M. Reese, Secretary.

Nov. 9, 10 and 11.—Phoenix, Ariz. Arizona State tournament, under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club, W. B. Twitchell, President.

Fly Casting—

San Francisco Fly-Casting Club. Stow lake, Golden Gate Park. Saturdays—Apr. 18, 25; May 9, 23; June 6, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24; Nov. 7. Sundays—Apr. 19, 26; May 10, 24; June 7, Aug. 30, Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8.

Bench Shows.

Nov. 5-7—Ladies' Kennel Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. F. M. Connor, Secretary. A. K. C. rules.

Field Trials.

Feb. 15, 1915—Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's Panama-Pacific International meeting (32nd Annual Trials). Entries for all stakes close October 15. Henry L. Betten, secretary, Alameda, Cal.

SOUTH COAST FISHING.

The September sun lay like an aureole of gold on the level bed of the Pacific; far in the distance a steamer, passing to her berth in San Diego, laid a thin ripple of gray haze across the azure sky; nearer in a five-master, laden almost to the water line with spicy pine from Oregonian hills, beat before the wind to her waiting anchorage at some Redondo wharf. Even the gulls were idlers and where they hovered on snowy wings there was no fishing; indeed, the most of them seemed buoyed up with the very laughter of life.

And amid it all we passed, too dream-enchanted even to fish for the hordes we knew peopled the depths below. So slowly ran the little engine that the launch seemed to creep. A sailboat could have made better time though the wind counted for naught. George had promised me a day with the best fish he knew—and that meant the barracuda: for of all the creatures he catches, George is most fond of this long, slender salt-water pickerel, so like and yet so unlike the fish we used to pull from the tumbling Wisconsin or the sluggish Mississippi.

Before us lay the whole length and breadth of the Santa Barbara Channel, for we were pointed north by West and we had time illimitable at our disposal, and what, I pray you anglers, is fishing without time? Time is the stuff of which ordinary mortals mold their lives; to the disciple of old Izaak it is more—it is the warp and woof of Paradise. Think you not so? Then you have never entered into the great guild of the fishermen.

George has one shining characteristic; when he takes you fishing he attends to the boat and you do the fishing. Those who have been subjected to the illimitable windy advice of most hired boatmen who strive to be fishermen as well, will realize mayhap in small degree from this what a priceless treasure George is, and how we who know hold onto him. No, his real name isn't George, hut he does live in San Pedro, and he is the best market fisherman (when he so desires) that ever happened. Beyond this, his shaggy head is a treasure house of knowledge of things piscatorial, though he isn't very long on Latin names and he hasn't any hook learning worth mentioning.

Well, we drifted and drifted and drifted, until the green waters of the inshore gave way to the hrick red of the channel, that strange streak of sea I have so often mentioned in these chronicles, and still the rod rested across the gunwale, still the line lay in a disorderly pile on the thwart, and still its end was unconnected with the hone jig.

Finally George laid a heavy hand on my shoulder. "Ain't you goin' to fish any?" he said, and on went the jig, long and slender and shaped so that an imaginative mind might construe out of it some sort of semblance to a fish. Evidently the barracuda and some other fishes have imaginative minds—hut this is no school for psychology. Over went the jig, the line whined out after it and the tip of the pole lay straight over the stern of the little boat. My friend—he is only a market fisherman, but he is very inch one of nature's gentlemen—went back to his engine, the launch moved forward ever so little faster, the white foam curled away from her pigmy bows, off to one side a shark's blue gray dorsal cut the water, and we were off for the fish.

When perhaps one hundred feet had run out, I threw my thumb lightly down on the reel and held the jig at about that; as some slight wave struck it, the bone flashed for an instant on the surface and then plunged heneath. Of course, it carried no sinker; its place was at the surface, and there it stayed for the greater part of the time. Once a wise old gull saw its white signal for an instant and, mistaking it for something he could eat, stooped to it through the clear air, clutching it in his heak before he discovered that it was only a sham, a delusive lure intended for the fishes and not for him. Then he dropped it and with a scream went off to join his mates, whose circling squadron was growing ever less and less in our rear. Indeed, Catalina was dipping perceptihly, and we were drawing well away toward the northern bunch of islands. And so far there had been nothing doing; the barracuda either were not there, or they had had so much to eat in the past twenty-four hours they could not he deceived hy any such flimsy pretext as the jig.

Ahout this time we decided that we would hetter beat hack down the channel if we expected to stir up anything in the line of fish before darkness set in. George did not like the looks of a cloud looming a trifle dark on the western rim of the sea, and I had no desire to dispute with so old a sea dog, and so we put the launch's nose around—or rather George did, while I watched him—and in a trice were slipping back over the unseen trail hy which we had come.

Hitherto I have always been a firm believer in the adage that " a watched pot never boils," but now I know they do, for while I was intently watching the jig, hoping for a strike and yet never dreaming that I should see one,—and especially at that moment—I saw a long cylindrical body slip heneath the water like an eel, glide up to my jig, keep pace with it for an instant and tben lay hold upon it in no uncertain manner.

It was not exactly the strike of a yellowtail, nor was it the sudden rush of the albacore, yet it was faster than the bite of either the white or the black hass, and considerably more lively than I had expected from so tame a fish. I raised the pole and struck my visitor gently, an untirely unnecessary proceeding as I afterwards found out, for he was well hooked and had evidently gone at matters with every intention of making a hearty meal off the bone jig.

And with that strike the battle was on. He did not seek the depths, and he hroke water hut once, yet he had a determined, bulldog grip with his tail on his home that seemed in a fair way to wear out my arms or at least part my leader from my line. His method of fighting was a bit different from that of the fish George had so far introduced me to, and it was a full minute before I fully made up my mind what to do with him. Of course, the boatman had slowed the launch down until she was now almost at a standstill, and I gave the fish a bit of slack line. Instantly he started for the other side of the world, not down, but straight out across the Pacific, in fair view of all who might care to look. He made no attempt to shake the barh out of his mouth other than a little slow head movement, but he very suddenly awoke me to the fact that he was a swimmer of no mean powers; he carried out line faster than I could feed it to him, and I was forced to stop his steady journey ahead and turn him my way for a hit.

So hackward and forward we fought, his long body bending almost into a circle as he strove to hold fast to the waters be was so loth to leave. Strength and skill and the wearing hook soon told, however, and very slowly he came alongside. "Big one, by Golly!" was George's only comment, but knowing him as I did I was amply satisfied. The fish weighed a trifle over eight pounds, a large sized barracuda truly, yet hy no means a large fish. The fight he had put up was a revelation to me and never more will I call him "only a market fish, good for nothing but the table," as I have for lo! these many moons.

* * *

But down a bit farther south, just off the entrance to little Newport Bay, is the prime place to catch barracuda, or at least it used to he in my palmy hand-line days. There the waters seem to be a trifle more to the liking of these fish than are the swifter tides of the channel proper. On the far side of Catalina, too, I am told there are many stretches of sea that the slender, gar-like fellows love to feed in, and one of these days, when I get my yacht, I am going over there to see what is to he seen—that is, providing no summer resorts have been established there when that happy day dawns.

Of itself the harracuda is a peculiar fish, indefinite as to season, though rarely finicky as to feeding grounds like some of the others of the sea swimmers. Live bait is not as a rule a success with them when trolling, though I have caught many on handlines with a fat mackerel for hait. Possibly they would take kindly to a spoon, hut I have not tried that and do not intend to wbile the jig holds good as a lure. Occasionally they may be taken off some of the longer wbarves such as those at Redondo, hut not often, and I am told that they have quite deserted the inshore waters at Newport. They are, as a rule, very careful of how they approach the coast and never come playing around wharves as do the kellowtail and even an occasional bass. From the rocks, hoth at Santa Monica, at the hreakwater and farther south, I do not think they are ever taken, while most of the fishermen get them well out to sea.

In Florida there is a similar fish, called by the same name, that is considered justly worthy of a niche in the temple of game fishes. I cannot say the same of the harracuda of the South Coast, though I have no doubt that he does the best he knows in the way of fighting, and if he fought with the skill of a yellowtail or an alhacore—well, he would not be a barracuda, and that is all there is to it. Given a light rod, however, something of about the size I have described as useful in fly-fishing for mackerel, one should have very much better sport with the barracuda than I did, for I was armed with an outfit more suitahle for yellowtail or fish of that class.

And right here I want to say a word regarding light tackle. It is all right to advocate giving the fish all the chance there is in the game, and I believe in it and practice it when I am out, but there are some men who can never be taught to land a fish of any size on a light split hamboo rod and a thin silk line. They are no less sportsmen than the disciples of the light tackle theory, they simply are not onto the art of fishing—whicb, after all, simply consists in knowing intimately the fish after which you are going and in forestalling his every move with a better move of your own. Tbe man who can do this can take a yellowtail on a trout outfit or a black sea bass on salmon tackle. Those who fish for the fish they catch can do as well with a handline as they can with the most expensive tackle, and of a certainty I have no quarrel with the man who fishes in this manner, except that he is an unmitigated nuisance on a crowded wharf where a man is endeavoring to land a heavy fish with a light rod and line. The prime purpose of all fishing is to fill our hellies; we must admit that whether we believe in Adam and Lilith or the ape that walked like a man. For my part I will take the rod and reel, do you as your fancy dictates.

There is also something which I want to say here ahout another fish which frequents the same waters as the harracuda though at a rather different time of year. This is the mackerel. Where the harracuda migrate to when cold weather comes on, no one seems to know, and neither is any one informed as to where all the hordes of mackerel come from. I can speak of this fish as an old friend for mackerel were, I believe, the fish fish I ever pulled out of the sea ,down at what used to be old Anaheim Landing, in Orange county.

Mackerel are found the world over, in warm and semi-tropic seas. They travel in hordes, and when engaged in any great movement from one part of the sea to another they will not take any bait that was ever invented, no matter how fresh or how much to their liking. At other times they will bite voraciously at a bit of old red rag, at a piece of half rancid salt pork, or any other spoiled meat—the rottener the hetter. They are the prime "game" fish of all Southern California heaches, because every novice who can drop his line over the side of the wharf can catch them until his arms ache, when they are running strong.

If taken fresh from the water and prepared for the table they are fairly good, hut their flavor is in no way comparable to that of the smaller surf fish or even the smelt, whose prime feature is his many bones. From an open boat, the fisherman who is armed with a large red fly—which he can make himself if he has access to a hen coop—and sufficiently resilient rod, can have fair sport. Mackerel can be taken on as many hooks as you care to put on your line. I have seen a man fishing from the Redondo wharf with a heavy pole and six hooks, catching four of them at one haul. But the real sport is in taking them one at a time with a brilliant fly or a small hit of red cloth, trailed alluringly through the sea from the seat of a small hoat.

Mackerel are great fish for smooth water, and their presence or absence during the season in which they are known to be running is a pretty good sign of the kind of weather to be expected. I have seen a countless horde of these fish, feeding on still more countless anchovies, dip suddenly down into the depths when there was not a cloud in the sky nor a large fish near. Within half an hour it was raining as if the very bottom had fallen out of heaven, and the launch was flying like a stricken duck before a west wind that was raising whitecaps over our heads every moment. "How did the fish know?" I have no idea. Possibly the water bore to them muffled tidings of some disturhances at sea, an upturning of the elements of which we mortals had no means of knowing. But I do know this: that when I am far out in a small boat and the mackerel disappear, it is me for the land.

Advertised as the greatest game fish of the west coast in the way of general utility, the mackerel falls far short of his name; but considered as a sort of filler and as an accommodation to those who have not the time or disposition to go after his hetters, he is a lifesaver. And as bait for hig fish he has no equal. Dearly does a big yellowtail love a semall mackerel, and so does a hass of either species, though to lure the whtie hass livelier fish are sometimes necessary.

And Avalon—prettiest beach that ever laid out heneath the blue sky on the rim of a still hluer ocean!—there is the place to get your mackerel. There is where they run hy millions until even the seals tire of them and swim farther and farther each day to get other food. To the abalone gatberers, they are an unmixed hlessing; for they are easily caught, and the ahalone hunters are not looking for sport, hut to save every minute for work in their short harvest season.

Time was when barley sacks could be and were filled by every one who cared to fish from any of the smaller wharves, but that day would seem to be past, though I can see no reason, as I think I have said before, for the disappearance of any sea fish from the haunts it once frequented. The inroads of all the fishermen in the world can never make any serious impression on the hordes of the sea, though they may make a temporory local scarcity felt in restricted localities, as has heen done at Ocean Park and at Redondo, where the seines were formerly drawn altogether too near the wharf set apart for fishermen. Gulls and other apparent enemies do not seem to thin out their numhers much, but I suspect that submarine seismic disturbances account for millions, and storms possibly millions more.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

HOW THE BUFFALO WENT.

Unquestionably the old buffalo hunters who killed off the bison on the plains and cooped up the Indians by destroying their meat supply were a tribe all by themselves. They were busy all through the seventies but were most aggressive for the five years following 1874, states a writer in Denver Field and Farm. These fellows had a great deal of trouble at first getting suitable guns to do their work in a wholesale way and had to try everything that would shoot. The old Hawkins made at St. Louis was a good rifle and so was the Denver made Gove double-barreled gun shooting thirty-six bullets to the pound but they were too slow in their action.

The original army gun shooting the paper shelled minnie balls was no good at all. The Enfield muzzle loader which afterwards became the Springfield musket used by the infantry of the regular army shot a fifty-two caliber ball and kicked like a mule but it was too pokey and had to go on this account. Then came the Spencer carbine of fifty caliber and seven rounds in its breach with 300 grains of powder to carry 250 grains of lead 300 yards, but still it was not enough. Following this appeared the rimfire Martin Henry which finally merged into the Winchester. It had a spring magazine for eleven cartridges of forty-four caliber. It carried 200 yards and was an improvement over its predecessor. Along about this time came the popular Sharp drop-lock, a rapid firing single shot shell-extracting fire-arm, and while it did quick and deadly execution it was not heavy enough.

Finally in sheer desperation William Dickson, one of the buffalo hunters, went to the Sharp factory at Hartford, Connecticut, and showed them how to make a real gun. He had them get out a sample weighing nearly twenty pounds of fifty-two caliber and a long shell carrying 800 grains of powder capable of driving 112 grain bullets 800 yards and this proved the thing. Dickson had to put up $3,000 to get out this model with a guaranty to take a certain number at $56 each. Subsequently the Turkish government contracted for a million arms at this factory and broke up the company by refusing to pay for them.

A buffalo crew consisted of a hunter, four skinners and a cook with the grub wagon. A hunter could jump in and down fifteen or twenty bison before his gun would become too hot and to kill from 125 to 150 head a day was the average work. Each of the skinners could peel from twenty-five to thirty a day and were paid twenty-five cents a hide. The cook had to stack and poison the skins,, after which they were placed in piles like hay doodles. The poison was to get the hide bug, a gray beetle that ate holes in the skin. The summer hides were called the leather run and were sold mostly in Russia. The winter run constituted the robes worth $350 when tanned while the summer take sold for $125. The squaws at the Indian agencies did the tanning for a pittance and the bucks often cut up a stack of pelts just to show their disgust for the white butchers who were taking the meat out of their mouths. Once at Dodge City, Lee, Reynolds and Rath had a pile of hides numbering 285,000 as the season's stack at one point and there were twenty other firms doing just as big a business. Hickey representing Lowenthal & Co. of Leavenworth bought 28,000 pelts at Fort Griffin. In 1874, the big year, over 500,000 bison were killed on both sides of the Arkansas. Is it any wonder the buffalo soon became non est as the monarch of the plains?

The killing off of the bison on the plains forty years ago was not due to the onslaught of the Indians for they were very considerate of their cattle, as they called them. General Miles once said that the passing of the buffalo through the incessant slaughter by the white professional hunters did more than the whole army to bring peace to the west and settle the Indian question. The bucks always knew where their herds ranged and kept watch over them until fall when it was time to go on the annual hunt for the meat supply to carry them through the winter.

They never shot the young stock and were partial to the old bachelor bulls which had been cast out from the herd by the younger males. These old fellows moped off by themselves in lonely draws and were a pitiful sight, ostracized as they were, with short, worn-down horns. There deserted, singly and alone, they were left to pick up a poor living while suffering with the decrepitude of old age, subject to the attacks of the gray wolves and human enemies. The Indians had a sort of ethical code in their hunting. One of them would single out an old buffalo, ride up alongside and chuck in two or three arrows just back of the shoulder.

Then he would circle the beast not until it was ready to fall, when he would grab it by the tail and pull it over so as to drop on the side opposite the arrows in order not to break them. Then he dismounted, cut the beast's throat and pulled out the winged shafts. One of these was stuck into the ground beside the fallen monster to mark it as his own. The squaws following closely with their skinning could thus tell by the arrow to which brave the carcass belonged and his squaw did the butchering. A buffalo had the peculiar habit when killed on sloping ground of always falling up hill so that a single skinner had great difficulty in turning it over, as had to be done. None of the carcass was ever wasted and in this way the Indians conserved their herds, nor could they understand why the white man killed so ruthlessly for the hides alone.

By some unwritten law of the range the Colorado Utes were permitted each summer to hunt buffalo on the neutral strip and thus get their winter supply of meat without molestation from the Comanches and other plains tribes, who claimed that country as their own hunting ground. No one understood the terms of this unwritten treaty, but all the old-timers knew that it worked all right and helped to respect it as a sacred obligation. These Utes always looked ahead upon their annual pilgrimage to the lower country, in great anticipation of the fun and profit they would get out of it. While they had the open privilege of hunting on the strip they were not immune from attack when off of it and were likely to run into a traveling band of unfriendly Indians other than the Comanches. In such case they had to fight and get out of the scrape as best they could. On these forays they were always looking for stray stock and were particularly happy when they could raid a white man's camp and run off some horses.

CALIFORNIA LION BOUNTIES.

Two thousand and ninety-nine mountain lions have been killed in California since 1907, according to a statement published by the State Fish and Game Commission in its October bulletin, dedicated to the conservation of wild game. Of this number 118 have been killed in the State for the six months ending June 30. The State pays a bounty of $20 for each lion killed. The total amount of bounties paid for killing lions has been $41,980.

Humboldt is the banner county for this year, and for every year. In the six months ending with June last Mendocino, Trinity and Siskiyon are next in order named. Los Angeles county claimed bounty on but 15 lions in seven years.

The following table shows a record of California lions killed in each county from 1907 to June 30, 1914:

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Total
Alameda	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Amador	....	3	....	1	2	2	....	....	8
Butte	2	11	5	2	4	3	2	1	30
Calaveras	....	1	4	1	....	1	....	1	8
Colusa	....	3	....	3	3	1	1	2	13
Del Norte	....	10	12	4	11	11	23	4	75
El Dorado	2	7	2	1	8	9	6	....	35
Fresno	....	1	3	1	....	4	....	1	10
Glenn	....	13	6	6	1	4	5	1	35
Humboldt	10	113	67	71	42	50	41	24	418
Inyo	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Kern	....	8	10	12	5	9	10	2	56
Lake	2	14	11	13	9	10	7	2	68
Lassen	....	....	1	....	2	1	2	....	6
Los Angeles	....	7	1	2	2	....	2	1	15
Madera	....	3	5	1	....	1	1	9	20
Mariposa	2	4	3	6	2	1	4	7	29
Mendocino	5	44	18	11	16	17	24	11	146
Merced	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Modoc	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	3
Monterey	....	14	11	7	1	3	9	3	48
Mono	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Napa	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	3
Nevada	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3
Orange	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	4
Placer	....	5	4	1	2	7	3	1	23
Plumas	....	2	....	3	....	1	2	....	8
Riverside	....	2	5	....	....	4	2	....	13
San Benito	....	1	2	1	2	11	3	2	22
San Bernardino	....	5	2	1	2	....	2	1	13
San Diego	....	3	5	5	8	3	1	1	26
San Luis Obispo	....	11	5	9	4	4	5	4	42
San Mateo	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Santa Barbara	....	7	24	7	3	5	11	1	7
Santa Clara	....	....	4	....	....	1	1	1	7
Santa Cruz	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Shasta	1	25	32	31	29	28	22	5	173
Sierra	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	....	6
Siskiyou	1	31	35	45	25	25	22	13	197
Sonoma	....	....	2	4	1	4	1	1	13
Stanislaus	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3
Sutter	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Tehama	3	31	19	25	10	22	27	2	139
Trinity	9	86	34	32	22	15	14	10	222
Tulare	....	6	3	11	4	5	3	3	40
Tuolumne	....	6	10	5	2	4	1	1	29
Ventura	....	1	6	4	6	2	....	1	20
Yuba	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	3
Totals	37	482	361	333	233	275	200	118	2,099

Applicants for the bounty of twenty dollars ($20) paid by the Fish and Game Commission on mountain lions killed in the State of California, are hereby notified that no claim will be considered unless the following requirements are complied with:

Either the scalp, or skin with scalp attached, of the mountain lion upon which a bounty is claimed, must be sent to the office of the Fish and Game Commission, San Francisco, all express or mail charges prepaid. The skin should be either dried, tanned, or otherwise cured before shipment, as green skins spoil quickly, becoming very offensive and losing all value. Offensive green scalps or skins, or those sent charges collect will not be accepted.

All hides and scalps received by the Fish and Game Commission will be stroyed unless full directions are given for return to claimant, or for other disposition. A tag with name of claimant, together with shipping directions thereon, should be attached to hide or scalp. All return shipping charges must be paid by claimant or other person receiving package.

A claim must be made for each animal, upon a form provided by the Fish and Game Commission, whereupon must appear the names and addresses of the claimant and three witnesses. This claim must be acknowledged before a notary public or justice of the peace, and must bear the county clerk's certification to the genuineness of the justice's signature. If sworn to before a notary public, this will not be required. Affidavits of witnesses are not required.

The claim must be accompanied by an account of the pursuit and killing of the lion, giving in detail the method used, number of deer carcasses left by the animal, and such other facts as may be of assistance in determining the damage done to deer and other game. Claim blanks will be sent on application.

FISH LINES.

The building of a dam in the tide waters of Paper Mill creek, below the famed "white house" pool, for the purpose of diverting the waters of the creek from the new channel bed created by the 1906 earthquake, back to the old channel bed, is now under consideration. The Pacific Coast Oyster Company, the California Anglers' Association, R. O. Wilson and a majority of the property owners of that section above Point Reyes propose to chip in with money, material and labor and construct a wing dam about 150 feet long.

The first freshet will send the creek waters down through the old course, which, once reopened, will remain so. The object is to enable steelhead salmon to have a free run up stream to spawn, and also to enable the anglers to enjoy their chosen sport as of yore on Paper Mill creek and its many tributaries. A fence put up a few years ago to keep stingrays out of the oyster beds and extending across the new channel also stopped fish running up stream to spawn.

* * *

The pleasant weather has made the east San Pablo bay shore waters a rendezvous for big schools of striped bass recently. Sunday two spoon-trolling anglers landed sixty-one fish. W. L. Arnold and Dr. Kelsey landed a fine catch also on Nos. 4 and 5½ brass and silver Kewell-Stewart spoons, a fifteen-pound bass being the heaviest landed. At the South Vallejo lighthouse, Vallejo Junction, Port Costa, Benicia, Rodeo, Pinole and San Pablo fine catches of striped bass have been made.

One angler was arrested at Pinole for catching more than the legal daily limit with hook and line. The limit is ten fish a day during close season for net fishing, until November 15, when nets may again be used. The man arrested had sixty bass and was fined $25 by a Pinole Justice.

Striped bass fishermen in Petaluma creek had a lively time Sunday with stingrays. A small fleet of the San Antone trolling skiffs were located in the main creek near the twin houses. Jack Wallace suddenly gave the signal that he had struck a "big one." He thought it was a bass, but realized in a few seconds that it was a "butterfly" taking out his line, with the steady pull of a team of Clydesdales. His tackle was strong, so he slipped the anchor line and towed after the runaway fish. He signalled for assistance. Frank Marcus, with a motor skiff, came alongside and run up on the fish, gathering in the line as he sped along. Pulling the big fish up close, it was turned into the bank and dispatched; it weighed nearly 100 pounds. After the incident was properly discussed (?) the fishermen settled down to business again. Marcus was the next victim. Before the huge ray that coupled up with his tackle could run out much line it was brought up close to the boat, towed to the bank and killed. Another luckless fisherman then mixed up with a heavy "butterfly," which pest also met the fate of its mates. All this took time and interrupted legitimate bass fishing to a disgusting degree. Marcus was the first to get away, bound for San Antone slough, up which water he steered his boat to "fisherman's bend," and tried for the striped and better fish. Worse luck; in a short time he had the biggest stingray of the day on his line. After another exasperating tussle with the heavy flat fish it was put out of business and then it was time to strike out for the train.

The San Antone regulars failed again to land anything worthy of mention in the striped bass line. The Owl Club, however, put the bunch of unlucky clam tossers in the discard again. One "owler" caught eight bass, ranging from 7 to 16 pounds in weight. Two other "owlers" rounded up 15 bass, running from 4 to 13 pounds. They fished off the mouth of Schultz slough, a fishing spot of good repute. These catches were all made with spoon and bait.

A good story comes from Vallejo, where C. H. Venker was arrested for catching illegal sized striped bass. He was fishing at the "oil wharf" in Napa river, a few miles north of Vallejo. Deputy Commissioner W. H. Armstrong came along in his launch. Venker's comment, it is reported, was volunteered. "Wonder you fish commissioners wouldn't be on the job and arrest some of these fellows who are catching under-sized bass." Armstrong replied that he had caught four the previous Sunday and went along in his launch. He shortly spotted Venker's partner fishing. Pulling in he inspected the catch—and among other fish seized a baby bass. He was arrested, but insisted that Venker had caught the small-sized bass. Going back after Venker he found he had left and got on an electric car for Vallejo. Armstrong speeded his launch and got into town before the car. Venker was taken into custody. Judge Fitzgerald was reached by phone and accepted $25 bail money.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND HIM.

Harry Golcher, formerly of Golcher Bros., an old-time sporting goods house and well known, not only to local sportsmen, but to the fraternity of the whole Coast, is back in harness again and now with the Palace Hardware and Steel Company, 577 Market street, this city.

Mr. Golcher retired from business early this year, but the lure of gun, rod and fishing tackle could not be set aside. He will be pleased to resume business relations again with old friends and customers at the new store on Market street.

HUNTING NOTES.

Unsettled weather conditions will no doubt be welcomed by the duck hunters, for during the past week of fair weather the wise birds have patronized the baited ponds during the night hours, taking flight early in the morning to open water. The ducks here now are nearly all home-bred birds. The general bombardment accorded the webfeet since the season opened has induced the ducks to rapidly take their "high school" diplomas, much to the disgust of many hunters posted in blinds and who understand the importance of letting the birds come within shooting range.

Results last Sunday and for the mid-week shoot have been variable. At some favored resorts good bags were shot; at other places but few birds showed up. It is the general impression now among observing shooters that really acceptable shooting will not be had until the arrival of the main flocks of northern migrants.

Referring to northern birds is a reminder that at the present time Honey lake, in Siskiyou county, and that vicinity is the resort of thousands upon thousands of both wild ducks and wild geese. The big lake's coves and bays are covered with immense flocks of wildfowl.

* * *

Despite the general warning issued to wild game hunters not to shoot wild fowl before sunrise nor after sunset hundreds of arrests have been made throughout the State for violation of the Federal law. The new Federal regulation for migratory wild fowl provides for the shooting of wild fowl between sunrise and sunset only. This regulation supersedes the State law, which allowed shooting from half an hour before sunrise to half an hour after sunset.

* * *

George Roop and Horace Orear tried the Los Banos section for their first of the season duck shoot. So did hundreds of other gunners. Roop was stationed in a good blind and shot a limit of ducks early in the morning. He hunted up Orear, who was placed in a non-productive blind, and suggested a shift in position. When Orear reached the blind it had been pre-empted by two poachers who would not vamose. Orear finally got back to his hotel in Los Banos with but a few ducks. That was enough, but when he changed hunting togs for his other apparel left in the room he was disgusted to find out that some sneak thief had frisked his pockets and taken money and everything worth having.

* * *

The amount of money collected for hunting licenses for the year ending June 30, 1914, gives a total of $164,111 collected from the County Clerks of the various counties in this State and paid into the State Treasury, credited to the Fish and Game Commission fund. At the annual rate of increase shown since the license was imposed, in five or ten years there will not be a living feathered or furred wild creature in the State; at least, it looks that way now.

* * *

Among the new gun clubs that have been happily located on good duck shooting grounds this season may be mentioned the Chiquita Gun Club. The club preserve is on the marsh below Collinsville, near Montezuma slough. The opening day shoot produced sprig and mallard limits and fair shooting for ducks has been had since. An English snipe patch near by has yielded good straps of longbills. Among the members are: A. G. Hegben, C. Assalena, Dr. Chismore, A. W. Sexton and others. Charles H. Kewell of this city will be club guest tomorrow.

* * *

Quail hunting has been under the ban of these hot days. At that numerous upland sportsmen have journeyed to acceptable valley quail shooting territory recently. Since the advent of the automobile, distance and time does not cut any great figure now. Long trips are made these days that heretofore required a week's time or more.

Several parties of local gunners have found the Santa Barbara county coast hills and canyons well stocked with quail and easy working country for the dogs. Lompoc has been the principal objective point for local sportsmen.

Kings City also has had a good reputation for many years past as a point of departure for near-by quail coverts. George Uhl and Ned Bosqui found the sport inviting enough in that district to stay for a week's shooting.

Marin county, however, is the main reliance for sport with local devotees of quail hunting. Easy to reach, many good shooting spots are still open ground, or where the rancher, if properly approached, will permit a day's shooting for a small fee. Country Club members have found the quail coverts near Olema well stocked this season. Baldo Ivancovich shot over open ground near Olema Tuesday and showed pleasing results when he returned. Over toward Bolinas quail hunters have also had good shooting. F. Ducato and a friend went farther up the line, near Marshalls' last Sunday, and got in well-populated quail cover.

The hills some few miles back of Pinole are not yet cleaned out of quail. Al. Baker's Sunday shoot in that section was worth the trip. Taking one's chances in the San Mateo coast hills is somewhat of a quail lottery. There seem to be twenty guns to every bird. Charley Breidenstein tried the ranch country back from Purissima, not only getting a nice string of quail, but grassed a wandering English snipe that was prospecting about a sidehill spring.

ECHOES OF THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

[By Gaucho.]

Some years ago when it was possible for me to attend the greatest of all shooting tournaments, the Grand American Handicap, I published at different times, under above caption, scores and notes gathered at first hand at those large tournaments, and as I have been led to believe some of your readers were interested in what was then published I will, at this distance, so far removed from the seat of action, again trespass on your space for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne."

During the month of June there appeared in your columns an article relating to scores which have been made by our leading professionals in the ten Grand American Handicaps from 1904 to 1913 inclusive, and as that report may have caused some passing interest among our trap shooters, I will again crave your indulgence, this time dealing with what the winning amateurs have done in all of the Grand American Handicap contests since its inauguration in 1893, up to date, yet considering the subject from a totally different angle—and perchance a more interesting one.

In the last few years, for many obvious reasons which need not be mentioned, as they are only too well understood, great stress has been laid upon the alleged and much vaunted advantage, when trap shooting, to be derived from the use of guns with but one barrel, either single barrel guns, pure and simple, or repeaters, the claim advanced for such guns consisting in their being aligned with greater precision and celerity on a moving object—in fact some enthusiasts going so far as to maintain that these single tubes deliver their charge more accurately than the double gun kind—apparently quite oblivious to the all important and irrefutable fact that all any good gun can do is to shoot precisely where it is pointed, regardless of whether it has one or one dozen barrels.

Without going into any protracted debate with the view of changing any one's mind on the subject, I will merely append a table showing clearly and accurately what has been done by shooters using the old-fashioned and time honored double gun in comparison with what has been accomplished by others who have shot the one barrel kind—and, en passant, I may as well remark that up to date, no single barrel, one shot kind has ever won the Grand American Handicap.

Regarding the practical use of any one barrel, one shot gun, it is obviously useless to dwell, for no such eunuch can ever be used to good advantage for any kind of shooting excepting when single targets are thrown, so it stands on the same unique plane as to serviceability as the grotesque, lumbering, Swiss butted, German cheek pieced, carved and ponderous stocked powder and ball rifle specially designed to perforate a paper covered target, mostly at 200 yards, that being the extent of its limitations, for no one even of most Don Quixotic moods and temperament, would in his wildest moments dream of carrying such a huge piece of artillery afield with all of its implements (and impediments) to reload it, nor could the most ardent advocate of the one-shot gun be expected to be carried away with the idea that he was using a real game gun with that kind of fowling piece.

From present indications it appears that more shooting at double targets is to be done, which is altogether a move in the right direction as it will relieve the monotony of the prevailing ding-dong kind, and now that the E. C. and Hazard Challenge cups have been resurrected and again brought into competition, it is apparent that more than cursory attention will focus itself on that useful and practical style of shooting—a style which must recommend itself to anyone who shoots afield, which after all is the only "real thing" from every true sportsman's point of view and the raison d'etre of the fowling piece.

The main object of the promoters and subscribers to The Interstate Association is to encourage trap shooting, and the Grand American Handicap event was inaugurated to bring forth the greatest number of the best shots available, both from this country and abroad, and as it is a free for all, purely amateur competition devoid of all class and social distinctions, subject of course to barring, by officers of the Association of persons of questionable character and unsavory reputation, it has come to pass that this event, now of national importance, attracts the most proficient and best shots to each yearly meet, presenting an aggregate of talent, both in quality and quantity, far surpassing any other event of its kind. From the very beginning, in 1893, it was quite apparent the Grand American was and would also continue to be the Blue Ribbon event of the year, and each succeeding meeting has only emphasized that fact. At first, as much pigeon shooting was done in many of the States, birds exclusively were used. Subsequently for reasons foreign to this article, flying targets were substituted. The original main event therefore was at 25 pigeons, sprung from five ground traps 5 yards apart, distance handicapping done by men best qualified to judge the merit of the contestants, and never in the history of shot gun shooting in America, has so much interest in any event been aroused as in the Grand American Handicap, whether at pigeons or targets, so it would naturally appear that the contestants equip themselves with what experience and precept have taught them to be the very best arms when entering such close and keen competition.

The following tables will show what the winners used and in the 100 target events commencing in 1900, the distance at which they stood and the scores each one made.

Following is a table giving names of the winners and the guns they used, when in competition for the Grand American Handicap at pigeons, from the year of its introduction up to the time of its discontinuance when flying targets were substituted.

Grand American Handicap, 25 Pigeons.

1893	Robert Welch	Greener double gun
1894	Tom Morfey	Greener double gun
1895	C. G. Messner	Parker double gun
1896	O. R. Dickey	Parker double gun
1897	Tom Marshall	Cashmore double gun
1898	Ed. Fulford	Remington double gun
1899	Tom Marshall	Cashmore double gun
1900	Hal. Bates	Parker double gun
1901	E. C. Griffith	Parker double gun
1902	H. Hirschey	Smith double gun

It will be noticed that in the table which follows, during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902, there were two Grand American Handicap tournaments, and it is to be regretted that this custom was not continued as so many fine pigeon shots cared but little for target shooting and so naturally dropped out of the game altogether.

Grand American Handicap—100 Flying Targets.

1900	R. O. Heikes,	22 yds.	91x100	Remington doub. gun
1901	E. C. Griffith	19 "	95x100	Parker double gun
1902	C. W. Floyd	18 "	94x100	Parker double gun
1903	M. Diffenderfer	16 "	94x100	Lefever double gun
1904	R. D. Guptill	19 "	96x100	Winchester repeater
1905	R. R. Barber	16 "	98x100	Lefever double gun
1906	F. E. Rogers	17 "	94x100	Smith double gun
1907	Jeff. Elanks	17 "	96x100	Remington automatic
1908	Fred Harlow	16 "	92x100	Remington automatic
1909	Fred Shattuck	18 "	96x100	Parker double gun
1910	Riley Thompson	19 "	100x100	Parker double gun
1911	Harve Dixon	20 "	99x100	Smith double gun
1912	W. A. Phillips	19 "	96x100	Remington repeater
1913	M. S. Hootman	17 "	97x100	Winchester repeater
1914	W. Henderson	22 "	98x100	Parker double gun

From the above tables it will be seen that the double guns have actually won 20 Grand American Handicaps (Griffith in 1901 won both Handicaps with same gun) as against only 5 which went to the repeaters. Moreover the average distance from which the repeaters were shot is only 17.6 yards and their total aggregate scores represent 95.4% whereas the average distance at which the double gun men stood is 18.7 yards, with an aggregate average of 96%. So taking this, the largest tournament in the world of its kind as a basis, it appears that the good old style double gun, even when only one shot is permitted, easily outclasses all guns of any other kind, plainly refuting the broad statements so freely made by many who advocate guns with one barrel on the erroneous hypothesis that it is a superior and more accurate shooter.

Following this line of statistics it appears that the highest score made by any Grand American Handicap winner was reached by Riley Thompson, who at 19 yards scored 100 straight, the only time a perfect score was ever made in this event, and this year 98 x 100 by Woolfolk Henderson, who scored 98 x 100 at 22 yards; whereas the highest score reached by any man shooting a repeater goes to Hootman with 97 x 100 at 17 yards. R. O. Heikes in 1900 and Woolfolk Henderson in 1914 are the only two men who at scratch won this Blue Ribbon event and both shot double guns.

Leaving out the Grand American Handicap event and confining ourselves to the highest scores made in the championship matches, where all contestants shot from the 18 yard mark, and at the same number of targets, the margin is also greatly in favor of the double gun, as out of the nine (9) Interstate Association Championship contests, all that have been shot up to date, seven (7) have been won by men shooting double guns, Parkers, and two by those using repeaters, besides which the greatest scores ever made in these crucial events are to the credit of Lester German in 1911 with 198 x 200, and W. R. Crosby in 1912 duplicating that great performance. This year under different conditions Woolfolk Henderson captured both single and double championships, scoring 99 x 100 and 90 out of 50 pairs.

Such wonderful exhibitions of consummate skill in these, the greatest of all target shooting contests, prove beyond a doubt that the good double gun is quite equal to any emergency, and if authentic records count for anything the wise man will be guided by what others have accomplished and pin his faith to the two barrel gun, which for either trap or game shooting is still the peer of all.

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Putting out decoys in a pond or in open water has its drawbacks. Most hunters use an ordinary leaden sinker as a weight to anchor a decoy. This device is effective in one way, but has its inconveniences when picking up the wooden cheats and winding the anchor cord about the decoy. It takes time and is awkward. A well-known veteran duck shooter of this city has developed a decoy anchor that is a big improvement over the old system. The anchor weight is a horseshoe shaped frame of lead, the round end being large enough to slip readily over the neck of the wooden duck. In picking up the decoys the anchor string is quickly wound about the ends of the "shoe," which is then slipped over the decoy's head. When putting out the stools the lead is just lifted off and unrolls the line as it drops. It is an easy matter then to chuck out or place the decoys as desired. This device is handy and saves a lot of time.

The same idea can be utilized by making the anchor square shaped.

BEEF PRODUCTION ON THE STANFORD VINA RANCH.

Beef production is almost entirely a range proposition in California. The proposition of raising it on high priced land, like that used to grow alfalfa or to grow grain has two angles; one the prospect of increasing the meat supply; the other, the amount of profit that there is in the business. In the latter there is perhaps the prospect of creating a good market for alfalfa hay, of using our grain land to better advantage, of making it pay higher dividends, of keeping its fertility.

On the Stanford Vina ranch at Vina, Tehama county, Shorthorn steers are being raised on grain and alfalfa land entirely and on a big scale. The methods are to a certain extent in process of development, but are quite a success at their present stage, such a success that the manager, W. G. Stimmel, counts the alfalfa hay in at $10 per ton. It is worth that in beef whether it sells in the market at $4 or $14. This gives a line on the commercial aspects of the case. As the thing is conducted, it is just the thing to fit in on a big grain ranch which the owner wants to use to the best advantage and at the same time to develop a part by irrigation to alfalfa. The thing also has dairy aspects that are valuable for our dairy interests to look forward to, though of that anon. First to the grain side of it.

This Stanford Vina ranch is one of the great ranches of California, with tens of thousands of acres of poor quality range, used for sheep, and well over ten thousand acres of rich valley land by the Sacramento river, in vineyard, fruit, alfalfa and grain, or pasture. The alfalfa acreage is gradually being increased at the expense of vineyard, orchard and grain. There are for the stock about 5,000 acres of good land and 800 head of cows, or 2,500 head of stock, old and young, steers and otherwise are supported by it.

The land is grain farmed on a three year system. First there is a crop of grain, the stock being turned on the land as soon as the grain is off, getting feed from stubble and straw. Altogether about half the straw is tramped in or lies on the ground to rot or be turned under some seasons later. The following season a volunteer crop of hay is cut and the stock again turned in on the stubble. Then the third year the field goes for natural pasture. By this system the soil is kept up with manure and plant growth and produces well both grain and meat. It falls off not at all in fertility, but improves if anything. The system also helps to keep down the weeds.

One important feature of the system is that the stock is kept moving all the time and pastured with judgment, so that the stock which needs the best feed will get it, those that need less feed going to the second table, and no field being used so that much grass will be trampled down and spoiled. Cows with calves to support, for instance, or needing good feed after weaning their calves, will be put on fresh fields with lots of feed, taken off soon and put on other land, and young stock put in their place to clean up after them. This not only works well from the standpoint of utilizing the feed, but the cattle do better with the continual changing than they would if they were kept on one large pasture for a long time. Other large grain ranches could keep lots of stock to advantage by this system, whereas most cattle on them now have to put up with those parts of the ranches that are too poor for grain farming and the cattle are poor, too.

On the Stanford ranch hay for winter is almost a necessity. On other grain ranches it might or might not be, depending upon conditions. In any case it would be quite sure to be very profitable. Sometimes the winters are so dry that hay has to be fed to keep the stock in the best of condition. Other years the river overflow cuts down pasture and hay has to be fed on that account. The more alfalfa and other hay that can be fed the better the condition of the stock and the more that can be kept.

The cows are put on alfalfa pasture in fall, especially on the old fields containing a lot of wild grasses. Water is kept off them toward the end of the season and the alfalfa is let get old and woody, in which condition it is nutritious and not likely to cause bloat.

It is for the calves and in the production of a high-class, quick-growing steer, however, that the alfalfa is of the most account. The whole proposition is to turn off steers at as early an age as possible with a good size. They now go to the block at a flat two years and very likely with the farther development of the system they will be made ready for the butcher in twelve months' time. As marketed at two years, they weigh approximately 1,000 pounds.

The calves are taken from their mothers about the latter part of September and are put in bunches of about 150 to 200 in feed lots covered with large oaks, for shade and shelter. Heifers, steers and what bulls are raised are kept together until spring, each bunch of calves being composed of animals of about the same age, size or vigor, so that all will have an equal chance at the feed.

They are fed in these lots on alfalfa hay, grain hay and grain straw. After awhile it is planned to grind all the alfalfa and then it will be worth far more and, besides, more grain straw can go with it and it will in that form and combination be a better feed. Still, it takes a long time to develop everything that one sees can be done to advantage in the beautiful future. The hay works pretty good as it is.

That right idea is probably to feed the calves with one's eye—to give them just what they can stand and do best, but this is out of the question on a big ranch with so much to attend to. Instead, when they are taken from their mothers Mr. Stimmel starts them off with ten pounds a day of alfalfa hay, about two pounds of grain hay and all the grain straw they care to eat. This latter is put in fresh every day. Then he looks them over frequently and if they start to scour, or seem to have more feed than is good for them, less feed is put out, and if they seem to be able to take more, it can be given, but ten pounds seems to have proved the right amount for calves of that age, weighing about 300 pounds. If given all they would eat they would make themselves sick, as some, when they had opportunity, have eaten twenty pounds a day.

In spring the bulls are taken away from the others and the steers and all the young stock is put on pasture, then on stubble and kept cleaning up feed on fields that are good enough to keep them going nicely. In the winter following they are fed on alfalfa and other hay with the idea of bringing them through as strong as possible and as a result when spring comes they have a big frame, a fine appetite and are in fine condition to take on weight. If desired, they could be finished for the butcher by grain feeding at this time, or earlier, but the finishing is done on the spring pastures. In the fine condition in which they start the spring they fatten up with a rush as soon as they get out on the grass and since this process has been started they have beaten all range steers of this part of the country by a month, getting to the market at its top. A year and a half ago they brought $7.50 f. o. b. Vina. This year the market did not go quite so high. It is not hard to see how alfalfa is worth $10 per ton in this combination of stock, grain and alfalfa farming.

The essential part is to keep the stock growing all the time, for it won't pay to keep a beef cow if it takes three or four years on good land before her calf is ready for the block, and the steer himself eats too much feed in the course of three winters and three summers. Mr. Stimmel is figuring on ultimately using a little grain in the feed and forcing the stock ahead a little faster so as to market them at a year old at 800 pounds or so. The thing can be done and not only save time, but there will be a whole year or less feeding to do and the total amount of feed used will be less than at present.

One of the interesting features of Mr. Stimmel's ideas, and one with an important bearing on dairying methods is the proposition of using Holstein bulls on a lot of the Shorthorn cows for the purpose of developing high-class grade dairy heifers and using the males for baby beef steers. The males have the capacity for beef and the Holstein-Shorthorn(or Durham) cross is a fine one for milk.

The Vina ranch is the owner of one of the best known pure bred Holstein herds of California and young bulls of the finest Holstein blood are always coming along. A bunch of these have been reserved to breed to Durham cows when they reach a breeding age. The Shorthorn is the foundation of American grade dairy cows as it is, and has the capacity for big milk production. The cross thus makes a fine dairy animal.

The Shorthorns on the ranch have been bred for a number of generations from fine bulls and have been raised with plenty of feed and good care, so they offer fine opportunities for breeding. With these for dams and first-class Holstein bulls for sires the heifers ought to be very big, vigorous animals and heavy milk producers. The steers might not be worth much on a range with rough picking, but for baby beef along the lines of good care and heavy feeding the Holstein-Shorthorn steer is all right.

The Holstein calf is a big-boned, rangy animal with lots of room to put on meat, though the breed has been developed to need lots of feed that is easily secured. Where the Holstein steer has been put out to rustle he has fallen down in comparison with Shorthorn or Hereford and given the breed a black eye as a beef proposition. Where he has had lots of good feed at his muzzle he has more than made good. Mr. Stimmel figures, with enough experience to be sure of the facts, that a grade Holstein bull calf, instead of being vealed at six weeks for $10, can be sold at a year weighing 800 pounds for baby beef. At a market of 7 cents there is an advance of $45 or so to pay for care and feeding for about eleven months. You there have an angle to the dairy business that is worth going into. With a big need for dairy stock and for some other way to get rid of alfalfa hay besides feeding it to dairy cows, you have another reason for considering it. However, this is just another phase of the proposition already being worked on the Stanford ranch, the raising of beef cattle on first-class land as a part of grain and alfalfa farming. It has proved a success financially as far as the grain is concerned, as far as the alfalfa is concerned, and as far as the stock itself is concerned.—Orchard and Farm.

TROTTING IN ENGLAND.

The following letter appearing in the current number of the Horse Review gives some interesting sidelights upon the situation as it exists in Great Britain today:

Editor Horse Review:—At a time when trotting is at a standstill in Germany, France, Italy and Austria, owing to the war, it may surprise you to know that the most notable trotting meeting ever held in the British Isles has taken place this month at Audenshaw track, Manchester. From every point of view it was a brilliant success. The driving of the winner of the $1,000 handicap, Harry Lee, was one of the best feats of horsemanship I have ever seen, and was very spectacular. Both in his preliminary heat and in the final he appeared hopelessly beaten at the beginning of the straight, as had been caught and passed by the back-markers, but in the drive home he showed a marvelous burst of speed, seemed to drop out of the clouds, and won by a narrow margin. Harry Lee is British bred, but pure American blood, being by Baron Alfred 2:14¼, pacing (son of Baron Review 2:21¼), dam Phyllis Wilkes. The track at Audenshaw is a new one and is made of cinders. It is rather loose yet, but will get better. Of course, it is a half-mile track. In the final Harry Lee trotted a mile and 130 yards in 2:36, a 2:25 gait.

I wonder if American breeders are awake yet to the fact that owing to the war there will be the biggest scarcity of horses ever known since the world began during the next ten years? Even a small affair like the Boer war cleared out all surplus horses, so one can guess what effect will be caused by the biggest war in history.

Just imagine! — in small towns like Huddersfield there have been 300 or 400 horses "commandeered." I know a village of 6,000 inhabitants from which they took a hundred horses, all of them being regular work horses. None of these horses will ever come back, as on account of disease which is always rampant in war time, it would not be worth while risking.

In spite of motors, there is still a demand for all kinds of horses, and there are still in London thousands of carriages and pairs in regular use.

Let me tell your readers what they can always sell in England at a good price: good substantial carriage horses, preferably bays or browns, with black points, 16 to 17 hands, wide chests and short legs, something of the Bingen type on a large scale. Horses like this, without any speed, will always sell for johmasters' use at a good price, but remember, size is the thing.

Just one other thing I should like to mention: I have seen leaders in the Horse Review referring to baseball in competition with trotting. Articles like this make an Englishman realize how difficult it is to understand the conditions in other countries without a personal investigation. I take it that baseball in America occupies about the same place as cricket and foothall here; but in England there is not the slightest connection or competition between horse racing and cricket or foothall, any more than there is between angling and fox hunting.

GEORGE BEEVER.

Huddersfield, England, Oct. 10, 1914.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION HEARS COMPLAINT OF NATIONAL SOCIETY OF RECORD ASSOCIATIONS.

The case of the National Society of Record Associations before the Interstate Commerce Commission has been set for hearing on November 20th at Chicago. In this case the breeders of pure bred live stock of the United States, through their national organization, are attacking the present requirements of railroads relative to less than carload live stock shipments.

The breeders will attempt to secure relief from the present excessive rates imposed on shipments of live stock under declared values in excess of the limited liability. They ask that instead of the present rule providing for an increase of from ten per cent to fifty per cent of the rate for each increase of one hundred per cent of the value, there be substituted a provision for two per cent increase of the rates for each one hundred per cent increase of value. The breeders also ask to have the minimum weights reduced in official classification territory where stallions are now shipped at the weight of 7,000 pounds and horses and cattle at 5,000 pounds. The present limitation of liability in case of loss is claimed to be unreasonably low, and the Commission is asked to order an increase of this liability to a figure more nearly representing the actual value of the stock. Modification of the rules and requirements relative to attendants with such shipments are also asked.

The hearing will be held before Examiner Kelley. Evidence substantiating the claims of the breeders will be produced and testimony presenting the claims of the railroads will be taken. Cassoday, Butler, Lamb & Foster will present the breeders' side of the case. After the November hearing the testimony taken will be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission and further hearing and argument will be had before that body at Washington, D. C. Thereafter the decision of the Commission will be rendered.

The breeders and shippers of pure bred live stock all over the United States will be affected by the decision of the Commission. The requirements and provisions relative to less than carload live stock shipments on every railroad will be considered at this hearing. The assistance and co-operation of all breeders is necessary to place before the Commission fully the facts showing the present situation in each part of the country. Shippers able to furnish information relative to actual shipments, the rates and weights charged and additional expenses caused by requirements for attendants are requested to send the same to Mr. Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Society of Record Associations, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Curt Gosnell, one of the best known of the Hoosier State's teamsters, has been putting up an uphill fight for life for some weeks, and only in the last few days has he appeared to have the upper hand. Present indications point to his recovery, which is most gratifying to the host of friends who wish to see him up behind Single G. at the exposition next year.

THE FARM

DON'T GROW ALFALFA.

The following clipping was recently sent Farm and Range hy a suhscriber who had evidently had experience of a similar nature with that pest of the lazy man, alfalfa:

If you don't want lots of trouhle, don't sow alfalfa. Along in the middle of June, when the corn needed cultivation the most, we had to stop and cut the darned alfalfa. It was in was in bloom, three feet high. We had to haul in twenty loads of hay off of it.

In July the folks in town invited us to spend a week attending the chautauqua. I suppose they were glad when they got my postcard announcing that we could not come, hecause we had to cut that hlamed alfalfa patch again. Gee, but it was hot hauling in that hay!

Worse still, I was foolish enough to go to work and sow five more bushels of alfalfa seed. The only rest I'll get hereafter from hauling alfalfa will be on rainy days.

It got to rain again September and about the first thing I knew that darned alfalfa was three feet high and all in bloom; it had to have another hair cut.

Then Barnum & Bailey's circus came to town and darn my huttons if I didn't have to miss that circus for the first time in forty years. I got mad, and then turned the pigs, cows and calves into it; and still the hlamed stuff kept growing to heat the cars. They could not keep it down, they got fat on it.

But still this alfalfa hay we sweat so cuttin' and stackin' makes mighty fine stuffin' for the cows those cold ground hog days. Everything on the place eats it except the hired girl, and she ain't been here long.

This old world is so large that a 160-acre farm is designated as a spot. Thus the world is dotted with spots. And most of them are good spots.

SUGAR BEETS IN THE IMPERIAL.

A report from Brawley, Imperial county, states that there is very strong talk of growing sugar heets in the valley next year. It has long been well known that the sugar beet will grow to perfection there; in fact, a great deal of the Imperial valley land which is seemingly of little value for other crops is said by experts to he especially adapted to the sugar heet. It is not the intention to build a sugar heet factory in any part of the valley now, though if this venture proves successful such a factory may follow in the near future. The indications of sugar beet growing there are due to the fact of the present high price of sugar because of the European war. It is thought that heets can he produced there at a good profit next year, notwithstanding the fact that the nearest factory is at Chino.

Alkali land in Fresno county has never had much commercial value attached to it, hut from indications it will be considered very valuable property within the near future, according to C. J. Howell, who owns a 160-acre ranch on Valentine avenue, about five miles southwest of Fresno, and who has successfully grown eight acres of first-class rice on a strip of land that never before produced anything except a few patches of salt grass. Persons acquainted with the growing of rice declare that the rice raised hy Howell is as good as can be bought in any market in the United States. The crop has not been harvested yet, hut the yield is estimated at 50 sacks or 5,000 pounds to the acre. The cost of production is very light, according to Howell.

Nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and ground limestone may be bought for fertilizer as hefore the European war. The only fertilizer constituent that cannot he ohtained the same as hefore the war is potash from the German potash mines. Wood ashes may be used instead of potash salts. As a rule potash is not needed on our thin soils as often or in as large quantities as nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Use acid phosphate, nitrate of soda or cotton seed meal; turn under crops and use lime when needed.

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A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

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For foals of mares Covered in 1914 to Trot and Pace at Two and Three Years Old.

Entries Close Tuesday, Dec. 1, '14

$2800 for Trotting Foals.
$300 to Nominators of Dams of winners.

$1800 for Pacing Foals.
$250 to owners of Stallions.

$2100 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
800 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Trot.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when Mare was bred.

$1200 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.
500 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when Mare was bred.

SPECIAL CASH PRIZES FOR STALLION OWNERS.

Given to Owners of Stallions standing highest in number of Mares nominated in this Stake that were bred to their respective horses, divided as follows:
FIRST PRIZE, $100; SECOND PRIZE, $50.

The Above Prizes Will be Paid on December 22, 1914

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1914; when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 March 1, 1915; $5 November 1, 1915; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1916; $10 on Two-Year-Olds February 1, 1917; $10 on Three-Year-Olds February 1, 1918.

STARTING PAYMENTS.—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Pace; $50 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse is entered as a Trotter or Pacer.

Colts that start at Two Years Old are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old Divisions.

CONDITIONS.

The races for Two-Year-Olds will be mile heats, 2 in 3, not to exceed three heats, and if not decided in two heats, will be finished at the end of the third heat and money divided according to rank in the summary; and for Three-Year-Olds — one-third of the money will be allotted for the division for each heat; Distance for Two-Year-Olds, 150 yards; for Three-Year-Olds, 100 Yards.

If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins; or if the mare dies before May 1, 1916, her nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Nominators liable only for amounts paid in. Failure to make any payment forfeits all previous payments. This Association is liable for $5,150, the amount of the guarantee, only.

Hopples will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Right reserved to declare off or reopen these Stakes in case the number of entries received is not satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

Money divided in each division of the Stake 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. There will be no more moneys in each division or heat than there are starters.

Entries open to the world. Membership not required to enter; but no horses, wherever owned, will be allowed to start until the owner has become a member.

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COLUMBIA, ch. m. by Clipper 2:06, dam by Anteeo Jr.
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MISS LIBERTY (7), ch. m. by Zolock 2:05¼, dam Columbia.
TEDDY THE GREAT (4), s. g. by Nearest McKinney, dam Miss Liberty.
GODDESS OF LIBERTY (3), b. f. by Bon Voyage 2:08, dam Miss Liberty.
HINEY (2), s. g. by Best Policy, dam by Anteeo Jr.
LADY AMELIA, br. m. by McKinney 2:11¼, dam by Anteeo Jr.
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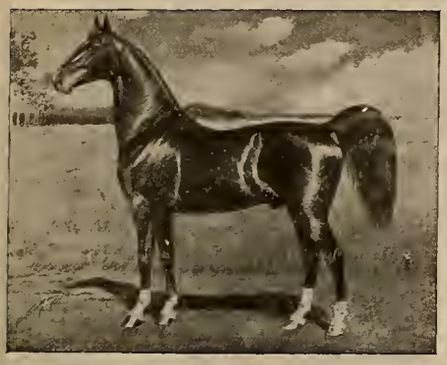

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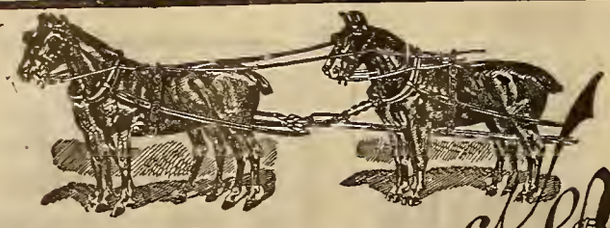

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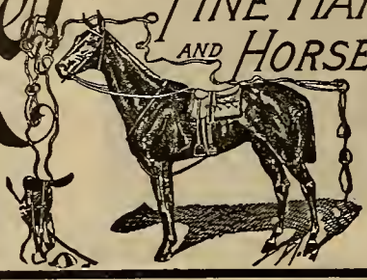

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VOLUME LXV. No. 20. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

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TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association

For foals of mares Covered in 1914 to Trot and Pace at Two and Three Years Old.

Entries Close Tuesday, Dec. 1, '14

$2800 for Trotting Foals.
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$1800 for Pacing Foals.
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$2100 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
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50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Trot.
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Given to Owners of Stallions standing highest in number of Mares nominated in this Stake that were bred to their respective horses, divided as follows:
FIRST PRIZE, $100; SECOND PRIZE, $50.

The Above Prizes Will be Paid on December 22, 1914

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1914; when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 March 1, 1915; $5 November 1, 1915; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1916; $10 on Two-Year-Olds February 1, 1917; $10 on Three-Year-Olds February 1, 1918.

STARTING PAYMENTS.—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Pace; $50 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse is entered as a Trotter or Pacer.

Colts that start at Two Years Old are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old Divisions.

CONDITIONS.

The races for Two-Year-Olds will be mile heats, 2 in 3, not to exceed three heats, and if not decided in two heats, will be finished at the end of the third heat and money divided according to rank in the summary; and for Three-Year-Olds — one-third of the money will be allotted for the division for each heat; Distance for Two-Year-Olds, 150 yards; for Three-Year-Olds, 100 Yards.

If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins; or if the mare dies before May 1, 1916, her nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Nominators liable only for amounts paid in. Failure to make any payment forfeits all previous payments. This Association is liable for $5,150, the amount of the guarantee, only.

Hopples will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Right reserved to declare off or reopen these Stakes in case the number of entries received is not satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

Money divided in each division of the Stake 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. There will be no more moneys in each division or heat than there are starters.

Entries open to the world. Membership not required to enter; but no horses, wherever owned, will be allowed to start until the owner has become a member.

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WILLIAM GIBSON LAYNG.

Twice in one week has death entered the circles of California horsemen, and snatched from their midst two of those who held high rank among them. No longer do friends make pilgrimages of cheer to a certain suite at the Palace; no longer does the tinkle of our office phone foretell a solicitous inquiry as to the condition of one we all know and loved so well; no longer will you hear one horseman greet another with "What's the latest news from Billy Layng?" for our longtime editor has for the last time laid down the pen he so dearly loved to ply.

Late in the summer he was the victim of an attack of heart trouble, so swift and ruthless that no hope whatever was held for his recovery for a time; but the game strain in his blood came to the fore aud he battled his way almost back to able-bodied health; indeed, he was prepared to come back to his desk when the second blow was dealt him from which he never fully recovered. In the course of time he grew able to get about comfortably, go out for a walk or a bit of a drive or a little entertaiument at the theatre, but his dearest wish, that he might "get back to the office," was destined to remain a wish only. A few weeks ago during the warm weather he contracted a cold which held on stubbornly and marked the commencement of his last decline. Early last Friday evening, after many hours spent on the very borderland of life and death, he drifted without physical pain or mental travail into that realm from which there is no returning.

William Gibson Layng was born fifty-nine years ago in New York State but came at the age of ten to San Fraucisco, which was to remain "home" for him forever, regardless of occasional sojourns in other sections. He was educated here, and his love for horses was manifested at a very early date. When a lad of seventeen he witnessed the contest between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, and from that date, at least, his love and enthusiasm for the trotter has been unwavering. He was an active supporter of the amateur meetings held in this and neighboring cities, and in the course of his life was the owner of various horses. The great brood mare Effie Logan began her career as a matron in his ownership and the first of her great family of pacers, Sir Albert S. 2:03¾, was bred by him.

Always a delver into turf history and an ardent reader and patron of turf journals, Mr. Layng became actively connected with professional turf journalism in 1891, when he first assumed the editorship of the Breeder and Sportsman. Subsequently he became part owner of the paper, but retired from that connection only to reappear, after no great absence, as editor. Other matters occupied him at various subsequent dates, and some two or three years ago he "came back to the fold" to remain to the end. He was editor of the California Horseman during a considerable portion of the life of that publication, and was a valued contributor to the leading eastern journals, and, on occasion, to those of the antipodes. He had spent some time in travel in the islands and continents of the Pacific and no man had a wider acquaintance with the horses and horsemen of those remote sections than did he.

Mr. Layng's life-long interest in pedigrees and performances, his wonderfully retentive memory and his wide acquaintance naturally equipped him for the high position he held as an authority on all matters pertaining to trotting and pacing; no man on the Pacific Coast and but few in the entire country had his wide range of knowledge of this kind, and his fluency of expression. Turf journalistics, to him, were not as they are to many of us. To him they were a delight, a passion. Nothing so pleased him as to tell his readers of the merits of a good horse, and he left no point of interest untouched and in the dark. Financially he was independent of active engagement in any profession, so that his services in behalf of horses and horsemen were "labors of love" to him.

His was a kindly pen and a kindly soul. He was quick to see and tell of the best in horses and their masters, and hard luck on the part of others aroused in him a quick and ready sympathy. His circle of acquaintances ran the gamut of all stations in human life, and in every company he was the same Billy Layng—gentleman, horseman, journalist—commanding every man's respect, demanding no man's servility. Long will his place be vacant.

ADVANCE BOOKINGS at all the mountain resorts and parks from Jasper to Yosemite point to a western movement of Americans in 1915 that bids fair to surpass the most sanguine expectations. To the army of outsiders who would have been guests of the west, and especially of California, under normal conditions in the old world, will be added the thousands of Americans who are accustomed to spend the greater portion of their surplus cash and idle time in European travel. This will not only serve to offset the loss in foreign attendance at the expositions at San Francisco and San Diego, but will mean that the "west at large" will be much more greatly benefited than would have been the case ordinarily. To the horde of "professional travelers"—not "traveling professionals"—who are in the habit of wandering about the world from one interesting point to another, such small things as a couple of world's fairs will prove far insuffcient in providing a season's attraction, and many an American who knows by heart the highways and byways of Europe will see for his or her first time the wonders of their native land. To them time and money are of small account, so be it they are sufficiently entertained, and in the season's course they will swing the circle of western wouder places.

Consider the thousands of endorsers of the "See America first" slogan whose means are not such as will allow them annual pilgrimages to the points where whim or fancy calls, and who have been looking forward for months to the trip that should embrace not only the expositions but the shrines of nature that they have so long held dear at heart but have never seen. To them, also, add the other thousands who will take advantage of the opportunity to combine business and pleasure in the course of their trip, or who will come as both sight-seers and home-seekers, and it is very easily realized that the west, during 1915, will have visitors on every hand—visitors on pleasure bent, with money to spend, searching for entertainment of diverse natures, and, what is most important in the eyes of horsemen, visitors from sections of the country where business stops when horse racing commences.

To us, it looks as though a bit of enterprise and converted energy on the part of coast fair and race promoters, as well as horsemen and other local business interests, could provide a racing circuit that would not only draw great fields of horses and good crowds at the gate and stand, but give the business a boost that would be felt for years to come. California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington and adjoining states, including Canadian provinces, will have enough horses in training in 1915 to make a great circuit, or circuits, on their own account, without considering the large number of entries that can be drawn from eastern stables coming west to the exposition. At the Panama-Pacific meetings alone the money hung up is largely in excess of half that of the entire Grand Circuit, and many horses coming for the spring meeting would remain until fall were there any earning capacity for their horses.

San Diego, Los Angeles, Fresno, Sacramento, Salem, Portland, Yakima, Spokane and Phoenix are always entertaining a considerable body of visitors. Multiply the normal supply many fold for 1915 aud the public from which to draw attendance is amply provided, an attendance that would justify a racing program of very high order. To these major meetings may be supplemented those of smaller scale that will be put on at places less advantageously located, but which are nevertheless due for a large floating population in 1915, and which can and doubtless will, in any event, stage programs that will compare favorably with the lesser meetings of the east. We are pretty confident that such a season's racing would receive the deserved support from both horsemen and public and we are not alone in that belief. Eastern horsemen brought up the question of the "chance to pay expenses between meetings," and we can lay our hands very shortly on certain track managers who are willing to take their share of the venture.

Suggestions are solicited from any interested parties—nobody barred, so speak up.

EUROPEAN DEMANDS upon the horse flesh of the United States for cavalry mounts and artillery horses with which to continue the great struggle for supremacy that is taking place on the other side of the world continue unabated, or rather, to increase, and the drains that Europe will make upon our supply are just beginniug to be realized by our breeders. Even at this time, lacking official figures from governmental sources, it is impossible to estimate closely the number of animals already exported, inspected and passed and awaiting shipment at central points, or gathered in small bands here and there for inspection. In the central west English and French buyers have for some time been active, as has also been the case in the Rocky Mountain states, and the buyers of these governments have recently been joined by those of Russia, Italy and Greece, the representatives of the two latter powers being especially active in Texas and Oklahoma.

Recalling the fact that before the close of the Boer war the British government was a liberal buyer of almost anything and everything, the early activities of the foreign agents resulted in a rush to market of a great number of inferior horses, and in considerable speculation in many sections of "near-army" horses. Money was lost aud the market was demoralized for a time on this class of stuff, as both growers and speculators soon realized to their sorrow that the time was not yet ripe for Europe to take them off their hands. Readjustment was a bit slow, but today the market is in a much better condition.

Reports recently submitted by officers of the allies are to the effect that the average life of an army horse after having arrived at the front in this day of the unprecedented carnage of "civilized warfare" is less than a fortnight, an estimate which, if correct, implies an almost incomprehensible demand for remounts and gunners, a demand that will break down the barriers of class as at present drawn.

So far, the foreign buyers have been most discriminating in their selections. Strict specifications have been adhered to in the passing of both riders and gunners, not only as to individuality but as to color, taking from our shores the class of horses we can least afford to part with, even at war time prices—and to this date war time prices have not been exceptionally high. A recent central-western report announces a large purchase of desirable animals at a uniform price of $270, but this has yet to be authenticated and is not in conformity with prices at the large centers. At Chicago the inspectors are adhering strictly to specifications for both classes of animals, and while there is a great demand for these horses in big lots, the reigning prices are $100 to $135 for remounts, and $150 to $175 for the artillery horses—prices that are but little above normal.

That the war will come to an end at any near-at-hand hour seems among the uttermost of improbabilities, and its continuance for any length of time can spell but two things to American horse growers—a great advance in price, and an opportunity to cash in the hordes of horses of inferior though yet amply serviceable qualities—for war purposes—that we can well afford to bid farewell. For general utility and service the American horse as he exists today has few rivals, and given a clean sweep of our culls, the American horse of the future will be in a class entirely to himself.

So far, the foreign situation has had but little effect on local prices. Leading breeders and dealers have been in receipt of inquiries as to what they could furnish and at what approximate price, but no contracts that we know of have as yet been let nor have personal representatives of the warring powers appeared upon the local markets. Serviceable stock is selling in San Francisco at about the customary figures, but an advance is probably not far away as country breeders show inclinations of "tightening up" when buyers for the city stables make their rounds, and the prevailing impression is that the price of horses is due to take the elevator and ride up a few stories.

In the light of these circumstances brood mares of quality appear as investments that should pay a most excellent percentage of profit for some years to come.

CLOSING WEEK AT DALLAS, TEXAS.

Oct. 26.—The opening of the second and final week of Great Western circuit racing here was auspicious, the weather being fair, although rather cool, and the track in the best condition it has been in since the meeting opened. As a result the trotting race record for the meeting was lowered by Judson Girl, that won her first race of the season, when she beat the 2:09 trotters in straight heats. The feature event, which was the $3,000 stake for 2:11 pacers, went to fatten the winnings of the big chestnut stallion Napoleon Direct, that is second only to King Couchman in the amount of money won this season.

Frank Patch was the early pacemaker in the stake, the brown stallion racing The Assessor all the way in the first heat, beating him in the stretch and stalling off a rush of Napoleon Direct at the end. In the next three heats the Geers stallion was best, but Frank Patch was the contender in the second and third rounds. In the fourth San Jacinto, after making a break and dropping to last place at the three-quarters, came at a terrific clip and finished second to the chestnut stallion.

Judson Girl was clearly the class of the 2:09 trotters. Exall was the contender in the first heat, but the little mare easily beat him in 2:09¼. In the next round Duchess took up the fight and Judson Girl was compelled to cut her winning race record to 2:08¼ in order to win. The roan was the contender in the third, but the Cox mare was a rather handy winner in 2:09¼.. King Clansman did not trot up to his usual form.

Walter Cox made it two firsts and a second for the day by landing the 2:25 pace with Pedro D., that won here last week. The gelding was by far the best of the field and took a new record of 2:11¼ in the first heat.

Dallas, Texas.—Mile track; American rules; every heat a race, except where noted.

Oct. 26 (track fast).—2:11 pace, $3,000 (old system):

Napoleon Direct, ch h by Walter Direct, by Directed (Geers) 3 1 1 1
Frank Patch, br h by The Patchen Boy—Baroness Vivette by Baron Jean (Cox) 1 2 2 4
The Assessor, ch h by Walter Direct (McMahon) 2 3 7 5
San Jacinto, b g by George W. McKinney (Allen) 9 9 6 2
Shadeline, ch h by Shade On (Owens) 4 6 9 3
May E. Pick, blk m by Silkwood (Anderson) 7 8 3 6
Society Leader, br h by Dick Wilkes (Smith)5 4 5 9
Tom King, ch g, untraced (Boyle) 6 7 4 8
Miss Newsure, b m by Be Sure (Woods) 8 5 8 7
:30½ 1:05 1:35¾ 2:06½
:31¼ 1:04½ 1:35¾ 2:07¼
:32 1:06¼ 1:37½ 2:08¼
:32½ 1:05½ 1:36½ 2:07¼

Money Divisions—Napoleon Direct, $1,200; Frank Patch, $650; The Assessor, $450; San Jacinto, $350; Shadeline, $200, and Mary E. Pick, $150.

2:09 trot, $100:

Judson Girl, b m by Peter the Great—Anne Axworthy by Axworthy (Cox) 1 1 1
Duchess, ro m, untraced (McDonald) 6 2 2
Exall, b h by Exalted (Pearse) 2 4 4
M. L. J., b g by Red Will (Britenfield) 3 3 3
King Clansman, br b by The Clansman (McMahon) 4 5 5
The Comet, ch h by Entertainer (Myers) ....5 6 dr
:32½ 1:06¾ 1:38 2:09¼
:32½ 1:06 1:37¼ 2:08¼
:33 1:06¾ 1:38¼ 2:09¼

2:25 pace, $600:

Pedro D., b g by Dr. Douglass (Cox) 1 1 1
Flora Heir, b m by Heir at Law (Case) 2 3 3
Togo Prince, b g by Togo (Nelson) 3 4 2
Bessie R., bl m, breeding wanted (Milliman)...6 2 6
Daisy Grattan, ch m by Joe Grattan (Guiher)...4 5 4
Lady Direct, b m by Direct Jr. (Cole) 8 6 5
Willie Watts, br h by Pemick (Hodges) ....5 8 ds
Lee Baron, br h by Baron D. (Smith) ....9 7 dr
The Exchange, br c by John Kirby (Foote)....10 9 dr
George Bacchus, b h by Bacchus (Carpenter)....7 ds
Dan, br b by T. R. (Ralston) ....11 dr
Time—2:11¼, 2:11¾, 2:12¼.

Oct. 27.—The 2:20 trotting stake was the feature of the racing at Fair Park today and the Chicago mare Fair Virginia won first money in one of those unsatisfactory five heat races, in which another glaring example of the workings of the new record rule was furnished. It was another good day for the New Hampshire reinsman Walter Cox, who won two of the three races carded.

Fair Virginia set the pace in the first heat with Guy Nella second. In the stretch both Slip Past and Miss Densmore challenged. Guy Nella went to a break just when she appeared to have the heat won and in a head and head finish Fair Virginia got the decision. She also won the second heat rather handily from Slip Past but in the third, the half-mile track star Eliza Belle, which had acted badly for Ed Allen in the first two heats, had her old driver back and trotted the field into the ground in the stretch and won. She led to the three-quarters in the fourth, then dropped out of it and Slip Past came on and won. The race was limited to five heats so McCloskeytook the lead in the fifth round and stayed there all the way, winning easily, which gave him third money, and still left him without a winning race record.

After Eunice Strong had taken the first heat of the 2:16 trot, Lou Jennings, a winner here last week, went to the front, and beat the field rather handily. The fast but erratic blind stallion Dingola behaved for Cox today and had no trouble in beating the 2:14 pacers in straight heats, taking a new record of 2:09¼ in the initial heat.

Oct. 27 (track fast).—2:20 trot, $2,000 (old system):

Fair Virginia, blk mk by Zombro—Fricka by Bingen (Cox) 1 1 2 2 4
Slip Past, b m by E. M. R. (Taylor) 4 2 5 1 2
McCloskey, br g by Theodosius (McDonald)..8 6 3 3 1
Eliza Belle, b m by Paralizer (Allen and Webster) 5 7 1 5 5
Miss Densmore, b m by Vyzant (McLaughlin) 3 3 4 6 3
Alice Arion, b m by Arion (McQuaig) 6 4 6 4 6
Guy Nella, b m by Guv. Axworthy (Geers)..2 8 8 7 dr
Homestake, blk g by Ozono (H. Thomas)....7 5 7 dr
John Mack, b g by George A. Fuller (McQuitty) ....ds
Time—2:12¼, 2:11¼, 2:12¼, 2:11½, 2:14¼.

Money Divisions—Fair Virginia, $800; Slip Past, $400; McCloskey, $325; Eliza Belle, $225; Miss Densmore, $150, and Alice Arion, $100.

2:10 trot, $600:

Lou Jennings, b m by Todd, by Wilkes Boy (Gorham) 3 1 1 1
Eunice Strong, blk m by Governor Strong (Nelson) 1 2 4
Baron Bates, h c by Baron Wilkes Jr. (Chandler)4 3 2
Heir Reaper, blk h by Early Reaper (Hill) 2 4 5
Ross Wiggins, b g by Wiggins (King) 6 7 3
Urbanus, h h by Norcatur (Graves) 5 6 6
Mamie O. C., b m by Fair Exchange (Shively)..8 5 7
Frank S., b g by Conrad (Case) 9 9 8
Mamie Coke, b m by Senator Coke (Orr) ....7 8 dr
Time—2:12¼, 2:12¼, 2:12½.

2:14 pace, $600:

Dingola, ch h by Expedition—Perfect Lady by Allerton (Cox) 1 1 1
George Ellerton, ro h by Kay Allerton (Woods).2 4 2
Star Brook, b g by Ashbrook (Meyers) 3 2 5
Allator, br h by Installator (Stone) 5 3 6
Hallie Grace, b m by His Grace (Nelson) 7 7 3
Colonel Rogers, b h hy John R. Gentry (Case)..6 6 4
Garrity, b h by Mediator (Hildreth) ....4 5 dr
Symbol Seal, blk m by Symboleer (Brennan)...8 ds
:31½ 1:05 1:37 2:09¼
:32 1:04¾ 1:37½ 2:10¼
:31¾ 1:05 1:37¼ 2:10¼

Oct. 28.—The bay gelding Star Winter made his first start since his race for the Transylvania Stake in the $2,500 event for 2:10 trotters here today and won in straight heats, equaling the trotting race record for the meeting in the final heat. Judson Girl was the only contender, the mare from the Cox stable giving the gelding a hard argument in the first and third heats. In the first, she hooked up with Star Winter in the stretch and, in a desperate drive, was beaten only a head in 2:08½. The pace was slow to the three-quarters in the second and in the brush to the wire Star Winter won easily. In the final Cox determined to race the gelding all the way, carried him to the half in 1:03½ and the three-quarters in 1:35, but in the stretch Judson Girl tired and Star Winter won rather handily in 2:08¼. Grattan Boy was very unsteady and caught the red banner in the first heat.

Shadeline broke into the winning column in the 2:08 pace. He beat Mary Malone in a driving finish in the first heat, but dropped back in the second, in which Society Leader and May E. Pick fought it out, the former winning in 2:07¼. Society Leader was then drawn, and in the final May E. Pick led to the stretch, where Shadeline came fast and in a whipping finish beat the black mare in 2:08¼.

John Fleming's bay colt Toddling was a rather easy winner of the two-year-old trot.

Oct. 28 (track good).—2:10 trot, $2,500:

Star Winter, b g by Ed Winter—Elsie B. E., by Conquest Star (McDonald) 1 1 1
Judson Girl, b m by Peter the Great (Cox).....2 2 2
M. L. J., b g by Red Will (Britenfield) 3 3 3
Grattan Boy, b g by Montana Grattan (Geers)...ds
:32¼ 1:05 1:37¾ 2:08½
:34½ 1:00¼ 1:42¼ 2:13½
:32 1:03½ 1:35 2:08¼

Money Divisions—Star Winter, $1,000; Judson Girl, $550; M. L. J., $400.

Two-year-old trot, $300:

Toddling, b c by Kentucky Todd—Nicketta, by William L. (Fleming) 1 1
Miss Harris M., b f by Peter the Great (McDonald).2 2
Colonel Ellis Togo, blk c by Togo (Carpenter)......3 3
Time—2:32¾, 2:26¾.

2:08 pace, $1000:

Shadeline, ch h by Shade On—Lina V. by Albert Lambert (Owen) 1 7 1
Society Leader, br h by Dick Wilkes, dam by Heir-at-Law (Smith) ....4 1 dr
May E. Pick, blk m by Silkwood (Anderson)..5 2 2
Mary Malone, b m by Jack Malone (Miles) 2 4 4
Baron Hal, br h by Baron D. (Case) 3 5 6
The Climax, blk h by Governor D. R. Francis (Foote) 7 3 7
Rastus, br g by Liberty Boy (McDonald) 8 8 3
Dick Sentinel, b g by Iowa Sentinel (Woods)....6 6 5
:30½ 1:02¾ 1:35¼ 2:07¼
:31½ 1:04¾ 1:35½ 2:07¼
:31½ 1:04¼ 1:36¼ 2:08¼

To beat 2:30¼, trotting:

General Francis, blk h by Governor D. R. Francis (Powell) 2:17½
Hillbrook Lady, ch m by Wilask (Hildreth) 2:20½

Oct. 29.—Napoleon Direct, next to King Couchman, leads the money winning pacers of the season, and added a third stake to his string of victories today, when he won the $2,500 event for 2:20 pacers. It was a race in which the winner and The Assessor outclassed the others, the pair of chestnut stallions having a little race to themselves. More extreme speed was shown in this event than in any other event of the meeting. In the second heat the last half was paced in 1:01¼, the last quarter in :29¾. The Assessor made up considerable ground in going this distance and was separately timed the quarter in 29 seconds. Dick McMahon, in discussing the heat said, "I got to Pop in the stretch but he just swished his whip over the big horse and he shot away from me as though I was tied to the fence." The last half of the final heat was in 1:01 and the quarter in :29¾, Napoleon Direct easily beating his former stable mate.

Walter Cox pulled down another race, his third at the meeting, with the bay gelding Pedro D., which beat the 2:19 pacers easily. In the second heat he made a break on the back stretch and was a distance out when he recovered but by pacing the last half in 1:01 was able to head the field to the wire. Flora Heir made him take a record of 2:08¼ to win the final heat.

Review Tell had a rather easy time in winning the first two heats of the 2:23 trot. In the final heat Walter Breitenfield, who had been nowhere with Tempest in the first two heats, got busy and won the round handily in 2:13¾, the fastest heat of the race. More greetings, also salutations to the new record rule!

Oct. 29 (track good).—2:20 pace, $2,500:

Napoleon Direct, ch h by Walter Direct, dam by Directed (Geers) 1 1 1
The Assessor, ch h by Walter Direct (McMahon)2 2 2
The Counterpart, b h by Governor D. R. Francis (Difenbach) 3 3 4
Gama May, br m by Gambrel (Bates) 5 4 3
Bessie R., br m by George Sintell (Milliman).....4 ds
:32¾ 1:05¼ 1:37½ 2:08½
:33 1:06 1:37½ 2:07½
:32 1:06¼ 1:37½ 2:07¼

Money Divisions—Napoleon Direct, $1,000; The Assessor, $550; The Counterpart, $400; Gama May, $250, Bessie B., $175.

2:23 trot, $600:

Review Tell, b h by Baron Review—Bessie Tell, by Axtell (Grubb) 1 1 6
Tempest, b g by Senator Coke (Britenfield)......8 9 1
Lady Togo, b m by Togo (Case) 2 2 7
Mamie O'C., b m by Fair Exchange 6 6 2
Baron Todd, b h by Todd (McDonald) 3 3 8
Yarra Lee, b m by Sorrento Todd (Graves) 9 5 3
Alonzo DeForrest, b h by The DeForest (Creasy)4 8 5
The Nubian, blk h by Red Medium (Miles) 7 4 9
Para Strong, b m by Governor Strong (Foote)..10 10 4
Sam Lieper, b h by Will Stratton (J. T. Jones)..5 7 10
Time—2:15¼, 2:15¼, 2:13¾.

2:19 pace, $600:

Pedro D., b g by Dr. Douglass—Ladusky, by Royal Guy (Cox) 1 1 1
Garrity, b h by The Mediator (Hildreth) 2 4 3
Flora Heir, b m by Heir-at-Law (Case) 3 5 2
Gratteline, b m by Gratt (Morgan) 5 2 5
Polly M., b m by Harold Patchen (Sebastian)....6 3 4
Sir Selby, b c by The Searcher (Meyer) 4 6 7
Lady Direct, b m by Direct Jr. (Guiher) 7 7 6
Freckles, g g by Doctor E. (Brennan) ....8 8 dr
:32 1:05 1:37¾ 2:10¼
:32½ 1:07 1:39¼ 2:12¾
:31½ 1:04½ 1:36½ 2:08¼

To beat 2:25¼, pacing:

Mary Bock, ch f by John Bock (Propes) 2:24¾

To beat 2:30¼, trotting:

Helen F., br m by Dr. Whitten (Carpenter) 2:19½

Oct. 30.—The State Fair racing meeting came to a close this afternoon, with a program of two harness races. Ideal weather conditions prevailed and the time in both the 2:04 pace and 2:12 trot was fast. The good Wisconsin stallion, Knight of Srathmore, beat a high class field in the fast pace, this being his second victory of the meeting. After It Will Tell and Del Rey had led to the stretch in the first round he came strong and won going away at the end in 2:05¼. In the next heat It Will Tell again set the pace with the Cox stallion second. Knight of Strathmore headed them before reaching the seven-eighths and Del Rey went to a break, Minnie Chimes coming through at the pole and finishing a close second in 2:05¾. Cox complained to the judges that Knight of Strathmore had fouled Del Rey, causing him to break, but the officials would not allow it.

Lou Jennings, a double winner at the meeting, marched to the front and took the first heat of the 2:12 trot in 2:08¾. She made a short break going away in the second heat and dropped back, Cox going to the front and winning with Fair Virginia, Eliza Belle a very easy second and Lou Jennings, who had trotted very fast through the stretch, third. Miss Densmore set the pace in the final mile and led Eliza Belle to the wire in 2:10¾. Under the rules this left Miss Densmore winner of the race.

Oct. 30 (track good).—2:04 pace, $1,500 (old system):

Knight of Strathmore, ch h by Twelfth Knight—Eleanor B., by Strathmore (Hawley) 1 1
Minnie Chimes, br m by Council Chimes (McVey)..2 2
J. W. Wilkerson, br g by Walnut Boy (Simmons)..7 3
Del Rey, b h by Nutwood Wilkes (Cox) 3 8
It Will Tell, b g by Red Tell (H. Thomas) 5 4
Hal McKinney, b h by Hal B. (Sebastian) 4 7
Bessie Bee, b m by Star Onward (Russell) 8 5
Our Colonel, b h by Colonel Cochran (Childs)......6 6
:31½ 1:03¾ 1:33¾ 2:05¼
:32 1:04 1:34½ 2:05¾

Money Divisions—Knight of Strathmore, $600; Minnie Chimes, $350; J. W. Wilkerson, $225; Del Rey, $150; It Will Tell, $100, and Hal McKinney, $75.

2:12 trot, $1000:

Miss Densmore, b m by Vyzant—Nina Densmore, by Hamdallah (McLaughlin) 2 5 1
Fair Virginia, blk m by Zombro—Fricka, by Bingen (Cox) 3 1 3
Lou Jennings, br m by Todd, dam by Wilkes Boy (Gorham) 1 3 4
Eliza Belle, b m by Paralizer (Webster) 4 2 2
Eva Tanguay, b m by Aegon (Sebastian) 5 4 5
:31½ 1:05 1:36¾ 2:08¾
:32 1:06 1:38 2:11¼
:32½ 1:06½ 1:37¾ 2:10¾

A WONDERFUL YEAR FOR THE PETER THE GREATS.

Peter the Great continues to add to his reputation both in the number of his 2:30 performers and in the amount won by his get in active racing. The victory of Margaret Druien 2:05½, at Dallas, gives him a total of a little over one hundred thousand dollars, the greatest amount ever won in one season by the get of any one sire. Peter the Great has so far eclipsed all other stallions now living as to be in a class by himself, and, as the leading sire of the year in regards to new 2:30 performers, as a sire of 2:10 horses, and as a money winning sire, he has never been approached. Peter Volo 2:03½, Margaret Druien and Sienna 2:06¾, have together won over sixty thousand dollars, the first named being unbeaten and unbeatable, and the two mares being race horses of sterling worth.

So great has become Peter the Great's reputation that his get command higher prices than those of any other sire living. His son, Peter Scott 2:07½, was sold during the summer for thirty thousand dollars; Peter Volo is easily worth fifty thousand, while Margaret Druien and Sienna would realize large sums if offered for sale. Here are four trotters worth considerably more than a rundred thousand dollars, and, in addition to these, there could be mentioned the three-year-old filly, Lady Wanetka, 2, 2:10, whose official time in the third heat of the Kentucky Futurity was 2:05, and who is today a better mare than ever in her life, Judson Girl 2:07¼, and the pacer Peter Stevens 2:02¼, each of whom is a horse of great value—American Horse Breeder.

PACIFIC BREEDERS FUTURITY STAKE NO. 14.

The following is a list of 117 third payments made in Pacific Breeders Futurity Stake No. 14, for foals of 1914:

J. A. Alshouse's b c Roger McKinney by Prince McKinney, dam Nellie Gwin II by McKerron.
A. N. Ames' b c Baxter by Bonnie Steinway, dam Floretta Marvin by Don Marvin.
C. A. Arvedson's b or s c Ansel Mack by Prince Ansel, dam Constancia by McKinney.
E. T. Barnette's foal by Carlokin, dam Zephyr by Zombro.
C. J. Berry's foal by Copa de Oro, dam Subito by Steinway.
I. L. Borden's br f by Ed. McKinney, dam Dolly B. by Welcome; ch c by Ed. McKinney, dam Ramona by Prince Robert; b c by Ed. McKinney, dam Ella G. by Hamb. Wilkes; b or br c by Ed. McKinney, dam Hester McKinney; bl c by Ed. McKinney, dam Maude Adams by Cresco Wilkes; bl c by Tom Smith, dam Directola by Direct; b f by Ed. McKinney, dam Miss Nutwood by Nutwood Wilkes.
E. K. Brown's b c May King by Palo King, dam Maymonio by Demonio.
W. C. Brown's ch c Prince Pat by Prince Ansel, dam Princess Bessum by Egyptian Prince.
J. J. Campbell's b c J. Silver Bond by The Bondsman, dam Silver Fir by Silver Bow.
I. J. Cornett's b f Boness by The Bondsman, dam Salinas Princess by Eugeneer.
S. H. Cowell's foal by Palo King, dam Hulda by Guy Wilkes; b c by Jim Logan, dam Two Minutes by Wildnut.
C. L. DeRyder's b c by The Bondsman, dam Arawana B. by Sidney Dillon; b f by Graham Bellini, dam Ava J. by Zombro; b f by Graham Bellini, dam Gregan by Steinway; br f by Pan Boy, dam Merry Widow by Red Pac; b c by Copa de Oro, dam Hawthorne by McKinney.
Wm. E. Detels' foal by Graham Bellini, dam Daphne McKinney by McKinney.
J. Doran's b f Nelley McCarty by Vernon McKinney, dam Zaalam by Searchlight.
C. A. Durfee's b c by True Kinney, dam Addie B. by Dexter Prince.
W. G. Durfee's foal by Carlokin, dam My Irene S. by Petigru; foal by Carlokin, dam Atherine by Patron; foal by Copa de Oro, dam Pavlowa B. by Petigru; foal by Copa de Oro, dam Dixie W. by Zolock.
Revel Lindsay English's ch f by Wilbur Lou, dam Lady Bertha by Constantine.
Byron Erkenbrecher's foal by Copa de Oro, dam Reta H. by McKinney.
E. A. Gammon's foal by The Bondsman, dam Linet by Seymour Wilkes.
Mrs. E. M. Goold's b f Starlight G. by Search Pointer, dam Princess G. by Sample.
Alex. Grant's b c by Wilbur Lou, dam Sona by McKinney.
A. D. Gribble's br f by Hal B., dam Vera Wealth by The Commonwealth.
E. D. Grove's s c Pat Malone by Dickens B., dam Pinkey H. by Dexterwood.
C. A. Harrison's b c Kinney Benton by True Kinney, dam Princess Viola by Prince Ansel.
Geo. F. Heilbron's b f by Lijero, dam Califa by Silver Bow.
Hemet Stock Farm's ch f by Kinney de Lopez, dam Louise Carter by Chestnut Tom; ch f by Wilbur Lou, dam Lady Zombro by Zombro; ch c by Wilbur Lou, dam Betsy Direct by Direct; foal by Wilbur Lou, dam Little Louise A. by Boodle; ch f by Wilbur Lou, dam Zeta W. by Nutwood Wilkes; b f by Wilbur Lou, dam Stambia by Stam B.; b f by Wilbur Lou, dam Hemet Girl by Geo. W. McKinney; b c by Wilbur Lou, dam Kinney Rosebud by Kinney Lou; bl f by Kinney Lou, dam Bonnie Ailse by Faustino.
H. A. Hershey's b c Galen by Jim Logan, dam Palo Maid by Palo King.
H. S. Hogoboom's b f Eva Dungan by Palo King, dam Miss Ione by Iran Alto.
S. H. Hoy's b c Elmo Logan by Jim Logan, dam Suisun by Demonio.
Craig Hyde's b f Mona Logan by Jim Logan, dam Switchtail by Demonio.
Abe W. Johnson's ch c Willie G. D. by Directum Penn, dam Babe by Son of McKinney.
John C. Kirkpatrick's br — by Charley D. McKinney, dam Lucretia Alto by Nazote; b c by Vernon McKinney, dam Poinsetta K. by Star Pointer.
Mrs. E. Lepetit's b c Linero by Lijero, dam Lady Patchen by Son of Transit or Knight.
Mrs. Mabel Lipson's s c Franklin B. by Chestnut Tom, dam Myrtle Ragan by Col. K. R.
R. J. MacKenzie's b c by The Proof, dam Rose Trix by Corbett Rose.
J. W. Marshall's b c by Jim Logan, dam Leota by Diablo; b f by Jim Logan, dam Bernice by Owyhee; b f by Demonio, dam Bally Pointer by Star Pointer; br f by Palo King, dam Ramona by Demonio.
W. T. McBride's s c Guy Bellini by Graham Bellini, dam La Moscovita by Guy Wilkes; b f Verna Peach by Vernon McKinney, dam Dawn o' Light by Searchlight.
C. P. McCan's b f Etta Bond by The Bondsman, dam Hazel Patchen by The Patchen Boy; b c Nineteen Fifteen by The Bondsman, dam Miss Orlena by Ormonde; b c Bill Scisco by The Bondsman, dam Ethel Toddington by Toddington.
Thos. McCormick's b c Tilkins by Kinney H., dam Tillie Taylor by Longworth.
Asa V. Mendenhall's foal by Graham Bellini, dam Eva H. by Washington McKinney.
J. E. Montgomery's foal by The Proof, dam Margaret M. by Chestnut Tom.
A. L. Nichols' b f Silver Logan by Dan Logan, dam Silver Benton by Senator Boggs.
Chris G. Owen's br f Ella O. by Moko Hall, dam by Kinney Lou.
J. W. Pendleton's ch f Bertha Thrice by Derbertha Bells, dam Abbie McNutward by Guy McKinney; bl c by Arner, dam Beautiful Bertha by Moormont; bl f Columbertha by Arner, dam Madsie McNutward by Madison McKinney.
W. A. Perley's foal by The Proof, dam Belle by Kinney Lou; foal by The Proof, dam Lady Whips by Whips.
Sadie L. Porter's br c by The Bondsman, dam Yu Tu by R. Ambush.
Ryan & Webster's b c by Frank Perry, dam Miss Harris by Sidney Dillon.
A. L. Scott's br f by Wilbur Lou, dam Weatewater by Sidney Dillon; ch f by Wilbur Lou, dam Lady Nez by Nutwood Wilkes; foal by Wilbur Lou, dam Rosie Woodburn by Easter W.
J. C. Short's foal by Skido Wilkes, dam Keno by Prismo.
Chas. F. Silva's foal by Teddy Bear, dam by Zombro; foal by Teddy Bear, dam Polka Dot by Mendocino; foal by Lijero, dam Directshine by Direct.
Alfred Solano's foal by Copa de Oro, dam Lady H. by Del Coronado.
Jas. Stewart's ch c by Copa de Oro, dam Easter D. by Diablo.
C. F. M. Stone's b c by Carlokin, dam Cora S. by Del Coronado.
W. A. Stow's b f Alconda Girl by Alconda Jay, dam Salinas Girl by Nutwood Wilkes.
Sutherland & MacKenzie's b c Rhyolite by F. S. Whitney, dam Rubelle by Del Coronado.
L. B. Taylor's b f Olivet by Yoncalla, dam Yolanda by McKinney.
L. H. Todhunter's foal by Peter McKlyo, dam Osmuda by Bon Voyage; foal by Peter McKlyo, dam Sweet Bow by Bon Voyage; ch c Tod Watts by General Watts, dam Zombell by Zombro.
Dr. I. L. Tucker's b c Tommy Tucker by Earthquake, dam Babe T. by Rajah.
Valencia Stock Farm's foal by Pegasus, dam Rosie by McKinney.
A. H. Van Vlear's br c Tango by Expressive Mac, dam Jennielyn by Hawthorne.
F. W. Wadham's br c Adam Treat by Prince Ansel, dam Johanah Treat by Thos. Rysdyk.
D. W. Wallis' br f by El Angelo, dam Record Searcher by Searchlight; b c by El Angelo, dam Annie McKinney by McKinney.
Geo. L. Warlow's b f Cora's Policy by Best Policy, dam Cora Wickersham by Junio.
Alex. M. Wilson's br c Kewpie by Carlokin, dam The Blonde by Strathway.
Woodland Stock Farms, Inc.'s br f Maggie Ansel by Prince Ansel, dam Maggie Hall by Moko; b f Anselita by Prince Ansel, dam Eocita by Moko; br f Hilda Ansel by Prince Ansel, dam Bonhilda by Moko; b c True Serpol by True Kinney, dam Serpolo by Mendocino; bl f True Ida by True Kinney, dam Ida Millerton by Millerton; b c by True Kinney, dam Ella J. by A. W. Richmond; b c by Quintell, dam Josie Ansel by Prince Ansel; b f Ristori by Gayristo, dam Misty Lockheart by Lockheart; br c Otto Wise by Commodore Douglas, dam Gay Princess by Prince Ansel; br f Josie Douglas by Commodore Douglas, dam Princess Josie by Prince Ansel; b c Boniska by Bonaday, dam Oniska by Nutwood Wilkes; b f Quintellma by Quintell, dam Aleema by Nutwood Wilkes; b c by Prince Ansel, dam Silver Haw by Silver Bow.
M. L. Woy's br f Expressive B. by Expressive Mac, dam Loma B. by Stam B.

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WAR AND LIVESTOCK.

One effect of the big European war is the increased interest in livestock breeding in this country. Heretofore the stockmen of America have followed very closely to the European standards in livestock breeding. The war has suddenly put an end to importation of livestock from Europe, and if the conflict continues for any length of time it will leave Europe with not enough livestock for their own uses and they will later have to come to this country to secure breeding stock to renew their herds.

The interesting question with stock breeders is what effect will their cutting off of annual importations have upon livestock in this country. It is practically certain that there will be a material change in all classes of livestock due to the different environment under which they are produced in this country. Heretofore it has been possible to renew the blood lines from year to year and thus keep our breeding in line with that of Europe, but from now on the breeders of this country will have to depend upon their own ideals. One result of this condition has been a greatly increased interest in stock shows, and at the National Western Stock show in Denver in January there will be stronger exhibits in all lines of breeding stock than ever before. Quite a number of Western men are getting into the breeding business, realizing that from now on America must breed for its own uses and also eventually be prepared to supply an European demand. From now on the stock shows will have an importance far greater than they have ever had before—Farm and Ranch.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

GOLDSMITH MAID AT TWENTY-ONE.

Out in Ohio, not long ago, the twenty-one-year-old mare, Gertrude, won a race, and, in the course of the combat, took a record of 2:27, which fact is made much of by the newspapers of that commonwealth, one of them characterizing it as "indeed a remarkable performance for a trotter of similar age."

All of which shows that folks who do not have the tablets of the dim past handy for reference are likely to become excited about nothing. Gertrude is a good old mare, all right, but, really, when one recalls what Goldsmith Maid accomplished in the trotting line when old enough to vote, and further reflects that she pulled a high wheel sulky of the 1877 pattern, was shod without any particular end in view except to protect her feet (her hind shoes weighed a pound apiece), and that she took the tracks of that day as she found them, the 2:27 of Gertrude, to pneumatic tire rig of the present day, utterly fails to register.

When Goldsmith Maid was twenty-one years old, she performed as follows:

March 31—San Jose, Cal., beat Rarus in 2:20½, 2:16¼, 2:19¾.

April 28—Los Angeles, Cal., beat Rarus in 2:22½, 2:19, 2:19¼.

May 12—San Jose, Cal., beat Rarus 2:20½, 2:16¼, 2:19¾.

May 19—Chico, Cal., beat Rarus in 2:19½, 2:14½,, 2:17.

July 4—Cincinnati, Ohio, against time, 2:25, 2:19, 2:21.

July 12—Springfield, Mass., against time, 2:23, 2:17, 2:19.

July 19—Chicago, Ill., against time, 2:21, 2:19.

Aug. 9—Rochester, N. Y., against time, 2:19¼, 2:16½, 2:17½.

Aug. 22—Cynthiana, Ky., against time, 2:21½, 2:17¼.

Sept. 15—St. Joseph, Mo., against time, 2:21¾, 2:24, 2:21.

Sept. 22.—Kansas City, Mr., against time, 2:21, 2:20½.

Sept. 27—Toledo, Ohio, against time, 2:23½, 2:21½, 2:22.

March 31 to September 27 would look like a long season for present day champion trotters to be kept in topnotch condition, and, when there is added a trip from California to Springfield, Mass., with a few doubling back stunts in the itinerary, it is plain that Goldsmith Maid enjoyed the strenuous life long before Col. Roosevelt coined the phrase. Seventeen heats better than 2:20 when in her twenty-first year is the old mare's record, pulling what now would be classed as a war chariot and making a continent-wide journey. Being speed exhibitions, scheduled for certain days and places, the weather and track conditions made no difference, so long as any sort of a mile could be trotted over the course.

I haven't a thing against Gertrude and her 2:27 mile, and Berea, where it was put on the books, is a swell little town, mostly devoted, so far as I have been able to judge while passing through on the Lake Shore road, to the production of grindstones; but, in justice to the little mare that, not broken to harness until she was six or seven years old, fought her way to the top, and stayed there for several years, putting the world's trotting record at 2:14 when she was seventeen, it is well to call the attention of the present generation of horse lovers to some of the things she did and the circumstances under which she did them—Henry T. White in American Horse Breeder.

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C. A. HARRISON'S COLT.

C. A. Harrison of the New Richmond Hotel, Seattle, now owns the beautiful and elegantly bred colt Kinney Benton, by True Kinney 2:12¼, dam Princess Viola by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½; second dam Viola, by General Benton; third dam Violet, by Electioneer; fourth dam Victress, by Williamson's Belmont, with an abundance of producing blood on the maternal side. True Kinney is one of the handsomest and best bred sons of Kinney Lou 2:07¾, his dam being the great broodmare Trueheart 2:19¼, by Nearest 35562, second dam Camma, by Norway 5325, etc. True Kinney is a game trotter and has a right to a place at the Woodland Stock Farm. This youngster of Mr. Harrison's, Kinney Benton, was foaled last spring and has been broken by the farm trainer, Walter Maben, who pronounces the colt a real trotter that can show thus early a 2:40 gait. Mr. Maben has few equals as a judge of juvenile speed. A Seattle man of literary instincts, though without a wooden leg, jots down the fact that when a good, strong pedigree like this is found, "Old Man Harrison, like the brook, goes on forever." To which an old horseman present replies that there is a good deal more inspiration to talk or write on a colt bred like Kinney Benton than in quite a number of brooks, ponds or other fluid bodies, besides, the brooks have gone dry over there, but the horses haven't yet, which is another story; while this Kinney Benton by his blood promise is a gentle invitation to linger on the subject, tracing as he does close up to McKinney, Guy Wilkes, Nutwood, Electioneer, Gen. Benton, and being a cousin to at least about all the good ones that can be named. So everybody will stand sponsor for the colt, and here's wishing "Old Man Harrison" many happy returns of the day.—Pacific Horse Review.

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Sterling R. Holt is selling his entire horse holdings at the Chicago sale, retaining only Sidney Dillon.

NOTES AND NEWS

Dick Wilson expects to be at the Indianapolis track early in tbe spring where be will train a public stable.

◈ ◈ ◈

Count Boni, by Bon Voyage 2:08, dam Welladay (p) 2:14, own brother to Bonaday 2:11½, is now owned by W. V. Jennings of Marysville, Wash.

◈ ◈ ◈

Fair Virginia 2:07½, owned by Secretary W. H. Knight of the American Trotting Association, won the $2,000 event for 2:20 class trotters at Dallas, Texas.

◈ ◈ ◈

The famous race horse and sire Searchlight 2:03¼, owned by W. L. Wood, of Liberty, Ind., gained credit for another 2:10 performer last week, when Rella E. secured a record of 2:06.

◈ ◈ ◈

The Walnut Hall Farm sire, San Francisco 2:07¾, gets two new performers in Dos Palos 2:27½ and Mary Putuey 2:24¼. Both are two-year-olds and took their records at Dover, N. H., last week.

◈ ◈ ◈

May Mack, driven by Chas. DeRyder of Pleasanton, won the 2:09 trot at the Arizona State Fair on the opening day; and in doing so, broke the track record of 2:06 which has stood since 1908. The mare reeled off the three heats in 2:05¼, 2:05¼ and 2:05½, a remarkably fast race.

◈ ◈ ◈

When a race horse can win two good races the same afternoon, something decidedly rare has been accomplished. At Goshen, Ind., on October 15, Myrtle Strathmore won the 2:17 and 2:20 paces, five heats being required in the last named event. Wbere can you find a modern thoroughbred which can do that?

◈ ◈ ◈

Gil Curry, well known on the Pacific Coast, acted as starter at the Springfield, Mo., race meeting and according to the accounts published. met with great success and received many well deserved compliments on his work, which was described as high class throughout.

◈ ◈ ◈

Moko is tbe only stallion to be credited with two new 2:10 three-year-old trotters. The others to sire new 2:10 three-year-old trotters are: Axworthy (3) 2:15½, Bingen 2:06¼, Carlokin 2:07½, Dan Patch 1:55¼, Directum Spier 2:11¼, General Watts (3) 2:06¾, Guy Axworthy 2:08¾, McKinney 2:11¼, Trampfast (2) 2:12¼, and Tregantle 2:09¼.

◈ ◈ ◈

Dr. Burns Jr. 2:04¼ established a record this season which is the most unique of the year. The Doctor is the original best bet for the place position. Starting seven times, Dr. Burns Jr. was seven times second. Not only was the Doctor satisfied to take second money, but in the twenty-one heats in which be competed, in no less than fifteen was he the second horse to flash past the finish.

◈ ◈ ◈

Ninety yearlings, one two-year-old and one three-year-old were sold by tbe Kentucky Sales Company in the paddock at Latonia on Monday and Tuesday of last week. The ninety-two head sold for $36,770, an average of nearly $400. All present agreed that it was a good sale. The highest price paid was for the yearling chestnut colt by Hastings—Crimes which brought $2,000, and was bought by R. L. Baker.

◈ ◈ ◈

The racing season at Minoru Park, Vancouver, came to a close on Saturday. It was the eighty-third day of the meeting, the longest affair of its kind ever held in Canada. Tbe official announcement was made by the B. C. Thoroughbred Association at the course, to the effect that the close of the present meeting will probably mark the end of the racing altogether at the course, for a change in the statutes will prevent any long race meets in future.

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On Nov. 5 the pacing stallion Directum I, by Directum-Kelly, owned by James Butler of New York, paced a mile against time on the Kirkwood (Del.) kite-shaped track in 1:59½. Tbe horse was driven by G. Raymond Snedeker, who piloted him on the Grand Circuit this season. The time by quarters was :30½, 1:01½, 1:31, 1:59½. A tbirty-mile gale marred the trial, as no wind shield was used. Directum I was paced part of the way by a runner, which could not keep up. Directum I's record, made this year, is 1:58. Two thousand people saw the trial. The track was in ideal condition.

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The English army has an agent at Colorado Spriugs running around the country in quest of saddle horses from four to nine years of age and weighing from 900 to 1200 pouuds and suitable for cavalry service. The horses must be sound and broken at least to bridle and saddle. Good mares will also pass muster. The prices are cash up to $125 according to quality. Roans and dark buckskins will be accepted and barb-wire and branding scars are no bar. The allied forces have put in an order for 20,000 more war steeds at St. Louis where a uniform price of $270 is being paid.

J. W. Considine's colt Suldine took a yearling trotting record of 2:24¾, driven by Hunter C. Moody, at Lexington last week. He is by Worthy McKinney, a son of McKinney, out of Isworthy by Axworthy, second dam by Baron Wilkes, third dam by Daniel Lambert. Suldine's dam is Carrietta (dam of Silent Brigade (2) 2:10¼, etc.), by Directman (son of Directum); second dam by Jay Bird; third dam by Stranger. He is the fastest yearling out this year.

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Jack Barrymore, the gaited saddle horse that defeated all comers in Kentucky and Missouri this year, has been sold by W. G. Shropshire, of Shelbyville, Ky., to H. B. Thornburg of Los Angeles, Cal., who intends to exhibit him at the horse show to be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco next spring. He is a gray gelding about 15.1 hands high, and is regarded as one of the greatest show horses of the breed yet seen in the Southwest.

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Chas. L. DeRyder will hold a combination sale of choice trotting bred stock at the Pleasanton Driving Park Saturday, Dec. 12. A preliminary announcement appears in this issue and as entries will close Dec. 1, all who have choice trotters and pacers to sell should make entries at once. This sale like all previous ones held at Pleasanton will hte thoroughly advertised and will afford a great opportunity for all who wish to dispose of their present horse holdings.

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Charley D. 2:06¼ and all the brood mares, geldings and young horses belonging to the estate of the late Col. Kirkpatrick will shortly be offered for sale by auction. In the consignment will be many promising racing prospects, as Col. Kirkpatrick during his lifetime was a keen student of blood lines and a very successful breeder. Several three-year-olds by Charley D. and out of producing matrons which have obtained standard records will be offered in the lot. Full particalars of this sale will appear in the advertising columns of this paper next week.

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The horses sold at the dispersal sale of Stony Ford Farm, Stony Ford, N. Y., went at real sacrifices. Tbe nine-year-old sire, Justo 2:10¼, was knocked down to the bid of C. M. Peck, Newark, N. Y., at $1,400. The champion yearling trotter Airdale, 1. 2:15¾, 2, 2:15¼, 3, 2:09, this season, brought only $1,100, and went to W. K. Dickerson, of Goshen, N. Y. The four-year-old balf-brother of Airdale, Lord Allen, 2, 2:11, brought but $1,000, and went to the Goshen gentleman, who is also the manager of famous Joe Patchen (p) 2:01¼. Austral (sire of 25), was bought by J. B. Ford, brother of the late J. Howard Ford, who formerly owned the stock. The price for the latter was $400.

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The Hollister Driving Club held a race meeting last Sunday which from point of attendance and racing was a very satisfactory affair. So much so that another matinee has been planned for next Sunday, when an effort will be made to secure a coutest between Dicto, J. F. Dunne's fast pacer and Redmond's Daisy R., a Watsonville horse now in J. P. Soare's stable at the Riverside track. Dicto recently finished third in each of three heats paced over the San Francisco Stadium track in 2:07, 2:09, 2:09½. The Redmond mare has a record of 2:10 on the Salinas track and trainer Soares is confident that he can make a close race with Dicto. In last Sunday's races Sis, the entry of Enos Garcia, won the $200 match with Benton Boy in straight heats, and Geo. Cagney's Dan Patch won the buggy race in straight heats also.

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At a county fair one sometimes runs onto startling object lessons, which usually carry their inspiration. In one of the stalls at the La Salle County Fair in Illinois stood an American-bred Percheron mare. Above her stall a banner was flung, with this inscription: "Beauty of Highland 18611. A Percheron mare 21 years old on April 12, 1914. The produce of this mare and her daughters sold by us amount to $13,687.50. The descendants now owned by us, conservatively valued, amount to $6,500. Total, $20,187.50. Sbe has had fifteen foals; three have died. Will a good Percheron mare pay? If properly handled, yes.—W. E. Prichard & Sons." We understand that this firm has in its barns two aged Percheron matrons which have produced some $30,000 worth of stock. There is a story here worth telling and our readers will be privileged to learn it.—Breeders' Gazette.

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The merchants of New Orleans have organized The Business Men's Racing Association, with a capital of $100,000, incorporated under the laws of Louisiana, and will conduct a meeting from January 1 to February 17, making forty days of racing. The sum of $50,000 will be placed in the bank to guarantee the horsemen. The association has taken a five years' lease on the old Fair Grounds, which are in good shape. The stables at the City Park are also in fair order and the track in condition to be galloped over. Joseph A. Murphy has accepted the management and the position of presiding judge for a period of five years. Mr. Dade will do the starting and Joseph McClennan will act as secretary. Tbe directors of the new organization are: I. B. Rennyson, president; John Dillon, vice-president; Sam J. Hart, secretary and treasurer; U. G. Virgin, Gabe Hausmann, L. M. Noar, M. Michaelis, Arturo Del'Orto, Thomas C. Campbell, Peter Fabacher, A. B. Maginnis and J. E. Pearce. Mr. Murphy will endeavor to give the Crescent City a real race meeting with the aid of the horsemen.

The New England pacer Fred W. 2:08¼ is the champion race winner of 1914. He was raced by A. B. Martin of Fitchburg, Mass., and met all the good ones from Ohio to Vermont; he has a record of 18 wins, three seconds and one third, a remarkable performance.

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Five English Shire mares, which were a portion of J. B. Agnew's stock in Visalia county, were taken last week to Knightson, Contra Costa county, by Mr. Agnew who sold them for $3000 cash. Judge E. A. Bridgeford of San Francisco and his son, H. V. Bridgeford, of the Orr Lake Lumber Company of Bray, California, were the purchasers. The mares will be installed at the Bridgefords' San Mound Ranch near Knightson, where it is the intention of breeding English Shore horses. Two young English Shire stallions were taken to Knightson by Mr. Agnew. The animals which were sold by Mr. Agnew are of the highest quality and first class individuals. Two of the mares weighed 4,070 pounds. The price at which they were disposed of by Mr. Agnew is regarded by the former owner as a sacrifice despite the fact that it was a cash transaction. It is believed that the animals were equally as valuable as the English champion for which $3,000 was recently refused. Tbe purchaser of the Agnew animals, who is a horseman of note in California, having been engaged in the raising of gaited saddle horses for a number of years, will engage in the breeding of draft animals.

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Some of the farmers in Nebraska have been making a specialty of feeding horses for the market. One feeder made a gain of four pounds a day on 150 head fed two months. They each consumed twenty-one pounds of coarse ground corn and fourteen pounds of alfalfa daily. The buying element at the public auction ring demands fleshy horses and pays well for them. Hence, it is purely a dollars and cents proposition with the feeder, and so long as buyers insist on fat tbere will be someone that will fill their demands. In one feed yard a drove of 200 horses was finished on the following daily ration: Five pounds of oats, eighteen pounds of coarse ground corn, three pounds of cut alfalfa and ten pounds of sugar beet sirup. This was fed mixed in troughs twice a day and in addition the horses had access to alfalfa hay in racks. These were large horses, many of them exceeding 1,800 pounds. The heaviest horse was a sound dapple gray of good age which sold out of the yard for $350 and tipped the scale at 2,100 pounds. Ten cars of these horses went through the Chicago stock yards and much newspaper comment was created by their splendid appearance.—Field and Farm.

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Trotting horse breeding is a science not yet fully understood even by the fellows at Fort Collins government statiou. A bunch of trotting bred stallions and mares cannot be bred with unvarying uniformity to make trotters—harness race horses. Yet practically every horse thus produced will be valuable or good for something if we will but consider what that may be and govern ourselves accordingly. Trotting horse breeders, both large and small, lost out or at least quit the game because of the losses which they sustain in going on the theory that their foals must of necessity develop speed. Too little consideration is given by breeders to the matter of adapting such horses to other uses. There is scarcely a use to which horses may be put that trotting bred horses by the score are not adapted and if put to the use for which they are really fitted they will pay for their raising. Only a small per cent of harness speed horses make good at the game. A very large per cent of them with a little cheap education would make high-class, fancy and high-priced roadsters, coach and carriage horses and saddlers, while not one in thousands is too ornery to be worth raising as a farm horse, a family horse or a runabout business horse.—Field and Farm.

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Following the recent sale of Flitaway, August Belmont has sold his racers, Thornhill, Crossbun and Fenrock, all of whicb have been racing at Laurel, Md. Tbornhill has been purchased by D. J. Leary, and he ran and won in his colors on the day of his purchase, Thursday. Horsemen about town have it that Leary more than "won him out" in this first race, the value of which was only $400, but Mr. Leary backed Thornhill well all over the country, so as to win out the price paid for him, said to have been $3,500. Crossbun and Fenrock were purchased hy R. B. Stelle for about $2,200. The Belmont string has been reduced by five since Mr. Hildreth, their trainer, took them to the Maryland track, and he may dispose of the rest of the lot, with the exception of Stromboli, before returning to Winter quarters at Sheepshead Bay, where the yearlings will be taken and trained next week. Mr. Belmont recently visited the Nursery stud at Lexington, and decided to sell most of his brood mares in order to make room for the foreign-bred matrons now at his breeding establishment in Chantilly, France. It is his intention to bring over all tbe animals thre that have escaped the commandeering of the French military authorities. Thus far efforts to get them out of France have not been successful, as it is hard to get cars in wbich to ship them to the coast, and harder still to find steamship facilities to get them out of that country at the present time, as the stables are not far removed from the zone of military activities. His agents, however, expect to be able to get them out by riding and leading them to the coast.

Our Government has never heen ioted for overgenerosity in the matter of price paid for army horses, and many is the time that dissatisfaction has heen expressed hy hreeders and writers with the existing system. It remained for the Trotter and Pacer to hit the nail almost squarely on the head in the current issue when it said in part in regard to foreign demands, "estimating that the average price is $125, which is $150 ahove the figure established by our own government for army horses." Now this is douhtless a typographical error of the kind that breaks into print occasionally even among our "very best families," hut among breeders who have endeavored to raise army horses and dispose of them at a profit these figures will be accepted as gospel truth. By the time the hreeder turns over a horse to a buyer who has a suh-contract from a man in Dillon, who got his sub-contract from Miles City, where the "yards" had a suh-contract from South St. Paul, which in turn paid trihute to Chicago, and Chicago to some political pet in high esteem at Washington who sat perfectly still and took his rakeoff of ten to twenty dollars "per," the breeder's real profit is just ahout a minus twenty-five dollars.

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James Butler, the well-known horseman, has just leased the private stable and training grounds of the late James B. Haggin, on the Neck road, Sheepshead Bay. The place is opposite the race track and consists of commodious barns, stalls and a complete equipment for a hreeding farm. It is considered one of the finest plants in the East, and as soon as the racing ends at Pimlico on Nevemher 20, Mr. Butler will ship his two-year-olds there for the winter, where they will he in charge of his trainer, R. C. Benson. With the wide stretches of the Sheepshead Bay track only a furlong away, there will he a fine opportunity to try out his present string in their three-year-old form and see if they can duplicate their fine performances of the present season as two-year-olds.

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It has not taken me Iong to learn that the men who love a horse and who live and breathe the atmosphere of the turf, are the salt of the earth. They are something more than money gruhbers. I believe that the light harness sport, as a whole, is the cleanest sport in the world; that the men hehind it derive more genuine satisfaction, irrespective of hank balances and the dollar mark, than any class of men living. I have recently met a number of such whose shoulders were howed with age, hut they all seemed to feel young and every one could tell a good story and a joke. I haven't come across one yet who didn't leave the impression that he was at peace with the world, and ready and willing to hand out a dollar to an unfortunate pilgrim who needed a meal and a night's lodging.—W. E. Godfrey in American Sportsman.

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Provost Marshal Conley is scouring Montana for 3,000 horses. This hecame known this week when the firm of Conley & McTague of Deer Lodge, of which the provost marshal is a member, entered into a contract to furnish this number of animals. If not the greatest, it is one of the greatest single orders for horses ever placed in Montana. Where the animals will he sent to Marshal Conley does not know, hut as virtually every horse order placed in the Treasure State since the beginning of the European struggle was for animals to he used in the war, it is helieved that these horses will eventually he sold to one of the countries at war. Under the contract entered into hy McTague & Conley, the delivery of the horses must begin in two weeks. They must also be up to certain specifications which are mentioned in the contract. The horses must be up to the following specifications under the contract: Fifteen to 16 hands high, 900 to 1,300 pounds in weight and five to nine years old.

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The annual fall meeting at the course of the Imperial Trotting Cluh of Petrograd, Russia, opened September 21, Russian, or Oct. 4, American calendar, with a program of eighteen events. The feature was the Vyazemsky Price of 3,750 rouhles (ahout $1,875), for four-year-olds. Six started, the winner being Angara, a filly owned hy V. V. Lezhnev and driven by Will Caton. Angara is hy Alvin Molodoi 2:11¼ (son of the American Alvin 2:11), out of Anzella 2:06¾, the former famous American trotting mare. Her time was 2:20⅜, and her share of the purse 2,050 roubles, with a medal worth 200 roubles in addition. Argamak, by General Forrest 2:08 (American), was second in 2:22½, and Vestretcha, by John A. McKerron 2:04½ (American), was third in 2:22⅞. Other winners were Balagour, 3, hy General Forrest, at a 2:29 gait; Rodos, 6, hy E. L. Rohinson 2:17¾ (American), at two miles in 5:01¼; Azim, 4, hy Alvin in 2:28¾; Lohella, 5, hy Iris, 2:11¼ (son of Baron Rogers 2:09¾),at two miles in 4:55⅞; Rezvoushka, 4, by Pan Michael 2:12 (American), in 2:29⅜; Prikot, 5, hy Caid 2:07¼ (American), in 2:20¼; Popot, 3, hy E. L. Rohinson, at a 2:28¾ rate; and Ivolga, 4, hy Wilburn M. 2:14½ (American) in 2:22⅜. The meeting will last until ahout Nov. 15, with racing on from three to four days each week.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

OPENING DAY AT PHOENIX.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov 9, 1914.—When the Arizona State Fair Directors decided that the staging of four such events as the 2:07 pace, the 2:09 trot, the 2:03 pace and the 2:25 trot for opening day would draw a good crowd and furnish a great afternoon's sport they cashed every het from soda to hock and then "called the turn for the works." A high wind and a duhious sky caused some apprehension in the morning, hut by noon the breeze had died away and a fast track and an Arizona sun that made "getting a scrape on" a mighty simple matter awaited the opening of the day's program. Lon MacDonald drove his hrown stallion Baron Todd to a record of 2:11¾ just hy way of trying the qualities of the dirt, followed at once hy Jim Rainer with Dr. Davidson's pacer Patchlock by Zolock, who annexed a hreeder's mark of 2:21, and then came the first regular event, the 2:25 trot for Arizona horses.

With Dr. F. E. Stone in the starter's shoes and O. P. Updegraff officiating as presiding judge, nine trotters scored for the word before a well filled grandstand. They were no easy bunch to get away, hut after several scores they took the word on a trot and the sifting process soon commenced. Dr. D. C. had no trouhle in landing the heat, with Alice E. and Delfino putting up a nice contest for place. The Doctor repeated in the second, closely followed hy Delfino and Meridian Jr., but lost the third heat to the Meridian horse, who seemed to take kindly to the new game, and like it hetter as he learned more ahout it.

The "perequisites" of the 2:07 pace were split three ways—Knight of Strathmore got a nice new record, Owner Bleiler got the money, and Sam Hawley hecame the personal proprietor of a handsome silver cup presented hy Governor Hunt to the man who could show the bunch the way to the wire in that kind of company. Nohody seemed to mind the thing seriously at all; Sam was covered with glory and confusion, Bleiler's face was merely the customary sunny "Bleiler smile" enhanced some degrees, and the Knight took it all in a very calm and unconcerned manner. Zulu Belle drew the pole, with Frank Childs up, and the field of seven went away to a nice start the first time down, going in a pretty fair hunch to the head of the stretch when the Knight, Rastus, Waynetta and Teddy Bear drew away from a driving finish that landed them lapped up alongside the wire in the order named. The Belle seemed to resent anyone hut one Charley Durfee, Esquire, occupying the seat behind her and failed to put up her customary exhihition of steadiness and speed, while Dick W. seemed to hanker more for the stahle than for good company on the track. Teddy cast a shoe on the last turn in the second heat which prohahly kept him out of place, as he came on fast and finished a close third to the "Iowa King" and Rastus. The next appearance "straightened it out," with Waynetta coming fast in the stretch and nipping place from Teddy, who had worked his way through from a none-too-good position on the start.

The 2:09 trot, with May Mack and Star Winter doing a team race for the major portion of the three heats, developed into one of the classics of the season. May Mack's driving finish in the first heat in 2:05¼ made a new mark for the cast off daughter of Arthur Wilkes and hroke the track record of 2:06 established hy Sonoma Girl in 1908. The mare repeated in the same time in the second heat and her third heat was hut a quarter of a second slower. Never was she worried, and never did Star Winter quit trying to win and staying right at her. Alhaloma and John Quinn were in faster company than they were accustomed to, hut presented a very creditahle appearance and took third money, the California gelding stepping three miles a hit faster than his record. Driver DeRyder was coupled with Sam Hawley in the "cupping" and drew down for his purely personal share of the proceeds of the event the hig silver cup presented by the Gazette, of this city. Charley's first act with the cup was to endeavor to see how much hetter it would look if inverted, and though it was well provided with handles it seemed to he very hard to hold, a compromise eventually being effected hy DeRyder dropping the pedestal. The crowd appreciated his words of acceptance and his trihute to Phoenix and her people—also the juggling specialty.

Only three pacers came out for the Board of Trade Special, hut they put up a nice hattle for the money. Durfee went away fast on the outside and nipped the pole on the first turn, with Don Densmore and Jim Logan laying hack until the bead of the stretch, when hoth swung out for tbe drive. Logan had the longest route to go and responded gamely and the three came to the wire in a hunch that suited the crowd. Pronto went to the half a bit faster in the second, and won handily from the Logan horse, the other Don not heing a close contender as hefore. The hlack hoy made it straight heats the next time out in another driving finish in which Breitenfield nipped Montgomery for place.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 9.

Special: To beat 2:13½, trotting:

Baron Todd, b h by Todd (McDonald)............2:11¾

Special: To beat 2:25, pacing:

Patchlock, br h by Zolock (Ranier)................2.21

2:25 trot, Arizona horses, purse $1,000:

Dr. D. C., b h by Del Coronado (Nugent)	1	1	1
Meridian Jr., br g by Meridian (McEuen)	5	3	1
Alice E., b m by Del Coronado (Evans)	2	4	3
Delfino, bl m by Oh So (Lopez)	3	2	4
Sadie View, b m by Direct View (Selman)	4	5	5
Lady Leco, bl m by Cochise (Belt)	6	ds	
Gipsey Boy, b g by Dr. Clark (H. Belt)	7	ds	
Prince Wood, b h by Don Delier (Livingston)	ds		
Kaety, b m by Zombro (Mooney)	ds		

Time—2:18½, 2:18¼, 2:17¼.

2:07 pace, purse $2,000:

Knight of Strathmore, ch h by Twelfth Night (Hawley)	1	1	1
Rastus, br g by Liberty Boy (McDonald)	2	2	5
Waynetta, b m by Admiral (Bunch)	2	5	2
Teddy Bear, b h by Del Coronado (Silva)	4	3	3
Bessie Bee, b m by Star Onward (Breitenfield)	5	4	4
Zlul Belle, bl m by Petigru (Childs)	6	6	6
Dick W., b g by Athadon (Schwartz)	ds		

Time—2:06¼, 2:03¾, 2:04½.

2:09 trot, purse $2,000:

May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder)	1	1	1
Star Winter, b g by Ed Winter (McDonald)	2	2	2
Albaloma, b g by Almaden D. (Quinn)	3	3	5
M. L. J., b h by Red Will (Breitenfield)	5	4	3
King Clansman, br h by Clansman (McMahon)	6	5	4
Loe Blossom, ch m by Lepide (Wheat)	6	6	dr

Time—2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:05½.

2:03 pace, Board of Trade Special, purse $2,000:

Don Pronto, bl h by The Director General (Durfee)	1	1	1
Jim Logan, b h by Charles Derby (Montgomery)	2	2	3
Don Densmore, b h by Pactolus (Breitenfield)	3	3	2

Time—2:05, 2:04½, 2:05¾.

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DEATH OF SQUANTUM (3) 2:09½.

Last Wednesday Squantum 2:09½ died at Phoenix, Ariz. His place in A. McDonald's stahle will be hard to fill as he was unquestionahly the hest three-year-old pacing gelding in sight at the close of the Grand Circuit meetings. Squantum was a hay gelding, bred in Massachusetts and owned by Wm. Connor of Braddock, Pa.; he was sired by Squanto 48355, a grandson of Bingen 2:06¼, his first dam was May Day Medium (p) 2:18½ by Pilot Medium, second dam Magnetta hy Magna Charta 175, etc. While eligible to the 2:10 class Squantum was possessed of wonderful speed and stamina and three times forced Anna Bradford, the world's champion three-year-old pacing mare, to break a world's record to heat him. In the Horse Review Futurity at Pittshurgh, descrihed as follows by Marque, "Anna Bradford was a prohihitive favorite in a field of four starters, and with the distance taken down paced a very fast race. Her showing however was not really so great a surprise as was that of Squantum; the fastest mile was negotiated in 2:03½, last quarter in :29¾, Squantum heing right there, officially timed in 2:04. Reaching the first quarter in the second heat in :31¼, Murphy Iet Anna step the second in :29¾ and the third in :30¼. Then he hegan to drive, and doing the final quarter in :30, the last half in 1:00¼, the filly passed under the wire in 2:01½. Squantum was never over two lengths away, and when inside the distance, McDonald called on him, he took a great spurt, causing the spectators to momentarily assume that he was ahout to win. Squantum's own official time was 2:02¼." Squantum was four times second in stakes during this year's racing season and was winner of over $2400 in purses.

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NATIONAL HORSE SHOW MUST BE WRONG.

This European war is proving a godsend to every person who loves a good old alihi. An alihi, he it known, is that form of excuse which is elastically useful on hoth sides of an argument. The war is the most beautiful example of alihi that has come to notice in many a day. For instance: If a person wishes to stall off a call upon him for funds he pleads the war, if he desires to avoid buying millinery for the better portion of his family, the war makes his plea plausihle; European travel is harred, per se, and if the person using an alibi is at all brisk on his mental feet, he can apply the same reasoning to contemplated expenditures in a hundred and one different directions. Even in the important matter of horse shows the alibi takes effect. Only a short time ago the National Horse Show Association issued an official statement that the great fixture held annually at Madison Square Garden would he postponed hecause of conditions in Europe. It is admitted that the international classes are among the most interesting on the program of the National Horse Show. It is admitted that international classes equal to past years will he impossihle this season. But there is no reason apparent for postponing the show. As has heen fully outlined in The Rider and Driver, the holding of an American show in which our horse wares can he displayed adequately and with due regard for the beauty and spectacular aspects of the horse and intelligent human interest, is distinctly possihle. Repeating our statement that the foreign officers and horses made an interesting feature of the National, we assert once more that the war as an alibi fails as an adequate excuse for ahandoning so important a feature as the National Show.—Rider and Driver.

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THE AMERICAN TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1914.

Notice is herehy given that the next regular meeting of the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday, December 1, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of such business as may properly he presented to the Board for its consideration.

All new applications and written evidence must be received at this office not later than Nov. 9, 1914.

W. H. KNIGHT, Secretary.

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A winning horse at a hundred-to-one in a hookmaking ring is one on which the bookmaker has probahly not written a ticket at all, and he retains all the money wagered on the race. In the like case in the mutuel system the money goes back to some of those who invested on the event. It does so in all cases, though this time it is distributed among fewer pools, and consequently the share is larger. One method is one-sided, the otber is mutual.

AMATEUR DRIVING CLUBS.

The Amateur Season recently brought to a close in this city has been the most successful that has fallen to the lot of local fun drivers and their public for a good while, and the end of the racing calendar finds the members of both associations looking forward eagerly to May, when the game can be renewed on what promises to be an even more extensive scale.

The fun this year continued unbroken since late spring, and almost every matinee has bad a large crowd of spectators on hand to enjoy the contests put up by those who race for the pure love of racing rather than for any financial gain. Interest increased right up to the last, rather than waning as is often the case, and so great an interest bas the public shown in the weekly events that the seating facilities of the Stadium have become absolutely inadequate. The local clubs have had as their guests at various times horsemen from all the adjoining cities, and in return took active part in the events provided for them on other tracks than their own, particularly in the benefit matinee annually given by the Sacramento Driving Club, the proceeds of which are devoted to the cause of the poor children cf the capital.

Horsemen from outside of the state whom business or pleasure calls to California, and who almost invariably take advantage of every opportunity to enjoy an afternoon at the Stadium, have been enthusiastic in their comments on the way San Franciscans "pull off a matinee." One well known patron of the business, who has raced in all parts of North America, dropped into this office on Monday morning after an afternoon spent at the park speedway on the previous day and was especially warm in his praise of the manner in which the racing was conducted and received. "I was a stranger in a strange land," he said in part, "familiar only through the news columns of the horse journals of the coast with San Francisco's amateurs and their horses, but my speculation as to 'what was what' was ended almost before it began, for hardly had I gotten close to the track when I was provided gratis with a program which, with the drivers' numbers, told me all I wanted to know. The weather was glorious for harness racing, and before the program had been more than well started I noticed that the crowd had overflowed the grandstand—and kept coming. Seldom have I seen a larger crowd at a matinee in any city, and tbe manner in which the racing was received told that genuine love of tbe sport, rather than idle curiosity, had drawn the vast majority of the spectators. And the racing was of a kind superior to a great deal that you pay good money to see—creditably fast for amateur classes and almost all well contested, which is the kind of racing that pleases the crowd no matter where you may be. The fields were sent away in good shape, and there were no delays. How the sport could have been made more enjoyable I am sure I don't know, and I take off my hat to San Francisco as a matinee town."

THE HORSE IN WAR.

The motor car is being utilized in the present war to an extent hitherto unknown and undreamt of, but on the other hand never before has war made such a demand on horses for the artillery, the cavalry and other mounted branches of the service. The wastage has naturally been enormous. Whole batteries of artillery have had to be left behind by the retreating armies, the horses having been killed, and the cavalry of all the armies has had an enormous mortality among its mounts. Whence can this loss be made good? Canada at an early stage of the war adopted a patriotic policy in regard to its supply of horses, and it is from that part of the empire that the British War Office will hope to secure a large part of its requirements. From the three prairie provinces alone it is computed, according to a cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, to the High Commissioner for Canada in London, that 30,000 of the finest cavary and artillery horses in the world can be drawn, and the other provinces can enormously augment these highly creditable figures.—London Live Stock Journal.

Some racing authorities declare that it is extremely doubtful if any changes are made in the present racing code before the start of the 1915 season, owing to the fact that a special congress of the racing boards would have to be called to make any change, and that the powers that be are not inclined to spend the money required for such action. When everyone seems ready to admit that the rules need revision, for the good of the game, it does not look as if the boards can afford to let things remain as they are. If a change is needed, the change should be made, regardless of expense. The sport is in too precarious a condition at present to let anything keep tbe powers from doing all possible to better conditions.—Horse Journal.

ANOTHER BREEDERS' MEETING AT LEXINGTON

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 28.—Ten trotters and one pacer entered the standard list at the breeders' meeting today and five reduced former records. Weather conditions were responsible for the failure of seventeen of the entries to start, while four that started failed to beat their former records. The feature mile of the afternoon was that paced by Rella E., the fast daughter of Searchlight, owned and driven by the young Lexington reinsman Reamy Macey. The watches of her driver and numbers of other people showed 2:05¼ and 2:05½. The official time was announced as 2:06.

Rella E. was the only 2:10 performer, and as the day and track were slow, her performance was a high class one. She was the only 2:10 performer of the afternoon and makes the second one for her dam, Kitty Arion, owned by Thornton Moore, of this city. The previous one was Sweetie F., p. (3), 2:08¾. Possibly the next best performance was that of Petress Burton, a two-year-old daughter of Peter the Great, that took a record of 2:14¼. This filly beat 2:10 earlier in the season, but seemed to be far from her best today and several attempts were made with her before she finally got to going flat and good gaited.

Winans narrowly missed becoming the second 2:10 performer for his dam, the great race mare Silicon 2:13½, she already having Brighton 2:09¾, the Futurity winner Siliko (3) 2:11¼, that could beat 2:10 by a wide margin. He stepped to tbe half in 1:03½, the record mile, but in the latter stages his early efforts told on him. T. W. Price's green trotter Black Enamel, driven by Ed. Willis, secured a record of 2:14¼, but this it not anything like his limit, as he has trotted previously in 2:10¾.

Milady Express, which gained a record of 2:29¾, makes her sire, Atlantic Express (3) 2:08¼, a 100 per cent. sire, he having but three two-year-olds, and the others, Harlem Express and Pony Express, have records of 2:22 and 2:22½.

Of the eleven new performers Peter the Great is the sire of three, Walnut Hall two, and San Francisco, Buffington, Locanda, J. Malcolm Forbes, Morgan Axworthy and Governor Francis put in one new one each. The following are the results of the meeting:

Lexington, Oct. 28.—To beat 2:30¼, trotting:
La Rena, b f (2) by San Francisco—Queen Direct, by Lord Direct (Harrison) 2:28
Milady Express, br f (2) by Atlantic Express—Milady Axtell, by Axtell (Dickerson)............2:29¾
Peter Giltner, b h (4), by Peter the Great—Eliza Audubon, by J. J. Audubon (Willis)............2:27¾
Petress Burton, b g (2), by Peter tbe Great—Mary Burton, by Warlock (Willis)....................2:14¼
Cherry Silk, br f (2), by Walnut Hall—Red Silk, by Baron Wilkes (Eugene Bowerman)..............2:26½
Olive Silk, br f (2), by Walnut Hall—Helen Hale, by Prodigal (Eugene Bowerman) 2:24½
Gera Forbes, b f (2), by J. Malcolm Forbes—Lijera, by Arion (Curry) 2:24½
To beat 2:40 trotting:
Black Enamel, bl h (5), by Buffington2:20½—Neva Simmons 2:11¼, by Simmons (Willis)...........2:14¼
To beat 2:15¼, trotting:
Sir Bingen, b b (9), by Bingen—Lewisa, by Prodigal (Starr) 2:13½
To beat 2:18¾, trotting:
Sybil Silk, br f (2), by Walnut Hall—Sybil Knight, by Prodigal (Eugene Bowerman)................2:15¾
To beat 2:19½, pacing:
Winans, b g (5), by Vice Commodore—Silicon, by Wilton (Hayes) 2:11½
To beat 2:25¼, pacing:
Catharine Locanda, b m (4), by Locanda—Easter Lilly W. 2:06¼, by Oratorio (Owings)............2:12½
To beat 2:23¾, trotting:
Margaret Castle, bl f (2), by Morgan Axworthy—Darelet, by Dare Devil (M. Bowerman)...........2:19½
To beat 2:15¼, pacing:
Rella E., b m by Searchligbt—Kitty Arion, by Arion (Macey) 2:06
To beat 2:28½, trotting:
Vice, b g (1), by Vice Commodore—Queen Direct, by Direct (McAllister) 2:35
To beat 2:26, trotting:
Ebone King, bl b (7), by Silent Brook—Aigrette, by King Rene (McAllister) 2:19½
To beat 2:11¾, trotting:
Native King, b h (5), by Moko—Yellow Belle, by Gen. Washington (Starr)..........................2:13½
To beat 2:12¾, trotting:
Paronburst, bl b (8), by Todd—Paronella, by Parkville (Starr) 2:14¾
To beat 2:30¼, trotting:
Governor Direct, cb c (3), by Gov. Francis—Queen Direct, by Lord Direct (Harrison)................2:27

A GREAT BROOD MARE.

Carrietta, by Directman 32744 out of Black Bird by Stranger 3030, owned by Jno. W. Considine, President of the Woodland Stock Farm, is the dam of Suldine, a yearling colt which took a trotting record of 2:24¾ at Lexington last week. This is the fastest mile trotted by a yearling this season and stamps Suldine as the world's champion yearling trotter of 1914. Carrietta has the unique distinction, which is shared by but one other brood mare, of being the dam of three yearling trotters which have standard records. Her first foal was Silent Brigade (2) 2:10¾ that took a yearling record of 2:26 and was one of the best two-year-olds out, taking a record of 2:10¾ in a hard fought race. Her next foal Alianza was given a record of 2:30 and sold for a brood mare. Her next foal Hester C. took a yearling record of 2:21¾ in 1913. Her first colt was the champion yearling colt of that year, and Hester C. was the champion yearling filly of her year, and now comes Suldine (1) 2:24¾, the champion yearling trotting colt of 1914. No other brood mare in America has ever produced three champion yearling trotters, and it is an assured fact that Carrietta will found a family of great race horses, as she has never had a foal that did not get a record and they are all fast and game.

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES NO LONGER NECESSARY.

With tbe exception of a very limited number from England, importation into the United States of pure bred draft horses for breeding purposes has been practically stopped by the outbreak of the European war. For several years previous, from 2,500 to 4,000 stallions and mares have been brought annually into this country. In the opinion of experts in the United States Department of Agriculture, however, the standard of draft horses in America will not suffer from the interruption of these importations. There is, it is said, a sufficiently large amount of pure blood already in the country to answer all requirements and the American draft horse will now have an opportunity to demonstrate its own qualities. Hitherto a certain fascination has hung over the word "imported" which has had a marked effect upon prices. For example, an imported Percheron stallion might sell for $2,000 where an equally well-bred American Percheron would bring only $1,200 to $1,500.

We no longer go to England and Scotland for Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus cattle except to a very limited extent. The breeders of these breeds in America have and are producing the equal if not the superior of the English cattle.

There is no apparent reason why the same thing should not take place in the case of draft horses. The principal breeds of these are now thoroughly established in the United States. Their various characteristics and merits are discussed in a new bulletin published by the United States Department of Agriculture under the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 619, "Breeds of Draft Horses." This bulletin deals with the Belgian, Percheron, French draft, Clydesdale, Shire and Suffolk types. It will be sent free on application to the department as long as the supply lasts.

Of these the Percheron probably outnumbers, in this country, all other breeds combined. Grade Percherons, the product of pure-bred stallions crossed with ordinary mares, have proved very popular on our markets. Of late years the Belgian has also made great strides but this breed is still comparatively few in America. It is found chiefly in the middle west where the heaviest types of draft horses are prevalent. During the past ten years approximately 100 Clydesdales have been imported each year. This type is particularly well liked by those who want style and action, and in consequence is used to a great extent in cities. The Shires, though similar to the Clydesdales, are massive and less active. They are popular on the Pacific Coast and in the central west.

England now permits the exportation for breeding purposes of Clydesdales and Shires, but it is not likely that under present conditions the importation of these breeds will be carried to any considerable extent. As has already been said, however, importations are no longer necessary.

PERCHERONS PREVAIL IN AMERICA.

The Percheron is the favorite draft breed in America. A high authority, J. H. S. Johnstone, says that there are about three times as many Percherons in America as of any other one breed of draft horses. Whatever technical defects the breed is apt to show—such as light bone, sloping rump, short pasterns—its ability to "get up and go" has for half a century made it the prime favorite in the markets.

Although there were earlier arrivals, the breed really became established with the importation of the famous stallion, Louis Napoleon, into Ohio, by Charles Fullington and Erestus Martin. He was later taken to Illinois, and did more than any other animal to put that state at the head of the draft borse breeding regions. Louis Napoleon sired fully 400 get-producing stallions; his blood is to be found in most of the Percherons on this side of the Atlantic. He furnishes a good example of what selective breeding will accomplish, for, while like his mates of 60 years ago, he was only a 1,600 pounder, the typical modern Percheron is a ton horse.

American farmers will do well to breed as many fine Percheron stallions and brood mares as possible, for it is certain that France will have to import heavily of this, her own greatest draft breed, because of the ravages of war. We have already emphasized this extraordinary opportunity of the American horse breeder, whether on a large or on a small scale.

The favorite Percheron color in America, by far, is gray. Dealers often say they will pay as much as $20 more on the hundred for grays than for other colors.

DECOTO DRIVING CLUB.

The Decoto Driving Club matinee last Sunday was very well attended and while the programme was rather brief the races were closely contested although both events were decided in straight heats. Considerable rivalry was shown in the race between Bald Harry and Bahroaine, and Geo. P. Machado was engaged to drive Bald Harry by his owner, Geo. W. Bond. Under Mr. Machado's skillful handling Bald Harry was returned the winner of the race.

Summary:

First race, half-mile heats:

Bald Harry (G. P. Macbado)	1	1
Balroaine (F. Goluart)	2	2

Time—1:18, 1:05¾.

Second race:

Schefuche (M. P. Macbado)	1	1
J. C. K. (F. Goulart)	2	2

Time—1:19, 1:18.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

A MENDOCINO COUNTY DEER HUNT.

Ever in Paralyze Canon? I was, once. Next time I go down into that canon I sball take a balloon with me. It will come in handy when the climbing out begins.

Paralyze Canon is on the far side of Signal Peak in Mendocino county. Old Signal is so named because a signal corps of the army camped there twenty odd years ago. Today traces of their camp remain. Empty beer bottles, cans and even an old rusty bottle of Mumm's (extra dry now, for sure), lay scattered around the rude post, whicb, crowned by an empty oil can, marks the top of the peak.

I had been on Signal several times but lacked the nerve to tackle the canon. I had heard too much about it. But this year I found myself at tbe very bottom of Paralyze before I knew it. It was my own fault. I have known Gus for several years and shouldn't bave made foolish remarks about tbe country-trained boys of the city. It was this discussion which caused all tbe trouble.

There were tbree of us in the party: Watson, Gus and myself. We had come to Signal to get a crack at the big gray bucks that live and enjoy themselves in the almost inaccessible cover afforded by old Signal and his smaller brethren. These ridges and canons and peaks were made for deer, not men. So thick was the cover tbat it was absolutely impossible to make any progress through it without giving ample warning of our coming.

Our camp was in Edgebert Opening, a little level space right under tbe eves, as it were, of Old Signal himself. We had just disposed of supper and our pipes were glowing merrily as we lay and watched the firelight flickering on tbe branches above our heads. Ever lie that way, your back against a log, too comfortable to move, or even speak? No? Better die, then. You have lived in vain.

It was at this juncture that I brought the desultory conversation around to the comparative prowess of city and country athletes. Watson and Gus had it hot and heavy for a few moments and though the city man silenced the young mountaineer, Gus was far from satisfied. I had kept out of the argument as much as possible. When I was a tenderfoot Gus had taken me up on Talkington Ridge and treated me to an adventure which I recall with pain. It was to have a little fun with Watson, who did not know Gus as well as I did, that I had started this discussion. I counted on Watson getting bis on the morrow. But Gus read my purpose. He taught us both a lesson.

Daybreak saw us crouched around our little fire, tin cup in hand, our bacon on a flat rock. Tbe morning meal finished, we tightened our belts and commenced the climb. Though very steep, the way was easy going until we struck the ridge leading up Signal's rugged side. Here the underbrush made climbing doubly hard. Time and again it was a case of hands and knees. On these occasions it is good to feel tbat your partners are experienced men, who do not go out witb a cartridge in the breech of their guns.

At length we reached our objective point, a peak slightly lower than Signal itself. From here we could see ridge after ridge, with heavily covered canons between. We stopped to lay out the day's campaign. Gus pointed out a tall pine three miles away, and told Watson to head straight for it. I knew that pine. I had cut my eye teeth, so to speak, on that very route over which my friend was about to travel. Gus was getting even.

After Watson had mastered his line of marcb, Gus turned to me and laid out my little trip. I was to go down the opposite side of Signal, then parallel him until I struck the little flat at the furtber end, then, turning sharply to the right, follow a little stream till I reached another creek joining tbe first one. This second brook would lead me to the top of a ridge from which I could see our destination.

Now, this was new territory to me, so I set out with a light heart, smiling to myself as I thought of poor Watson and what he would encounter on his three-mile jaunt. In two hours I was a wiser but a much sadder man.

The way was not hard. That is, not in comparison to some hillsides in that region. Gus himself had taken a straight course over the top of the peak, a route which, by no means easy, was nothing compared to Watson's hunting ground. I had congratulated myself for the seventh time on having the easiest run of the three, when something went crashing through the brush on the left. I halted. Instantly, on my right came another rush. I knew the sound. It was deer—but doe, buck or fawn? As quietly as possible, I worked my way forward. The deer had stopped, listening probably. But I could not move silently in those thickets, and as I moved so did my quarry. They had joined one another, and seemed playing a game with me. When I stood still, they did the same. Twice I caught fleeting glimpses of them but could not see their heads. My mind was made up to see horns before I pulled trigger. And still they played with me.

Peculiar, how deer act! Sometimes you will see one half a mile away and he runs like the devil, beating tan bark at sight of you. Then again, he will get out on tbe highest point he can find and stare at you while you rest your gun on a log and tear his heart to pieces with a .30-30.

For over twenty minutes these two stayed in front of me. Finally I became desperate. Suppose they were bucks? I flung myself through tbe brush in a mad desire to get sight of them. But it was no use; and I made such a row that they became alarmed and left me.

At last I reached tbe flat Gus bad mentioned. Keeping to the right, I found a little stream bubbling from a steep hillside covered with flat, slab-like rocks. In pursuance of my directions, I followed the stream.

Deer signs were very plentiful and I saw several does. Once, as I lay full length, drinking the pure mountain water (oh, for a swig at it now!) a buck got up not fifty feet away. I grabbed for the gun, but he was not accommodating to wait. My course now began to grow steeper, while the undergrowth grew denser and denser. I began to thank my stars that I was not to return that way. Going down was bad enough, but returning, oh, my! I forgot one thing: you cannot go down hill all the time and the farther you go down, the longer the climb out.

At last I simply had to tbrow myself at the brush, it was so thick. Gus bad not given me such an easy trip after, all. Suddenly, I came to a dead stop though I had to sit down and dig my heels into the earth to do it. In front of me stood a bush. It was a nice gentlemanly appearing bush all right, but Gus had promised me tbat there were none of these bushes on my line of march, or at best, only a very few. And here was a big one; not alone, either. As far as I could see, tbey were lined up in front of me like an English hedge row. Perbaps you've never seen tbese bushes? Not high but spreading, with a small blue flower. If you don't know them by sight you will by tbe feel. Under every leaf is a nice sharp spear, about an inch long. And how they can stick! And how they can cling to you like demon claws! Tbe name of the bush is "Whitethorn." It was the memory of these that made me smile at Watson, for his course was thick with them, as I knew to my sorrow. It was all right for Gus to play such a trick on him, for tbis was his first trip to Signal and he must be properly broken in; but me!

Well, going back was not to be thought of. That would make tbe laugh on me so much harder to bear. I must go through with it. I tried every way to find an opening round those hateful thorns, but came to the conclusion tbat the only thing to do was to go straight ahead. I went. To tell of my sufferings would take a book. To tell tbe things I said would be useless, for you couldn't print them. To make matters worse, the slope became greater, until once or twice I pitched head foremost into those nasty thorns. Oh, but it was pleasant! Time and again I sat down, thorns and all, and almost cried. One sleeve of my shirt was gone; my face and hands were scratched and bleeding. It takes time and distance to appreciate such jokes. I didn't appreciate it then; I do now.

Suddenly I heard a shot far above me. It was followed by another and another. Gus was having some fun, evidently. In vain I tried to reach a spot wbere I could see what was going on. It was impossible to see more than a few feet in any direction, so I gave up in despair and floundered on. Presently the way became more open. Though still very steep, the ground was covered with a taller growth and I soon left the thorns behind. I had forgotten all about hunting in my desire to get away from those infernal whitethorns, but now the easy going and the sight of deer tracks raised my spirits again.

I now found myself walking beside a tiny stream, under beautiful tall trees. I drew out my pipe, determined to enjoy a well earned rest. While smoking comfortably, I began to wonder where I was. I had never seen a spot better fitted for deer, and indeed, their signs were everywhere. It began to filter through my mind tbat, if this place was so hard to reach, what must it be to get out of? Then suddenly it flashed over me. Yes, this must be Paralyze Canon! My heart sank. If this was Paralyze, then I had a worse time ahead of me than what I had left behind. There was surely plenty of deer here. But what use to kill one? It would be all I could do to carry myself to the heights, let alone a buck. And somewhere up above me, Gus was probably smiling as he cleaned the deer he had just killed, for it turned out that his were the shots I had heard.

I put away my pipe and started on. It was a beautiful walk, hut I fear I did not appreciate it. At last I found the tributary stream I was to follow to the top. It came tumbling down the mountain side more like a cataract than a well behaved brook. Steep! Almost straight up and down, with boulders almost as big as houses.

Again I sat down. Looking almost straight up, I studied the thickets above me. I quickly reached the conclusion that the stream would be the easiest way out. It was practically free from underbrush; hut in place of hrush stood rocks of all shapes and sizes, nasty things to drag wearly limbs across. On each side, however, grew those blasted whitethorns. That decided me: I would take my chance with the boulders.

I was just about to rise, when a familiar sound reached my ear. Looking down tbe canon about fifty yards, I saw two splendid bucks. They stood in a little open space, baving evidently just stepped out of the brush. Then I paused and lowered the gun. Wbat use? I could never get them out of that infernal place. So I sat and watched them. And they were beauties. One was a four pointer; the other a forked horn, but almost as big as his elder brother. For several seconds tbey regarded me intently, then gave one bound and were gone. With a sigh, I took the cartridge out of the breech and started on my long climb.

And such a climb! Time after time I sat down with a thud. Hob-nails are not the best things in the world for climbing over slippery rocks. My knees sustained many hard knocks before I began to see hope ahead. Tbe slope became less and suddenly I found myself at the headwaters of the little stream I was following. It was a large spring which gurgled from a pile of huge boulders. After a good drink, I started on. The rocks became fewer and smaller, until they ceased altogether and I was on a sandy slope, with but little vegetation.

It was very hard walking here, as my feet sank to the ankles at every step. How came sand in that ungodly place? There is but one explanation: tbese mountains were under water once. A good many years ago, though.

I was mighty glad when the top was reached. Down I sank in the sand. I could have gone to sleep there by merely closing my eyes. But I saw something which effectually awakened me. It was the offal of a deer. From it I easily traced a trail made by the lucky hunter. For ten minutes I followed the trail. Then I was greeted with a shout. There ahead sat Gus and Watson, a big buck on the ground between them. Gus, with twinkling eyes, asked me what luck. I did not answer him. I was sizing up Watson. He was doing the same by me. And truly we were a beautiful pair! Our shirts were torn and dirty; our faces looked as if we had been playing foot-ball. We were wrecks.

Watson stepped forward and solemnly shook my hand. "Whitethorn?" he asked. I nodded. "Same here," he said. And then we sat down and laughed.

Now when we meet in town, one says, "Signal Peak!" And the otber asks, "Wbat'll you have?"

HUNTING NOTES.

Cold and stormy weatber up the coast is what tbe local powder burners were looking for a week ago. These conditions will cause the northern ducks to lay over in the bay counties shooting marshes. The pleasant weather recently has caused lean duck straps for gunners who have been out for the past week or so. The large birds—sprig and mallard—have nearly all sped away, down the San Joaquin valley and farther south. The webfeet around the nearby shooting grounds are mainly small ducks, spoonbills, widgeon, teal and the like.

About ten miles northwest of Macdoel, in Siskiyou county, splendid mallard and canvasback shooting has been on tap. The best conditioned market shipments of ducks came from that section. Several suspicious consignments have been held up by Fish and Game Commission deputies during tbe week. The upper end of tbe Sacramento valley also offers fine duck hunting at present. Up in the Yolo basin and about Sacramento the hunters have had poor sport for the past week or so. Above Vallejo, in the Napa river marshes, fair shooting has been the rule. That section, however, is pretty well patronized by the gunners. In fact, so great has been the invasion of duck hunters tbis season tbat citizens of Napa have organized the West Napa Game and Nature Reserve League, for the purpose of preventing unauthorised hunting, outing or trespassing of any kind in certain sections of the West Napa district.

The State went "wet" November 3, but bipeds only were interested in that contest. The webfeet are up against a "dry" section in some parts and revel in "wet" districts in a few places elsewhere. The dry sections are located in the Petaluma and Sonoma marshes, where many ponds are dry and sunbaked. Needless to say, it will not be wortb wbile to try duck hunting thereabouts until the rains fill up tbe ponds and sprout some forage. Ducks, like some humans, do not fancy a dry country.

The "wets" are pleasantly located down the San Joaquin valley, from Newman to Los Banos, and a bit farther. At Gustine there is plenty of water and consequently lots of ducks. Tbe shooting territory there is operated on tbe transient system, at so much per diem, open to all. One hundred and sixty blinds have been installed (tbere were only 175 gunners at work there tbe first day of tbe season). The shooting days are Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. That arrangement makes awkward conditions for the bay district hunter, who leaves Saturday for a Sunday shoot. By that time the ducks get pretty scary and do some high climbing stunts. Lon Hawxhurst, the local rifle expert, however, had three limit days last week, fat mallard and juicy sprig comprising a majority of the bag. The law allows two limits of twenty-five, or fifty birds per week. Counting Sunday as the first day of the week enables a shooter to "manage" a bit. Field and Tule Gun Club members and other local sportsmen who have a shooting place near Los Banos have shot bood bags since the season opened.

Tbe Suisun marsh sportsmen have had to fight fiercely with myriads of mosquitoes for every duck they dropped. Frank Maskey's Sunrise ponds have been visited hy plenty of ducks since tbe beginning of the game. Achille Roos and Rudolph Spreckels have had good shooting on the old Whittier pond at

the Allegre Club. Dave Hearfield, George Emmons and W. W. Richards dropped fair strings of large birds a week ago. Across the slough at the Tule Belle ponds Guy C. Earle and a party also cut in on the duck visitors. East of the tracks, the Montezuma Club ponds located on Joyce island were good for nearly tbree limits, while John Barr, Dr. Bacigalupi and another member were receiving broadbill company. Taken all in all, the Suisun section, including Grizzly island and Dutton's, was in line for only a meager duck output Sunday. Northern birds are eagerly awaited in those regions.

Down through the Alameda marsh stretches the story for the past week can be told in one word—"punk." Across the bay, over along the Redwood and San Mateo shores, but little powder has been burned since October 15. The only hunters who have accomplished anything were the scull-boat scouts. And among your thorough duck hunters this style of getting birds is held in high esteem. It is no tyro's task to work a cockleshell of a duck boat up on a bunch of wary birds and get in a shot or two before the birds take wing. Young Maloney of Redwood City had the pleasing experience of bagging five fat blackjacks one day.

* * *

Articles of incorporation of the Wild Goose Country Club, the new name of the famous old Gridley Gun Club, twelve miles from Gridley, have been filed in the Secretary of State's office at Sacramento.

Sixty Sacramento, San Francisco and Butte county sportsmen put up $1000 each and paid $60,000 for 1775 acres included in the holdings. The property will be excluded from reclamation and will be among tbe few acreages in this section of the State to go unreclaimed.

* * *

The Alameda Gun Club shifted from the famous old canvasback shooting ponds near McGill's, which section of the Sonoma marsh has been reclaimed, over across Steamboat slough to Holmes' island recently. The club members have had splendid shooting, mixed limit hags being the rule. Holmes' island has been a premier shooting ground for many years past. Breaks in the levees allow the flooding of the marsh just enough to induce a fine growth of natural food, plenty of loafing pot holes for mallard and the right kind of water for sprig to lay up in.

* * *

How far to "lead" the average flying duck is a question that has puzzled many good shots more or less. It is calculated that the birds slip along at about an average speed of forty miles an hour, or ahout sixty feet a second, on a direct cross shot. Making allowance for the number of feet a duck will travel from the pull of the trigger to the arrival of the charge of shot, the computation is as follows: Hold ahead three feet eight inches at 20 yards distance; four feet eleven inches at 30 yards; seven feet two inches at 35 yards, and eight feet six inches for 40 yards. More lead must be given with small shot loads than with the larger pellets at over 25 yards. Always remember to pull the trigger while the gun is on the "swing." To swing the gun barrels for a leading shot stop the movement and then pull the trigger invariably records a miss.

* * *

Upland shooting will he also vastly improved hy a downpour or two. Birds are plentiful all over the State this season. In some sections, notwithstanding the hot weather, good strings of quail have heen shot. One spot in particular, near Gilroy Hot Springs, has proved very good quail hunting country. Most of the local hunters, however, who have heen out after the valley quail recently declare they will not repeat the experiment until after a heavy rainfall. While they were ahle to bag a few birds where they were plentiful, by knocking one or two out of a flock, the birds would not "lay" at all. The California valley quail possesses a fund of intelligence. As soon as a few gun shots reverberate through the country it inhabits, the slightest rustle of dry leaves from the hunter's foot, or poking about of the dog, off the hirds go for seclusion and safety in the thickest cover to be found, generally in the impenetrable chaparral of a steep canyon side. Should the birds have to flush, the shooter may get one snap shot at a flock, hut, as soon as the covey lights, the startled hirds never stop running until they reach a safe place.

After the heavy rains fall the quail, rather than fly through the wet foliage, will take to cover and hide from the hunter, and it will so carefully secrete itself in small clumps of dry grass or under stones that the hunter can step right over it without disturbing it. Here it is where quail hunting become a delight, especially if one has a good dog.

Quite a hunch of quail hunters went to Point Reyes Saturday afternoon intending to enjoy a quail shoot Sunday morning. A heavy rain fell and several of the hunters, among them Floyde Spence and Al Christenson, took the morning down train for this city. The rain ceased about noon and the birds came down from heavy cover where they had taken shelter and shoked up in the open for warmth and food. The stayover hunters all had a good quail shoot.

Tbe hills back of Pinole seem to hold some fair-sized bevies. Al Baker's trip over that way Sunday was profitable in birds.

The rahbit shooting season closes in San Mateo county January 31, the same day when the State law shuts down on rabbit shooting.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

WILD GAME FARMING.

Game laws are always under fire, and rightly so; they cause people to become familiar with the real reasons for conserving wild game. Not for the gourmand; not for the sentimentalist; not primarily for the sportsmen, individual or preserve clubs. Simply for the general benefit of the entire community. Wise game laws permit people to raise different species of wild game on their own lands and sell the products. Such a law—game farming—can be found in Section 631d of the California Penal Code (the Bowman act, so called), which was enacted last year. This statute enumerates domesticated American elk, mule deer, black-tailed deer, white-tailed deer, European red deer, fallow deer, Hawaiian deer, roebuck, pheasants, partridges, bobwhite quail, California valley quail, wild ducks of any variety, or any of the above listed deer or game birds, and provides that upon payment of a license of $25 annually any person may breed and raise, in a wholly enclosed preserve or upon an entire island, and to sell the same alive or at any time for breeding and stocking purposes, and also to kill and transport the same and sell the carcasses for food purposes. In other words, to sell venison, quail, wild ducks and other game birds in the market. The method of killing and sending domestic raised game to market, penalties for violation of the provisions of the law and other matters pertinent to the business are set forth in the law with exactness and detail.

There has been a question raised as to the killing and selling of elk meat, which is claimed to be exempted by the act. This discrimination in favor of the elk is one of conservation only—to give a good start in securing a breeding stock. Such restriction, if any, can readily be removed in the future, when its utility has passed.

The license of $25 was attacked last year on the grounds of being harsh and discriminatory. A strict application of the law would require every farmer's wife who had a half dozen pheasants, the boy who was raising a pair, or the fancier who collected rare and beautiful specimens for his aviary, or the naturalist who collected a few live birds, to pungle up the license money. Such is not the spirit of the act, and the Fish and Game Commission has been lenient and co-operative in handling the vexed question.

There are a number of pheasantries in this State and the business is profitable. Wild ducks can easily be raised; this has been demonstrated, not only at the State game farm, but hy many private individuals in this State. California quail can be bred and will thrive under favorahle conditions. In Santa Cruz county Charles Shaw has raised this year about 600 valley quail at his game farm near Eccles. In view of the fact that the rumor is current that the illicit traffic in quail in this city hrings $1 per hird from the stewards of certain prominent restaurants, there should he a field of profit in this hranch of game farming that is worthy of attention.

Whether the raising of wild ducks would he profitahle or not may be open to dehate, for the sale and shipment of wild ducks throughout the open season of three and one-half months is now in effect again—the same as it was before the non-sale act of 1913 was passed. The non-sale clause was wiped off the slate hy referendum Tuesday, Novemher 3. It seems reasonahle, however, that a wild duck farm should yield fair dividends when game-hawkers get from $1.50 to $2 a pair for large hirds. Mallard and sprig, particularly the former, can easily he raised in captivity and cost no more, if not less, to put on the market than domestic poultry. Wild duck farms are numerous and paying ventures in a numher of the Eastern and Middle West States.

As for the deer farm on a paying hasis, that has heen determined hy success and growing bank accounts of numerous individuals in the husiness. One farm near Denver, Col., has an area of 2,000 acres and the owner sells every pound of the meat raised at a good price and can hardly fill the demand. Deer are tractahle and can easily be looked after; elk, in particular, will stay where they have heen raised and it is hard work to get the animals away from their boarding house. This trait has heen aptly demonstrated down at Button Willow, helow Bakersfield, where a large hand of elk were rounded up for distribution throughout the State. The fence around the Colorado elk farm is not over three feet high anywhere on the farm houndary, yet the owner has never known an elk to stray away.

Game farming in this State can be conducted under most favorahle climatic, geographical and local conditions, and when once the industry gets a foothold it will be extremely popular and, what's more, pay, and there will be no seizures of shipments to market.

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MONSTER TROUT FOR 1915 FAIR.

A trout weighing 38 pounds and measuring 41 inches from tip to tip, caught recently in Lake Tahoe, will he part of Placer county's exhihit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco next year.

The name of the angler who succeeded in landing the huge memher of the finny tribe is unknown. The fish was received by the Sacramento Valley Expositions Commission.

Ted C. Atwood, secretary and treasurer of the Expositions Commission, has been delegated to take the monster trout to the taxidermist's shop, where it will be prepared for exhibit purposes.

FISH LINES.

The striped hass fishermen were out in force, seeking the wandering fish in the hay waters near California Point, a spot on the Marin shore between El Campo and California City. The big catch by the pioneer bass fisherman, Al Wilson, was the incentive for the rally of clam tossers. Wilson found water and tide conditions just right and made a catch of twenty-one bass, some of them big ones, in two trips.

The Simon-pure striped bass rodstcr is consistent in one particular. He invariably makes his objective point the fishing spot where a big catch has been made. He goes in the exuherant hope that the school of fish will tarry until he has had a chance to get busy with them. He is a stampeder from choice. Stampedes are contagious and that is what brings the bunch together at one particular fishing resort. Sometimes they strike it lucky, sometimes not, hut they all have a jolly outing anyhow.

One member of the Owl Cluh was high hook for San Antone creek Sunday. He landed seven fish, including a 24, 14 and 12 pounder. Pretty good luck that. When asked where he picked out his finny prey he pointed along the creek and answered "down below," which meant everything or nothing. At all events the San Antone regulars, and they were out in fair numbers, all had another indifferent Sunday's fishing. The creek is full of small green crabs; these pests took off the bait from the disgusted fishermen's hooks about as fast as they could "bait up." They ought to be good bait, for the bass feed on them voraciously. Some bass fishermen gather as many of the small crabs as they can, crush them and throw the "mash" overboard, chumming with the stuff.

Wingo has heen heard from and with good import. J. Lindsay fished in Appleby bay, about 12 or 15 miles down Steamboat slough and connected with a limit catch of ten fine bass, running from 8 to 18 pounds in weight. He used the favorite "bullhead" bait and states that he "could have caught a boatload of bass." Which remark will have due effect for inducing an invasion of enthusiastic bass fishermen of the Wingo sloughs and levees tomorrow.

Another prolific striped bass plantation has been found near the South Vallejo lighthouse. Many fish, several whoppers up to 30 pounds, have been taken during the past week.

Joe Doher has worn a comfortable seat on a Port Costa wharf string piece, he has tried that location so often. His trip last Sunday was rewarded by a good-sized bass. Mo. Uri was a bit particular where he fished. He tried his luck fishing from the brand new landing slip. Striped bass are evidently a bit democratic, for they gave the newly-huilt place the go-hy. Over at Benicia quite a few bass have been caught.

Jack Duckell, Terry Evans, Harvey Harmon and several other hass savants dragged the Rodeo waters with satisfying success. Schools of hass have heen cruising off the Pinole shore during the pleasant days and enahled local fishermen to pick up good catches on spoon and hait. All along the east San Pahlo hay shore, during calm and sunshiny weather, hass fishing is productive of results. But then there's a skeleton at the feast; half the time the hass caught there are so permeated with oil refuse that the fish are not palatable.

* * *

Salmon fishing is reported good in the Sacramento river with hook and line. Another report states that salmon fishing is also good in the Klamath river.

* * *

The run of salmon up the San Lorenzo at present develops the fact that the fish are the largest observed in years, some fish having heen seen that were estimated to weigh fifty pounds.

Last Sunday, in Santa Cruz, at the mouth of the San Loreuzo river during low tide, hig schools of steelhead and salmon were seen. Some of the fish were of immense size. The schools are waiting to run up stream. With rains to cause a slight rise in the river there will he a hig run up stream. Some fish did get up, but not far, for quite a number of dead fishes were found on the hanks helow the tannery.

Deputy Game Warden Ray Heacock, aided by local fishermen, continues to seine for marked salmon at the mouth of the river. Several have heen caught weighing well over the 20 pound mark. The markings show them to he the same fish that were turned loose from the Brookdale hatchery ahout four years ago.

* * *

A five-year lease on the Spencer creek hatchery site, near Klamath Falls, has been signed hy State Fish and Game Commissioner C. F. Stone for the state of Oregon. The lease was executed hy the Western Pacific Land and Timher Company and hy its terms the State may erect and maintain a fish hatchery and necessary equipment for the same, runway and fish traps.

A visit in the near future by Superintendent of Hatcheries, R. E. Clanton, is taken hy local sportsmen to indicate next spring to the end that it be made one of the principal hatcheries in the State. Spencer creek is considered by Superintendent Clanton to he one of the hest for trout hatching in the State, it is said, and during Clanton's visit here it is helieved plans for enlargement of the present hatchery into a permanent one will he made.

Within the past few months new huildings and equipment for an up-to-date hatchery have been estahlished at the Spencer site.

RANDOM HAPPENINGS.

Mrs. Geo. Ellery, wife of a trapper, whose cabin is near Unionville, Nev., saved her own life and that of her three-year-old child by killing a big mountain lioness with a blow from a rifle after the animal, wounded, had charged her.

Ellery trapped three lion cubs. He believed they were the lioness' litter and that she trailed them to his cabin. Mrs. Ellery saw the lioness watching the cabin and called to the baby, playing outside. Then she reached for a rifle.

She took one shot at the lioness, but only wounded it. The animal then rushed at the woman. Mrs. Ellery stepped back to give a clear swing with the rifle and brought the butt down on the head of the lioness, killing it.

* * *

Mountain lions are creating havoc among the calves on the cattle ranges in Green Valley and vicinity, San Bernardino county, and the cattle owners will probably have to take steps to protect the young animals from their depredations.

* * *

David Wilson, a rancher of Townsend Mill, was instantly killed one day recently by W. H. Joy, a Gridley merchant, who was hunting deer.

Wilson had killed a deer and was carrying its body on his shoulders. Joy, on a hill above Wilson, saw the deer's moving body and fired his rifle. The shot passed through Wilson's heart, killing him instantly. After firing the fatal shot Joy rushed to the spot where he believed the deer was lying. He was horrified to discover his mistake.

* * *

Attacked by a 200-pound buck he had wounded, Elmer Middleton of Pioche, Nev., narrowly escaped death while hunting with George Turner in the Fairview Springs district. After sending a high caliber bullet through the shoulders of the buck, Middleton stood his rifle against a tree and started for the animal armed only with a small ax. As he advanced to end its misery the buck brought both forefeet down upon his chest and then falling dead from its wound pinned him to the ground.

* * *

Up in the wilds of Siskiyou county there is a certain pass in the high mountains which for years deer that fed in the mountains have used to reach the deep valleys on the other sid of the Sierras, where they make their winter home below the snow level. When the pilgrimage for winter quarters begins, generally about the tenth of this month, deer travel through this deep pass in great numbers and it has been the custom for poachers to ambush the animals at this point and slaughter them by the hundreds. A stop will be put to the practice this season. Several state game wardens have been detailed to watch this pass until the deer migration has ceased and the outlaw Indians and whites who attempt shooting in this locality will be liable to arrest.

* * *

Down the coast below Monterey, hunters do not pay much attention to the law regarding the open and closed seasons for game, according to the following from the Salinas Journal:

"Deputy Game Wardens Shook and Oyer came to town with two Germans they had captured about 40 miles down the coast in the very act of skinning and cutting up a 140-pound buck. The names of these lawless hunters are Adolph Zappe, who lives in that vicinity, and Emil Gerz, of San Francisco.

"Mr. Oyer had heard reports drifting up the coast that two men down there had found the hunting so good and so safe that they concluded to lay in a winter supply of deer meat, and had already killed five deer. However that may be, Shook and Oyer caught them at it. They found a quantity of venison pickled in salt, besides this fresh carcass.

"The men were haled before Justice Wallace promptly and they pleaded guilty, waived time and received sentence. The judge made it $50 each and they paid it.

"The venison went out to the county hospital and when the inmates saw it unloaded they set up a joyful whoop and said it was the first they had seen in many years. Some of them have lived there long and contentedly."

* * *

Carefully aiming at a rabbit while hunting near Cucamonga, E. S. Robinson of Pasadena precipitated a fight when the bullet left the 22 rifle that came near ending fatally for him, because the rabbit happened to be a wild cat.

The cat was wounded by the first shot, but instead of lying on his back and pointing his feet skyward, proceeded to attack the rabbit hunter. Two more lucky shots finished the cat, which was four feet in length from tip to tip.

* * *

Raymond Swartz of Dillon, Mont. is a pleased hunter and he may well be proud of his abilities, for last week he succeeded in bagging a great wild goose, the largest that has been brought in this season. The bird weighed 16½ pounds and measured 7½ feet from the tip of one wing to the other. The big fowl was pure white and a beautiful specimen. Raymond stated that he sighted the goose swimming on the Poindexter slough, a few miles below town, and that it took him two hours to get a shot.

* * *

Walter Nelson, H. P. Dohring and P. L. Bronson enjoyed a day's pleasing sport at Russian river, near Cloverdale. Nelson landed an eleven-pound black bass, which was the prize beauty for the day. The party made a good combined catch of smaller bass. They used live minnows for bait.

WHEN JACK FANNING SHOWED US UP.

One day recently Jack Fanning blew into Wilmington and, of course, a few of the faithful volunteered to go out and show Jack how they break them at the Dupont Trapshooting Club. Arriving at the grounds, Jack suggested trying a few thrown from his hand trap, and we all fell for his game, states E. R. Galvin.

"Six of us lined up on the 16 yard mark, and Jack stood off to the left. As a starter he tbrew some targets about 35 yards, and every man broke the first two shot at, and had visions of a 'straight.' At this stage Jack asked us 'How we liked the hand trap,' and we all replied that 'We were for it.'

"Then things began to happen, for as it developed Fanning had just been warming up, and threw those 12 easy straight aways while he was getting the kinks out of his muscles. The kinks were out, and the lid was off. Targets began going 75 to 90 yards, also straight up 100 feet or more, not to mention the wickedest angles you ever saw. As a little diversion, and by way of varying the monotony, he would throw some inverted or 'up side down' targets, then a few on edge, etc., etc.

"Jack soon discovered our weaknesses and the stuff was off.

"John Minnick got 15 out of 25, and was highly pleased with his performance. Clyde Leedom, who claims to be a famous duck hunter, broke the same. Eugene E. du Pont wasn't so lucky, and so for kindness' sake we will not mention his score, nor that of the writer who missed 15 straight. Geo. Frank Lord emitted a yell every time he smashed one, and I think he only yelled three times. The other shooter, who shall be nameless, by his own request, shot 20 times without scoring one 'dead' and wouldn't finish his string.

"A word to the wise is sufficient. If any man should propound the question to you, 'How are you breaking them nowadays?' and is carrying a hand trap, or anything that looks like one, don't talk too loud for he has designs on you. Nothing like shooting a few targets thrown from a hand trap varying the monotony and mechanical features of the clay target game. It has everything else skinned a mile. The fine feature about shooting over the hand trap, is that it gives you excellent practice for game and field shooting, as well as for trapshooting over the ordinary traps. Mr. Shooter, if you aren't wise to the hand trap, better get aboard, as 'everybody's doin' it.'"

A YOUNG SHOTGUN WIZARD.

Just imagine, if you can, that you are at the traps. You are watching some of the best trapshooters in the country "kill" clay pigeons. The expert takes his stand and shoots his string. And soon the score is announced, "47." He has broken forty-seven out of a possible fifty birds.

Good work, you say. He's all right. And he is. Any man who can break forty-seven in fifty trials is a crack shot. It takes a mighty cool head, a keen eye, steady nerves and perfect muscular control to make a 47 score. If you don't think so go out and try it yourself.

Aud so, the recent performance of young Alvin Newbert, of Sacramento, California, just past his twelfth birthday, is all the more remarkable.

Alvin is the son of Frank M. Newbert, a prominent sporting goods dealer in Sacramento and President of the State Fish and Game Commission. From the time he was first permitted to wander down to his father's store, to look around as boys do, he has lived in an atmosphere of outdoor sports. And while he has had time to be a typical boy, and to play in all the games of boys of his age, he has always favored shooting and hunting, developing his natural skill to such an extent that his fame has already spread up and down the entire Pacific Coast. And since the shoot of the Turn Verein Gun Club, of Sacramento, held a short while ago, Alvin's skill has been commented upon by sporting papers and newspapers in all parts of the country.

Shooting for prizes, in competition with forty of the best shots in the Sacramento valley, young Newbert broke forty-seven out of a possible fifty—a score any man would be proud of. But when one considers that this boy used his father's Remington, a gun much larger than the ordinary stock dimensions and almost as large as the shooter himself, his score takes on a new significance and stamps him a coming champion.

The details of Alvin's record score follow and will give one a fair idea of the consistency of his shooting:

Shooting at	10	birds	he broke	10
"	" 20	"	"	" 18
"	" 20	"	"	" 19
"	" 50	"	"	" 47

There is now another name to add to the fast growing list of boy champions—Alvin Newbert, of California. He takes his place beside Bloice Bowen, of Colorado; Robert McGivern, of Montana; James Colvin Francis, of Missouri; and Sergt. Otto Reynolds, champion boy rifle shot of California, all expert rifle shots, yet not out of their teens. Who says American boys can't shoot?

John Apistle paid a fine of $100 in the Superior Court at Napa last week for fishing with a net in Napa river, which water is always closed to net operations. V. Simone was arrested near Redding for spearing salmon, not having the necessary license for that indulgence.

MEXICAN SHOOTING SOCIETY RECOGNIZED

RECOGNIZED.

We have received information from our representative in Mexico, who is very much interested in the Shooting Society there, that their association has been recognized by the International Union of National Shooting Federations and Associations. His letter reads as follows:

"Mr. D. Merrillon, President of the International Union of National Shooting Federations and Associations, in a letter dated July 31, stated to Mr. Juan de Perez Galvez, president of our society, that at the general meeting that took place in Viborg (Finland-Russia) on the twenty-second of the same month, they ratified the definite admission of the 'National Shooting Society' (Sociedad Nacional de Tiro) at the International Union, which I am pleased to communicate to you as due to the importance of the said corporation, our society will be known by the most important European shooting societies, and which will undoubtedly be of great advantage to our society." T. E. DOREMUS.

Manager Sporting Powder Division, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL TRIALS OFF.

A communication from Henry L. Betten, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club, gives out the information that the contemplated Panama-Pacific International trials, under the auspices of the club, will not take place next February, near Bakersfield. At a recent meeting of the club such action was deemed advisable—owing to unfavorable conditions prevailing in the East and South. It has been decided instead to devote all energies to bringing about a "good live Coast meet" instead.

The usual Coast trials will therefore start January 25, 1915. The entry of Coast dogs is unusually large, an enjoyable and successful meet is assured. The Members' Stake will develop an interesting feature of the trials next year.

Nominations for the 1915 Derby and All-Age will close December 1, $10 to nominate and $10 to start.

DOINGS IN DOGDOM.

Regarding the report published by some kennel writers that Americans can not expect to obtain live stock from England while the war lasts, the English Kennel News says: "We can assure Americans that dogs can still be imported from England; the only difficulty that has arisen is the want of room caused by the rush of Americans back to the States. Through this the rates were slightly increased, but no doubt in the course of the next few weeks they will go back to the normal condition."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Thomas have just returned from a recent visit to Great Britain, and have brought back with them one of the largest consignments of dogs ever imported at one time, numbering over seventy well-known winners, including fox, Irish, Sealyham, Welsh, Airedale and West Highland white terriers, Pomeranians and spaniels.

* * *

"It is estimated by the executive committee of the show that the dogs alone will represent a $100,000 investment as the list shows an unprecedented number of exceptionally valuable animals will be benched."

The foregoing bombastic and misleading statement appeared in the columns of an interior paper prior to the holding of a show. There never was a show held on the Coast that benched dogs valued at one-quarter of that amount, which is a liberal estimate, too. Publicity effort of that fatuous character does not fool nor encourage the fancy nor will it be swallowed by the public.

* * *

A fancier sends the following clipping from a New Orleans, La., newspaper:

"Hungry stray dogs of the terrier variety, mongrel or otherwise, are wanted at every sub-headquarters of the United States public health service. Nothing will be paid for them, but they will be given an opportunity to serve the city in the destruction of rats, and will prove very efficient, especially if they are small, young and active. Verbal orders have been given by Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general of the public health service, to all of the rat trappers and inspectors, to bring all hungry dogs to their sub-headquarters and make friends with them.

"We have dog assistants in every gang of fumigators, wreckers and building inspectors now," states Dr. Rucker. "We find them very efficient and more than eager to earn their pay. One dog in particular, a stray known as Fisher, attached himself to the fourth district under Dr. Hugh de Valin. He is a character in a canine way. If he catches rats he kills them by throwing them up, and is so pleased with his own work that he is good natured for the day. If no rats come his way to be killed he is morose, surly and an almost dangerous companion.

"We can use the hungry dog to great advantage, especially if he is small, and no terrier ought to be destroyed. Dogs will save the service money and New Orleans people will do us a service by getting us in touch with them. So don't harm him. Make him the friend of the rat trapper and he will be worth his weight in gold both to the trapper and the city. One trapper got $3 bounty money because he invested 15 cents in food for curs, and others will do likewise."

SYMPTOMS OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

One of tbe great bandicaps under which veterinarians in the United States labor in combating foot and moutb disease is the fact tbat they are absolutely unacquainted with tbe malady, have never seen a case of it and have paid little attention to the accounts of it in tbe text books. Recently Dr. Joseph Hughes, president of tbe Chicago Veterinary College, addressed the assistant state veterinarians to tbe number of 150, describing the malady, its origin, character, course and history. There is only one treatment—immediate slaughter, not only of infected animals but of all tbe animals in infected herds. Only by that means can its progress and spread be stopped.

This foot and mouth disease is caused by a microorganism so small tbat it has never been discovered by tbe most powerful microscope, nor bas it been detected by filtering. Symptoms are first a rise in temperature, later the appearance of vesicles on tbe mucous surfaces of the mouth and tongue, on the fine skin of the interdigital spaces of the foot and around the coronet. It attacks only cattle, sbeep, swine and goats, tbough it is maintained by some autborities ,among them Bang, tbat rats, mice, rabbits, and even birds contract tbe malady and spread the infection.

Control of its spread without recourse to the most drastic measures is impossible, because of the extreme strength of the virus emanating from the vesicular sores. A one five-tbousandth part of a cubic centimeter of this virus injected into the blood stream is sufficient to communicate tbe disease, as is also an ordinary thread dipped in it and drawn between the teeth of a perfectly healthy animal. Infection is therefore spread in a variety of ways besides by infected animals themselves—by fodder, manure or other substances coming in contact with tbe saliva, by the boots of persons walking over the yards in which infected cattle have been kept, by pigeons tbat bave tramped around among the feed slobbered on by infected animals, and so forth. Dealers, butchers, tramps, visitors, and all travelers are liable to spread the malady broadcast as they go.

Tbe period of incubation after infection varies after introduction of the virus into the blood stream from six to forty-eight bours, after injection into the mucous membrane of the mouth from forty-eight to sixty hours. In a natural way cattle exhibit symptoms in from two to seven days after being infected, though sometimes the symptoms are delayed as long as ten days or two weeks.

It is not at all a fatal disease, the death rate in some 600,000 cases observed in England having been only eight to tbe thousand head. Its ravages are, however, intense. The milk flow of cows is lowered from 50 to 75 per cent or stopped altogether. Abortion follows infection. Flesh is lost rapidly and never regained properly, while some cases become carriers of tbe disease and continue to be sources and centers of infection, all tbese facts making wbolesale slaughter of infected herds the only reliable means of stamping out the trouble.

Co-incident with tbe contraction of the malady and its progress is the drooling or slavering at the mouth, the saliva being thick and viscous and causing the animals to be continually smacking the lips and making a sound that to the ear of the experienced veterinarian is proof positive of the presence of the disease. While tbe vesicular sores are usually confined to the mouths and feet of infected animals, the vulva, tbe inside of the thighs, the udder and especially the teats may be invaded in severe cases. Likewise various and many complications are met with, tending to increase the severity of individual attacks, but in tbe main tbe symptoms are as described.

Following Dr. Hugbes, Dr. Bennett described a case occurring in Massachusetts in 1902, where a farmer rigbt in tbe middle of a quarantiued area saved his entire herd. At the first outbreak of the disease he rigidly quarantined his entire premises, allowing no one to enter or leave. Tbe cattle were kept continually in tbe barn and the men tbat cared for them were compelled to wade tbrough a strong disinfecting solution each time, botb before entering and leaving tbe stables, and spraying of walls, floors, manures and offal of all sorts was continually resorted to. Satisfied tbat the disease bad had no opportunity to invade his farm, be watched day and night to prevent its being introduced, and succeeded.

Owners of healtby berds that bave not yet been exposed to infection can keep their premises free from it by adopting similar measures.—Live Stock World.

According to an Englisb excbange a "remarkable story is told of tbe sagacity of a horse belonging to Captain Watson, ot Ardow Mull. It lost a shoe, and, managing to get out of the field where it was grazing, traveled a considerable distance to a blacksmith, who was astonished to find the horse standing in front of the door holding up a fore leg. Tbe horse was shod, and it galloped back, happily, to its field." We have made careful inquiries into the origin of this narrative and we find that it is incomplete. What really happened was this: During the shoeing operations, the gee-gee, noticing that the smith was sborthanded, kindly blew the bellows for him; and a little later, after the operation, went on one or two errands by way of repayment. Details like these should not be omitted from a plain, unvarnished tale.—Tropic Topics.

Napoleon Direct 2:02½ is the leading money winning pacing stallion of 1914 with $13,750 to his credit.

DIRECTUM I AND WILLIAM.

Many criticisms of the match race between Directum I and William have appeared in the different publications devoted to horse news since Oct. 21. The following reproduction from the Horse Review treats the subject completely and speaks for itself. We reproduce it in order to give our Pacific Coast readers a thorough insight into what took place at Grand Rapids on the occasion mentioned.

Last week's Review contained a report of the match race between the two pacing champions, Directum I 1:58 and William 2:00, held at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday, October 21. It was contributed by our special representative "Marque" (Mr. Joseph I. Markey), who visited Grand Rapids expressly to describe tbe race for our readers, and he did so in fair and unbiased terms. Mr. Markey bas been on the staff of tbe Review for nearly fifteen years past and during that time has won for himself the reputation of being the ablest race reporter now associated with the turf press. In closeness of observation, knowledge of horses and horsemanship, familiarity with men and conditions, and, particularly, in fairness to all concerned, he is pre-eminent. His report of what took place at Grand Rapids may, therefore, be relied upon as accurate, plain-spoken and unbiased. We may also state in the connection that the Review was tbe only turf journal of the many published that sent a member of its staff to report the race.

In vivid contrast with this will be found the reports and comments upon the event which have appeared, and are continuing to appear, in many other papers. In tbe majority of cases they reveal either superficial observation, "snap judgment" or a deliberate attempt to "fake" sensational statements for what may only be termed scandalous purposes.

In this manner the race bas assumed what must almost be regarded as a scandalous complexion; wben, as a matter of fact, tbere was nothing scandalous about it. Passing all the attendant circumstances in review, we find no grounds upon which either the owners, managers or drivers of eitber horse can be justly criticized. The only feature of the race to which valid objection can be entered is the slow pace to the half in tbe first heat, which reduced tbat beat to a last-balf sprint, resulting in slow time (2:04¼) for tbe mile, although tbe display of speed was really brilliant, the last half being paced in 59¼ seconds and tbe last quarter in :28¾. The second heat was paced in 2:01¼, with the first half in 59½ seconds. As "Marque" states, the track's condition was not its best; tbe weather, preceding tbe race, had been such that neither horse could be brought to top form, due to a long and enforced layup at Lexington; both contestants were groggy after the race was over, showing that tbey had gone to their limits; and, had either been "split wide open" in the first heat, from wire to wire, physical limitations would certainly have caused them to stop to nothing in tbe second one.

Any talk of "hippodroming" or collusion between those controlling tbe two horses is, in view of these facts, unreasonable, and, beyond that, unfair. Messrs. McCoy and Van Atta, who manage and own Directum I and William, respectively, and Messrs. Snedeker and Marvin, who drive tbem, are men wbose probity is well attested. In addition, we can testify from personal acquaintanceship with and knowledge of them, that they are incapable of any such things as the scandal-mongers have imputed to them. We make this statement plainly and unequivocally, without solicitation upon the part of any of them and simply in behalf of justice.

As a matter of fact, tbe time of the fastest heat of the first successful race at Grand Rapids was no faster than tbat of the second one—and, under the couditions that obtained, the exhibition of speed in tbe second race was in many respects remarkable. At the root of the whole matter lies the imperfect notion of the general public, and many experienced horsemen, as well, regarding the capabilities of race horses, which they seem to look upon as species of machines and not subject to the limitations of flesh and blood. It is a physical impossibility for even such cbampions as Directum I and William, "above ordinances" as tbey may seem, to be at tbeir best at all times. Particularly is this so when such conditions supervene as those which immediately preceded the second race at Grand Rapids. At best it is risking a great deal to endeavor to bring off such an event at such a place as Grand Rapids so late in tbe season as October 21; and, as "Marque" concludes by saying, it is better to "Let well enough alone." To attempt to outdo it and then cry "wolf" when the attempt has failed, barms the entire sport of harness racing.

Concerning the refusal of the promoters of the race to pay the sum sipulated and agreed upon to the contestants, we will say that the matter is one concerning which our opinion can necessarily have no influence. We may, however, allow ourselves the observation that it was hasty, rather than well-advised. We doubt if any judicial tribunal would uphold it.

Lastly, we wish to state that the usual factor which, almost invariably, will be found to figure in racing "scandals," real or alleged, did not fail to obtrude itself in this instance. We refer to the betting ring, whose pernicious influence has thrown a dark shadow across more than one page of the racing records of the past two months, on the Grand Circuit and elsewhere. If the testimony is correct—and we believe it to be—it was the bettors, whose faulty judgment sent the horses to the post at false odds, who have been largely instrumental for the subsequent esclandre. And not until this factor has been eitber reduced to subservience or eliminated altogether from the light-harness turf can any real progress toward reform be made.

NOTE FROM NEW ZEALAND.

"Templar," writing for the Sun, published at Cbristchurch, N. Z., makes the following complimentary remarks about Mr. Jas. Conway, formerly of Seattle, who now bas charge of the borses owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Duncan, Fendalton, N. Z.:

"Though he has only been in New Zealand little over twelve montbs, the American mentor bas already made good, both in his business and other respects. 'A fellow of infinite jest,' he is ever ready with a story that loses nothing in tbe telling, while his varied experiences on the race tracks of America are always worth hearing. A better man for the position he now holds would be bard to find outside America, and with ordinary luck it will be passing strange if he does not bring a change in the fortunes of tbe establishment over which he now presides. Unfortunately, most of the older horses under his care are suffering more or less from tbe effects of past hard usage, and it will take all Conway's skill to again get them fitted to do their best on the racetracks. With tbe younger stock, however, he bas every chance of showing his ability, for more promising material than the juveniles now getting tbe rudiments of tbeir education no trainer could desire. Associated with Conway is his son James, to say nothing of a grandson, who first saw the light of day at the establishment and already takes interest when the word "hoss" is mentioned. Attached to tbe stables, which are tbe last word in comfort and convenience, is a blacksmith's shop, where Conway personally supervises the shoeing of his charges, a business that, like most American trainers, he thoroughly understands.

"Apart from his employer's charges, Conway has tbree horses of his own in work, the first of whom to come under notice was tbe American-bread stallion Van Coronado. The massive son of Del Coronado has already given race-goers a taste of his quality, and though he is to be bred to a few mares, I have no doubt tbat now he is becoming quite acclimated he will do even better than in tbe past.

"Imported horses are usually a bit more 'nervy' tban the local product, but in this respect Lovelock is the exception to the rule. A better dispositioned and mannered one than the American-bred daughter of Zolock and Carrie B. has never appeared on a New Zealand track. Prior to leaving America, Lovelock had the unique record of ten wins out of eleven starts, and took a record of 2 minutes 5½ seconds. Unfortunately, she has not yet struck form in tbe land of her adoption, probably tbrough want of acclimatization. She is now looking in fine order to start the season's campaign, though it is just questionable as to whether her understandings will stand a great deal of bard work.

"In the next paddock was anotber of Conway's importations, Neeretta, one of the nicest-actioned trotters that has ever come to these shores. She is a particularly fine-bodied mare, but unsoundness has prevented her showing her worth on the local tracks. At present she is fairly forward, and ber mentor has every hope of being able to start her before the season is very far advanced."

WESTERN CANADA FAIR AND RACING CIRCUIT.

A letter received at this office from E. L. Richardson, Secretary of the Western Canada Fair and Racing Circuit, reports tbat its annual meeting was held at the Fort Garry Hotel on the 29th of October. The meeting was very successful, there being thirty-five representatives present. The officers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows: President, I. G. Ruttle, Calgary; vice-president, R. W. Hamill, Regina; secretary-treasurer, E. L. Richardson, Calgary, and one representative to be appointed on the Board of Directors from the following members: Moosejaw Turf Club, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, Brandon Industrial Exhibition, Saskatoon Iudustrial Exhibition and Edmonton Industrial Exhibition.

Lethbridge and Swift Current bave dropped out and the Fort Garry Turf Club has been added for the ensuing year. Dates has been allotted as follows:

Edmonton Spring Meet—May 22 to 25.
Saskatoon Turf Club—May 29 to June 1.
Yorkton Driving Club—June 4 to June 7.
Fort Garry Turf Club—June 10 to 12.
Regina Turf Club—June 16 to 19.
Moosejaw Turf Club—June 23 to 26.
Calgary Industrial Exhibition—June 30 to July 7.
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg — July 8 to 17.
Inter-Provincial Fair, Brandon—July 19 to 24.
Regina Exhibition—July 26 to 31.
Saskatoon Exhibition—August 2 to 7.
Edmonton Exhibition—August 9 to 14.
Red Deer Exhibition—August 17 to 20.

Mutuels will again be used for the larger meets in the circuit. While general conditious are not as bright as they might be at the present time owing to the war, those present express confidence in the possibility of having another successful year of the circuit next year.

Secretary W. H. Knight, of the A. T. A., has been quite severely ill with sciatica at his home at Hinsdale, Ill., but is now much improved.

THE FARM

CLEAN EGGS FROM CLEAN NESTS.

Poultry keepers may easily reduce the percentage of dirty or soiled eggs, and losses entailed to insignificant figures, says Arthur C. Smith of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. First, an ample number of nests is, of course, necessary, but an ample number means no more than, and probably not as many as, are usually directed by poultry writers. Laying houses are, as a rule, provided with a sufficient number, but where the keeper falls down is in failing to supply enough nesting material and floor litter.

Obviously the nesting material must be clean, or the eggs become soiled by contact, and it must be sufficient in quantity, or the eggs are often broken by dropping upon the hard floor of the nest. In houses where the dropping boards are above the nests, and the custom is to sand the boards, small stones often drop into the nest and breakage results when newly laid eggs fall upon them. The condition of nests should be noticed daily, and the nesting material replenished when necessary. Plenty of nesting material prevents breakage and insures clean eggs.

An ample and clean litter on the floor is also very essential when an A-1 clean product is sought. Particularly is this true when the hens are allowed out doors during wet weather. The litter acts as a foot mat for the hens on their way to the nests.

Clean eggs bring better prices than dirty ones.

Remember that paint judiciously used will do more to improve the appearance of the buildings than any other investment requiring such a small expenditure. A few dollars invested in paint will enable you to save hundreds of dollars in deterioration of farm buildings, implements, vehicles, machines, etc., and will make the place look like it was owned and operated by a progressive. It requires little or no skill to apply paint. Any intelligent person may paint the farm buildings and farm machinery.

Good breaking plows are absolutely necessary for progressive farming. No one can expect to do good work with a poor breaking plow. Whether you use a tractor, a sulky or a walking turn plow you should have an implement that "takes" and "turns" the land to the required depth and one that is economical of horsepower and man labor. Be not deceived; the farm cannot be fooled; it must be tilled in a satisfactory manner if you expect profit.

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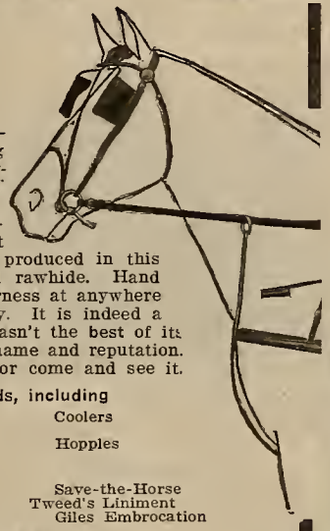

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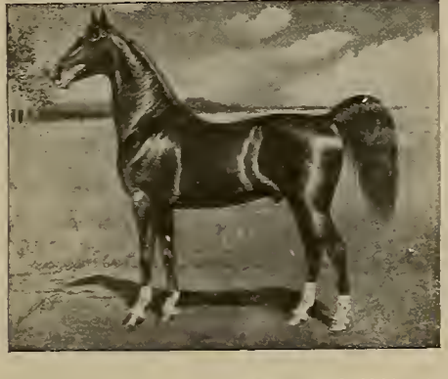

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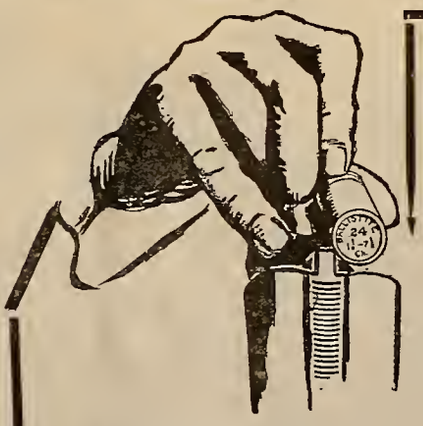

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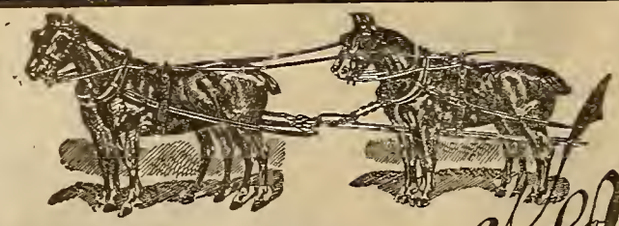

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Sire of

Contention B. (3) 2:08¼ (Phoenix, Nov. 14, 1914), Joint Holder with Hemet (3) 2:08¼ of the Record for Three-year-old Pacing Geldings.

Mrs. L. J. Boyd, Hemet, Cal., is the breeder of Contention B. and the owner of his dam, Bonnie Ailse 2:08½, by Faustino 2:12¼.

$5,150 GUARANTEED ONLY **$2** TO NOMINATE MARE GUARANTEED **$5,150**

Pacific Breeders Futurity Stakes No. 15

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association

For foals of mares Covered in 1914 to Trot and Pace at Two and Three Years Old.

Entries Close Tuesday, Dec. 1, '14

$2800 for Trotting Foals. $1800 for Pacing Foals.

$300 to Nominators of Dams of winners. $250 to owners of Stallions.

$2100 for Three-Year-Old Trotters,
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
800 for Two-Year-Did Trotters.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Trot.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when Mare was bred.

$1200 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.
500 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when Mare was bred.

SPECIAL CASH PRIZES FOR STALLION OWNERS.

Given to Owners of Stallions standing highest in number of Mares nominated in this Stake tbat were bred to their respective horses, divided as follows:
FIRST PRIZE, $100; SECOND PRIZE, $50.

The Above Prizes Will be Paid on December 22, 1914

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1914; when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 March 1, 1915; $5 November 1, 1915; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1916; $10 on Two-Year-Olds February 1, 1917; $10 on Three-Year-Olds February 1, 1918.

STARTING PAYMENTS.—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Pace; $50 to start in the Tbree-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse is entered as a Trotter or Pacer.

Colts that start at Two Years Old are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old Divisions.

CONDITIONS.

The races for Two-Year-Olds will be mile heats, 2 in 3, not to exceed three heats, and if not decided in two heats, will be finished at the end of the third heat and money divided according to rank in the summary; and for Three-Year-Olds — one-third of the money will be allotted for the division for each heat; Distance for Two-Year-Olds, 150 yards; for Three-Year-Olds, 100 Yards.

If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins; or if the mare dies before May 1, 1916, her nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Nominators liable only for amounts paid in. Failure to make any payment forfeits all previous payments. Tbis Association is liable for $5,150, the amount of tbe guarantee, only.

Hopples will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Right reserved to declare off or reopen these Stakes in case the number of entries received is not satisfactory to tbe Board of Directors.

Money divided in each division of the Stake 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. There will be no more moneys in each division or heat than there are starters.

Entries open to the world. Membership not required to enter; but no horses, wherever owned, will be allowed to start until the owner has become a member.

Write for Entry Blanks to

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F. W. KELLEY, Secretary, P. O. Drawer 447. 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.

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$2600 for Trotting Foals. **$2000 for Pacing Foals**

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ENTRIES TO CLOSE DECEMBER 1st., 1914.

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TROTTING DIVISION.

$100 to Nominator of Dam of Winner in Summary of Race.
$60 to Nominator of Dam of Second Horse in Summary of Race.
$40 to Nominator of Dam of Third Horse in Summary of Race.
$2600 THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTERS

PACING DIVISION.

$100 to Nominator of Dam of Winner in Summary of Race.
$60 to Nominator of Dam of Second Horse in Summary of Race.
$40 to Nominator of Dam of Third Horse in Summary of Race.
$2000 THREE-YEAR-OLD PACERS

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS.—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1914, when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 July 1, 1915; $5 December 1, 1915; $10 on yearlings February1, 1916; $10 on two-year-olds February 1, 1917; $10 on three-year-olds February 1, 1918.

STARTING PAYMENTS.—$50 to start in the Pacing Division; $75 to start in the Trotting Division. All starting payments to be made ten days before the first day of the State Fair at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse entered is a Trotter or Pacer.

CONDITIONS.

The race in each division will be for three heats, if no horse wins two of the three heats a fourth heat must be raced by the heat winners to decide the winner of the race, all other horses to go to the barn.

Trotting division heat purses $800. Total purse $2600. Pacing division heat purses $600. Total purse $2000.

Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent, the extra $200 in each division goes to to the winner of two heats.

Distance 100 yards. A distanced horse shall be entitled to money already won.

If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins, or if either the mare or the foal dies before December 1, 1915, her Nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than the amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Nominators are liable only for amounts paid in. Failure to make any payment forfeits all previous payments. This Association is liable for $5000, the amount of the guarantee, only.

Hobbles will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Right reserved to declare off or re-open these Stakes in case the number of entries received is not satisfactory to th Board of Directors.

There will be no more moneys in each division or heat than there are starters.

No horse shall receive more than one money in each race.

Entries open to the world.

Other than exceptions made in this entry blank, rules of National Trotting Association to govern.

A. L. SCOTT, President.

CHAS. W. PAINE, Secretary, Sacramento, Cal.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Turf and Sporting Authority on the Pacific Coast.

(Established 1882.)
Published every Saturday.
F. W. KELLEY, Proprietor.

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THE BIG LINES FOR 1915.

Since the close of the Grand Circuit at Lexington there have been rumors of all sorts and descriptions afloat concerning the future of the big line, as for the past three seasons the various racing places composing the circuit have not worked in the greatest harmony. On Monday of this week the stewards of the associations composing it met at Cleveland in special session at the request of H. K. Devereux, and while details of the session have not at this writing reached us, press dispatches state that the all-day meeting resulted in clearing away most of the storm clouds, and that the circuit will be intact next year. This is encouraging, but the real show down will come January 12 at Detroit at the regular annual meeting, when the final arrangements for the year will be made.

Affairs in the Great Western Circuit are more harmonious, and in the season just closed the two circuits doubled very successfully for four meetings at the opening of racing.

What we now wish to bespeak is the same cooperation of the two circuits in arranging dates for the closing of their seasons in 1915, so that associations, horsemen and public may gain the greatest amount of pleasure and profit to be derived from the racing of the fall meeting at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The situation presented is one that has never arisen before, in that the purses offered at San Francisco for what must be the last great meeting of the year, are unprecedented in their magnitude, thus making that meeting worthy of the most careful consideration on the part of other race promoters and campaigners. As the dates of the late meetings have usually stood, were they adhered to in 1915 both associations and horsemen would suffer. In a case of conflicting dates, loyalty to old friends and the places where they race "year in and year out" would keep certain stables from San Francisco, and on the other hand the big money on the coast would cause other stables to pass up the regular but smaller meetings, so both associations and the horsemen as well would be losers.

The logical conclusion is an arrangement of a circuit that will follow in consecutive dates through Lexington, Dallas, Phoenix and San Francisco. By such means horsemen would have at their pleasure the greatest racing opportunity ever presented to them, and the meetings at Dallas and Phoenix would be of a magnitude and quality never before approached. In case of such a circuit arrangement Phoenix is both able and eager to assume for one year a Grand Circuit franchise, a course which would doubtless appeal to the powers that be at Dallas.

The making or breaking of such a plan for closing the season lies in the hands of the officials of the meetings earlier in the year, and to them we commend the project for their most careful and generous consideration. Never before has a great exposition gone to the lengths of the steps taken by the Panama-Pacific in its recognition of the greatness of the sport of trotting ,and upon the success or failure of its offerings in this line will depend the attitude of all future great fairs toward the trotter and his owners. At these two meetings alone the money hung up in stakes and purses is in excess of half that offered on the Grand Circuit, and the preparations made by the exposition for the staging of the meetings are on a scale unparalleled.

The changing of accustomed dates is not always agreeable to secretaries and directors, but various local conditions have often arisen that caused deviation from fixed dates that in no way affected the success of the meeting when it did come off. Why, then, in this instance, which means so much to so many different people, cannot the officials of all the members of the Grand and Great Western Circuits get together for the greatest good and arrange this year's circuits accordingly? It is a matter we most respectfully and urgently commend to their consideration in the time intervening before their executive sessions.

The spring meeting of the exposition association has been placed at an early date so that horsemen participating in it will have ample time for a return east to begin racing when the usual circuits open, and the fall dates have been placed just as late as coast weather will safely allow. Moreover, the entire program of fixed special features for the latter weeks of the exposition have been built up around this greatest of great events, and entries have been made and certain stakes closed for the dates already chosen and specified.

The exposition and the exposition trots are not San Francisco's; nor are they California's. To the whole country they belong, and to every man interested in the welfare of trotting and the trotter we appeal for co-operation in insuring them the utmost of success.

NOT "TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE."

The magnitude of the sums hung up in stakes and purses by the directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for the two harness race meetings to be held during the progress of the big fair, have caused some skeptical horsemen to view the proposed meetings with some distrust, which is absolutely without ground. Just why such apprehensions should have arisen is hard to determine, but they are probably traceable to the fact that all newly established precedents are generally due to be "viewed with alarm," and to need considerable support and trying out before they are accepted into general confidence.

The course of the directors of the association was not only unprecedented but, on the part of horsemen at large, wholly unepected. In former years at great fairs the trotter had received but scant courtesy, and while prominent Californians had long planned to stage a "meeting as would be a meeting" in case San Francisco was chosen as the location for the big show, the announcement that fully a quarter of a million dollars would be provided for stakes and purses alone, entirely apart from the expense of constructing a great racing plant, came as the greatest of surprises to horsemen in general. The response from most quarters has been quick and highly encouraging, but in some instances the feeling that the whole affair was "too good to be true" has but recently been dispelled. The fact that in previous years on eastern circuits some "big meetings" have "gone wrong," has been no aid in conviucing doubters of the genuineness of the exposition trots, but the job has been accomplished at last and while the success of both meetings has been undoubted from the start, recent converts to the exposition's cause have "made assurance double sure."

In keeping with the balance of the entire exposition plant, the department of livestock, in which the speed department is included, is rapidly assuming a finished air in so far as major construction is concerned. Barns and buildings await the coming of their occupants, and the track is fast nearing completion. Before any great time elapses the local matinee horses will be taking their regular work there; before the advance guard of the visitors arrives everything will be in readiness and the track a sound and safe one for any kind of work, and every convenience for man and horse will be in evidence.

The quarter of a million appropriated to the harness horse is a small slice out of fifteen or twenty millions, especially when one considers that the gentlemen in control of the total expenditure include an array of friends of the trotter such as has never been known in any previous executive board. The exposition trots are not "too good to be true" but they are just this good—to go down into history as two of the very greatest harness horse meetings ever known in trotting annals.

REMEMBER DECEMBER THE FIRST, for it is an important date. Entries close for Pacific Breeders Futurity No. 15, value $5,150, and State Fair Futurity No. 7, value $5,000, on that day, which is also the latest time for making consignments to the DeRyder Sale.

THE BEST PRICES at the recent sale which was held under such inauspicious circumstances at Chicago were realized for well bred, sound youngsters with stake engagements, emphasizing once again the desirability of this class of horses and the absolute necessity of providing choice youngsters with early engagements if their full value is to be realized, both at the big auctions in the east or west or at private sale, or for racing purposes on the part of the original breeder and owner. The prices realized at Chicago show emphatically the confidence of the public in the future of racing, and speak eloquently of a sure and certain jump in values when anything like normal conditions are resumed. Occasionally a good colt appears minus any stake engagements, in which case his earnings are far short of what they should have been, but in most cases only futurity engagements are guarantees of early development of speed by owners of youngsters.

Stake Number 15 of the series known as the Pacific Breeders Futurities, closes on Tuesday, December first, and should be generously supported by brood mare owners throughout the west, as that is their greatest colt event. The third payments in Stake Number 14 were a most satisfactory percentage of the original entry list, and show plainly that not only in the east but on the coast as well, breeders are looking to a brighter side to the business in the not far distant future. Patronize the event by all means, and if you are using proper judgment in your breeding operations you will be amply repaid for your investment. Entries close at the same time for the other great coast stake, the State Fair Futurity, of which the present offering is the seventh renewal. The cost of nomination in both stakes is within the means of every brood mare owner, and the preparation of the colt is the same in the matter of expense whether for one start, two starts, or half a dozen.

CALIFORNIA'S STANDING in the championship column was enhanced at Phoenix by the performances of Maymack and Contention B., in the stables of C. L. DeRyder and W. G. Durfee respectively. Maymack in her first start trotted three heats perilously close to record time for trotting mares, and her second performance equals in its total time the three heat race record made by Rythmell at Lexington, giving the daughter of Arthur Wilkes a look in at two world's records, the three heat matter which she holds jointly with the winner of the Walnut Hall cup, and the fifth heat mark of 2:06¼ for which there is no competition. Contention B., the first champion son of a champion dad, Copa de Oro, stepped out alone in an unlucky moment and equaled the three-year-old pacing gelding record of Hemet 2:08¼, another Californian, so that record seems safe for the coast for the present, Richman 2:09¾ being the nearest competitor of the present season. There were other "near champions" in Virginia Barnette 2:08¼, whose mile was but one-half second removed from the season's record held by Lucile Spier, and Albaloma who, never winning a heat, nevertheless stepped two miles right on the heels of the aged gelding record of Tommy Horn 2:04½. Yes indeed, folks, California still raises 'em!

NAMES ARE FUNNY THINGS and largely a matter of personal preference, or location. The American Horse Breeder calls attention to the nomenclature of those western campaigners The Pig, Sand Hill Pete, Shoestring Billy and Billy Dog Tracks, and while no aspersions are cast or comments made, the inference is naturally drawn that they do not regard such appellative architecture as strictly up to the eastern standard. Now for our part we would just as gladly watch the above mentioned quartet race at Tehachapi, Wapinitia, Clackamas, Cle Elum, Toppenish or even Snohomish or Skamokawa as to journey down to Poquetanuck, Nichewaug, Kennebunkport or Passadumkeag to watch Cheerful Charley dispose of Pickles and Pot Roast, or observe the work of Loving Joe in courting Foxy Jane, or hear the opinion expressed by Cussewayo Boy of the Porter Oil Filter.

THE MIST COLORED CRITTER that has been an unsolicited added starter at so many meetings this season put in an appearance at Phoenix, much to everyone's surprise. We refer to the runny-eyed, bedraggled varmint parading under the appellation of Jupiter Pluvius, whose ancestry, so far as we can trace, runs to Falling Barometer, a son of High Winds and Cloudy Skies. On the maternal side the cuss is "dammed" by Everybody on the Grounds, and he is one darned hard critter to beat.

Arizona State Fair

SECOND DAY AT PHOENIX.

Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 11.—Ahout the time late diners finished supper Monday evening a gentle "sizzle sozzle" hegan coming down, and the rain kept up until well along after daylight, giving everything in the valley a thorough soaking and putting racing out of the question for the day. Another dose of the same Tuesday evening made things look doubtful for Wednesday, and not until a warm desert sun had been at work for some hours did anyone make any move toward getting ready for going for the money. After the middle of the morning, visiting horsemen and a few of the local hustlers got husy, with the result that by two o'clock racing was called over a track that was far from fast, hut safe and much faster than had seemed possihle to expect earlier in the day.

The first event called was the Arizona two-year-old trot, which was hardly a good workout for Miss Emily, the hig Knight of Strathmore filly in the Selman stahle. She won any way she pleased, with Otis Jr. second and Bahy Joy third in each heat, fourth money being divided hetween Mary Jane and Miss Mayday.

With White Sox not in the hest of condition for going the route three times in a race, only four horses came out for the 2:15 pace. Oro Mo led them away on the pole, with San Jacinto breaking after the word and Ranier moving up to second position on the hack stretch with May Davis. Rounding into the straightaway The Assessor came to the front for an easy win, with May second and San Jacinto coming up for a close third. In the succeeding heats May Davis made the pace for the greater portion of the mile and was game to the end, but the McMahon entry had too much speed for her in the last eighth. It was Ranier's first mount hehind the Idaho mare and they got along together very nicely. San Jacinto landed third again in the second heat hy a nice drive, hut gave way to Oro Mo in the last.

Esperanza goes into winter quarters with a clean score of wins for her three-year-old campaign, her standing of 2-2-1 placing her at the head of the summary in the 2:16 trot. Mickey McGuire, the wild Irish aviator, almost caused serious trouhle when the horses came out for the first heat, Col. Chittenden getting a scare that stayed with him so that McMahon never got him away from the stretch. Durfee and Esperanza led the field into the stretch pretty well hunched, and DeRyder came through on the pole with the other three-year-old filly, Miss Perfection, and won in front of the stand hy a slight margin. Wheat sprung a surprise with the local mare Loe Blossom in the second, making a winning drive on the outside in a very close finish with Esperanza and The Duchess. Going away in the third Esperanza had a bit the edge on the start and took the pole on the turn, The Duchess making a hreak in the first quarter that put her quite a hit to the bad. Mahel Van was second into the stretch, hut Loe Blossom and Miss Perfection moved up into close quarters with Esperanza, who won hy a small margin.

Four hahy pacers came out in the two-year-old class for Arizona colts, and Maydella had the class of the hunch hy several per cent, with Roxie D. second choice. In the second heat Williams took the black filly out alone for a mark and estahlished the state record for that class at 2:24¼, a very nice performance in view of the heavy track. The details:

Phoenix, Nov. 11.

Two-year-old trot, Arizona horses, purse $500:

Miss Emiiy, b f by Knight of Strathmore (Selman)	1	1
Otis Jr., b c by James Otis (Breckenridge)	2	2
Baby Joy, ch c by Direct So (Mooney)	3	3
Miss Mayday, b f by Parole Jr. (Williams)	4	5
Mary Jane, b f by Dr. Clark (Clark)	5	4

Time—2:58, 2:43½.

2:15 pace, purse $2,000:

The Assessor, ch g by Walter Direct (McMahon)	1	1	1
May Davis, ch m by Borado (Ranier)	2	2	2
San Jacinto, b g by Geo. W. McKinney (McGuire)	3	3	4
Oro Mo, b h by Demonio (Silva)	4	4	3

Time—2:11¼, 2:11¼, 2:11¾.

2:16 trot, purse $2,000:

Esperanza, b m by Carlokin (Durfee)	2	2	1
Loe Blossom, ch m by Lepide (Wheat)	5	1	2
Miss Perfection, b f by Gen Watts (DeRyder)	1	4	3
The Duchess, ro m by Allerteen (McDonald)	3	3	5
Mabei Van, b m by On Stanley (Best)	4	6	4
Princess Louise, b m by Del Coronado (Nugent)	6	5	dr
Col. Chittenden, ch g by Col. Cochran (McMahon)	ds		

Time—2:10¼, 2:10½, 2:11¼.

Two-year-old pace, Arizona horses, purse $500:

Maydella, bl f by Lou Kinney (Williams)	1	1
Roxie D., br f by Leland D. (Scott)	2	2
Jessie Dinnie, b f by Col. Green (Belt)	3	3
Juana, b f by Henry Lee (McEuen)	4	4

Time—2:30¼, 2:24¼.

Third Day.

Nov. 13.—Friday the thirteenth may be a had day for some things, hut if it had any effect on the quality of the racing pulled off at the Arizona State Fair today nobody was ahle to notice it. With three days of the original program to be raced off in two days, owing to the rains carly in the week and "Auto Day" yesterday, today's card of six events furnished an afternoon of keen enjoyment for the record Friday crowd on hand. Racing was started promptly at 12:30, and Dr. Stone got his horses out and off without dclays and wound up the harness events in comfortable time for making the two and a half mile trip to town for supper.

Three two-year-olds joined in the three-year-old class for Arizona pacers, and the race and the Arizona record went to to one of the younger contingent, Maydella, the same little lady that won the juvenile pace on Wednesday, when she equaled the state record. Today she again won in straight heats and "went herself one hetter" in the way of time hy setting a new mark of 2:21½ in the second heat. Loudella stood a whipping finish as steadily as an old campaigner in the first heat, and his hrush in the stretch landed him dangerously close. Maydella had it all her way in the second, with Roxie D. challenging Loudella for place hut hardly having the speed to make good.

Lady Leco went away on the pole in the three-year-old trot for "desert rats," and early in the mile opened up a lead that she never lost, Belt driving her out easily to a new record for Arizona three-year-old trotters, with Gypsy Boy her nearest contender. Trouhle developed for the hlack daughter of Cochise in the second heat, as she went to a break shortly after leaving the wire and Belt was unahle to put her on her feet during the mile, the judges hanging the "ds" sign on her. With a hit of age and continued schooling she looks to he the making of a very serviceahle mare. Gypsy Boy made it two straight with the Lady out, the two-year-old Miss Emily (winner of her class Wednesday) trotting second each heat, and Mary G. third.

OWNER DRIVERS AT PHOENIX.

I. L. Borden and Clarence J. Berry hetween heats.

The "daylight fireworks" that were a feature of opening day were noticeable hy their ahsence today, hut they were not needed. With four fields such as the faster classes hrought out there were fireworks to spare, with sizzle and snap all around.

King Couchman and Knight of Strathmore were ahout evenly regarded hy the railhirds, as Couchman was right on edge and on Monday when the Knight turned the local track in 2:03¾ he had all the appearance of a horse with another second under his helt. It didn't take the pair long to start things moving, as the field went away from the wire on the rush, with Zulu Belle on the pole, Couchman getting to the front on the turn with the Knight lapped up on him. The pair went to the half in an even 1:02 with the field bunched right with them, and not satisfied with that rate the bunch advanced the spark and came into the stretch at a two-minute gait. At the gate the Knight seemed "walking up," hut he tired a hit before the wire and King Couchman won in 2:02¾, equaling the track race record and stepping the last half in 1:00¾. Minnie Chimes and Bessie Bee outhrushed the halance of the field for third and fourth. McMahon and Hawley, with Minnie Chimes close up, and the halance following hard on their trail, showed the way to the half in the second heat in 1:01¾ and came home in the same order as hefore in 2:03¾, with the Council Chimes mare and Bessie Bee again contesting third position like it meant a million. Right hack at 'em in the third Couchman went to the quarter in :30¼ and the half in 1:01¾ with Teddy Bear hanging in his trail, but rounding into the stretch the two game mares made a rush that simply couldn't he staved off and Minnie speared the fish in 2:04½, with Bessie Bee second, Knight of Strathmore third and King Couchman fourth. Zulu Belle went a much better race than on Monday, with two heats right around 2:04, and a third considerahly faster than her mark, while Teddy Bear and Margot Hal hoth traveled the route faster than their classified records. McMahon drew the J. C. Adams cup for his performance hehind King Couchman, and "J. C." seemed as pleased to award it as Dick was to receive it.

The question of whether Maymack could "do it again" was settled in short order, and it wasn't Star Winter that kept her company this time in her specialty of setting new trotting records for the Phoenix track, hut our own "li'l' ol' Californy hoss" Alhaloma, who made even his hest friends sit up and take fresh notice of the hest California trotting gelding in sight. May was right as right could he, and DeRyder took her out for a record from the jump. Alhaloma drew the pole hut the hay mare rushed to the lead on the first turn and the pair hung together all the way through the mile, May responding to every call made hy DeRyder, and Alhaloma hanging to his relative position regardless of the pace set hy the flying mare. Their positions at the wire were the same as at the quarter, and the mile in 2:04½ not only reduced the track trotting record of 2:05¼ made by May on Monday, hut came within a quarter of a second of equalling the season's record for aged mares held jointly hy Joan and Rythmell. Maymack spoiled a couple of scores next time out, hut went away steadily when the word was given, rushing out to the front again in almost record time, with Albaloma again traveling in second place and staving right there to the wire in 2:05¼. A break in the stretch hy King Clansman placed M. L. J. third. The third heat was a repeater for Maymack in 2:05½, with M. L. J. finishing fast in the stretch for place over King Clansman and Alhaloma. The aggregate time of the mare's three heats ties the time made hy Rythmell in the Walnut Hall Cup at Lexington, and is half a second faster than the previously existing record of Hamhurg Belle made in 1908. Maymack's six winning heats at Phoenix in an average time of 2:05 1-5 (which is the nearest fraction for practical use) speak eloquently of her quality and of the speed of the Phoenix oval. DeRyder was again "cupped" for his performance ,the donor being President Campbell of the local association, hut the crowd was disappointed in that Charley not only would not make a speech but refused ahsolutely to put on his cup juggling exhihition that proved so popular Monday.

The Assessor drew the pole in the 2:10 pace and started in to levy the same old eleven hundred dollar tax that he imposed and collected on Wednesday, hut "there were others." Swinging into the stretch McMahon came wide to the outside, with Waynetta on the pole and Rastus coming down the hig middle of the track, the three racing like a chariot team to the wire with the white nose of The Assessor showing first hy inches only. The field raced in a hunch to the head of the stretch in the second heat with the same three setting the final pace, The Assessor failing hy a nose to nip Rastus in the last yard, with Waynetta again a hot third. McMahon and McDonald again led a closely hunched field into the stretch and again the three contestants came down the stretch on even terms, each driver getting all there was to be gotten from his mount. Waynetta had the hrush this time and the three heats stood one each for the three that had heen doing the pretty work, the judges calling them out to race off the tie. In the last heat Waynetta had things her way and finished easier and fresher than the others in time four or five seconds slow. The race throughout was nicely driven and the crowd appreciated it. Oro Mo was a consistent fourth in every heat, and May Davis, overlooked hy Starter Stone in the first heat and sent away considerahly at a disadvantage considering that she was entitled to third position, stepped her mile in that heat right in the notch with the winner.

The Duchess, from McDonald's stahle, was right up to form today and disposed of the 2:12 trotters in straight heats, clipping a second from her record in the second heat. Five of the entries were Californians, and only one, Bertha Carey, had ever heen in going of this kind hut they raced it out to the finish without interference from the flagman, who couldn't catch any of them far enough hack to get in his work. Mahel Van was a much hetter mare than on Monday and raced to place over Bertha Carey in each heat. Alerick was sent away lengths hack and on a run in the first time out, hut Childs got him squared away on the turn and thereafter "the elk's" behavior was very good. Dr. Wayo trotted the fastest three heats in his experience, as did Bahy Doll, and each horse got a look-in at the small money.

During the afternoon Will Durfee sent the three-year-old Gen. Watts filly, Josephine Watts, to heat her previous record that was just outside the charmed circle, and dropped her into the 2:10 list hy a half-second, making the eighth 2:10 trotter put in the list this year hy the Los Angeles teamster, something of a remarkahle record in itself in this year of notahle achievements. The summary:

Phoenix, Nov. 13.

Special, to beat 2:10½ trotting:

Josephine Watts, ch f by General Watts (Durfee)..2:09½

Three-year-old pace, Arizona horses, purse $600:

Maydella, bl f by Lou Kinney (Williams)	1	1
Lou Della, bl g by Lou Kinney (Ranier)	2	2
Roxie D., bl f oy Leland D. (Yore)	3	3
Lady Lou, b m by Dr. Clark (Butler)	5	4
Jessie Dinnie, b m by Colonel Green (Belt)	6	5
Gabrella, b f by Standel (McCoy)	4	dr

Time—2:27½, 2:21½.

2:04 pace, purse $2,000:

King Couchman b g by Atlantic King (McMahon)	1	1	4
Minnie Chimes, br m by Council Chimes (McVey)	3	3	1

Knight of Stratbmore, cb b by Twelfth Night (Hawley) 2 2 3
Bessie Bee, b m by Star Onward (Breitenfield)..4 4 2
Zlul Belle, bl m by Petigru (Schwartz).........6 5 5
Teddy Bear, b h by Del Coronado (Silva)......5 5 6
Margot Hal, b m by Argot Hal (McMonald).....7 7 7
Time—2:02¾, 2:03¾, 2:04½.

2:07 trot, purse $2,000:
May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder)..1 1 1
Albaloma, b g by Almaden D. (Quinn).........2 2 4
M. L. J., b g by Red Will (Breitenfield)........4 3 2
King Clansman, br h by Clansman (McMabon)..3 4 3
Time—2:04½, 2:05¼, 2:05½.

2:10 pace, purse $2,000:
Waynetta, b m by Admiral (Bunch)........3 3 1 1
The Assessor, ch h by Walter Direct (McMahon) 1 2 3 2
Rastus, br g by Liberty Boy (McDonald)....2 1 2 3
Oro Mo, ch h by Demonio (Silva)............4 4 4
May Davis, ch m by Borado (Ranier)......5 6 5
San Jacinto, b g by Geo. W. McKinney (McGuire) 6 5 6
Time—2:05½, 2:06, 2:06¾, 2:10½.

Three-year-old trot, Arizona horses, purse $600:
Gipsy Boy, b g by Dr. Clark (Belt).............2 1 1
Miss Emily, b f by Knight of Strathmore (Selman) 3 2 2
Mary G., b f by Ashlandorf (Gurley).............5 3 3
Justice, b g by Dr. Clark (Clark)..............4 4 4
Rich Kid, b g by Prince Zombro (McEuen)...6 5 5
Lady Leco, bl m by Cochise (Belt).............1 ds
Time—2:25¼, 2:32½, 2:26¼.

2:12 trot, purse $2,000:
The Duchess, ro m by Allerteen (McDonald)..1 1 1
Mabel Van, b m by On Stanley (Best).........2 2 2
Bertha Carey, b m by Zombro (DeRyder)......3 3 3
Dr. Wayo, b h by Wilkhurst (Ward)...........5 4 5
Baby Doll, b m by Tom Smith (Quinn)........4 5 6
Alerick, b g by Direcho (Childs)................6 6 4
Time—2:08½, 2:07¼, 2:08.

Last Day.

Phoenix, Nov. 14.—Getaway day brought out the smallest crowd of the week, but some of the choicest kind of racing—the kind that proves once more that human eyes do not see alike and that the camera is the only dead sure observer of close finishes.

The death of Squantum left a very small field of three-year-old pacers, and by especial arrangement Contention B. was drawn, to start in an individual trial for the three-year-old gelding record, and the event was made for "owner drivers," Messrs. I. L. Borden and C. J. Berry occupying the seat behind Alto Barnato and Chango, respectively. Chango was conceded to have the speed of the pair and won handily in each heat, the Borden entry making a pretty finish in the first. Contention B. essayed to lower Hemet's mark of 2:08¼, but succeeded only in equalling it. Baron Todd's efforts to lower his previous mark were unsuccessful, as the brown horse broke in the stretch.

With Maymack out of the free-for-all trot, Star Winter annexed the big end of the purse, after dropping the first heat to Virginia Barnette. Albaloma stepped to the front down the back stretch with Star Winter in second position, but a break by the latter before the half was reached cost him the heat. Durfee found an open way in the stretch with the three-year-old daughter of Moko and came to the wire safely in the lead in 2:08¼, with the Winter horse beating Albaloma for place. Star Winter got to the pole on the turn in the second heat, the Moko filly taking the word a bit back, and the field was well bunched at the half. McDonald had things his way, and Breitenfield stirred up M. L. J. and passed Bertha Carey and Albaloma in the last few yards. Star Winter led the delegation all the way in the last heat, with Bertha Carey lapped on the outside and Virginia trailing into the stretch. Bertha left her feet at the gate and M. L. J. made a strong bid for place, but fell a bit short of the Durfee entry.

Five pacers turned out for the free-for-all and Don Pronto repeated his victory of opening day by making it a straight heat affair in finishes that taxed the capacity of the judges' stand to pass on. Minnie Chimes drew the pole but gave way to Don Pronto in the shuffle on the first turn, and the four leaders came into the stretch pretty close together, Don Densmore being back owing to a break in the first half. Montgomery called on Jim Logan as he came into the stretch and came up outside of Pronto and the Knight, who were head and head. Abreast the three came past the stand and to the wire and again, as on opening day, the crowd saw Jim first, contrary to the official announcement. In the second heat the bunch raced from the turn to the head of the stretch with Pronto leading, Minnie trailing, Strathmore and Logan lapping, and again the three great pacers responded to the call and landed at the wire "head on," and again the stand had a job of placing, the entire field coming in exactly as before. Minnie and the Knight went to the front early in the last heat, and down the back stretch it was Minnie, Pronto, Strathmore and Logan, with Densmore (with Russel up in place of Breitenfield) some lengths back. Rounding the turn Strathmore put on steam and led into the stretch but the black horse and Minnie collared him in the stretch and beat him home in 2:05. Densmore piled up forty yards from the wire but Al got in the clear unhurt.

The 2:15 trot for Arizona horses again demonstrated the unsoundness of the "no record" rule. Loe Blossom, after winning the first heat in 2:11¼, was drawn and the race lay between Ellen Mae and Dr. D. C., Dr. Clark having been distanced in the first heat owing to hard luck with his boot rigging. Meridian Jr. kept Ellen Mae company in the second heat, but broke at the gate in the third and Dr. D. C. grabbed the mile from the daughter of Gladax at the wire. In the fourth heat for winners only the bay mare had it all her way and the mile was hardly a workout.

The last race of the meeting, the 2:20 Arizona pace, went to Kildare after an argument among the balance of the field for the purse's subdivisions. Every entry got at least a sniff at the money, with Booker T. winning the last heat under a drive in the stretch. The day's summary:

Special Three-year-old pace, purse $500:
Chango, b c by Copa de Oro (Berry)...............1 1
Alto Barnato, b g by Barney Barnato (Borden)....2 2
Time—2:19¼, 2:12¼.

Free-for-all trot, purse $2,000:
Star Winter, b g by Ed Winter (McDonald)..2 1 1
Virginia Barnette, b f by Moko (Durfee).......1 2 2
M. L. J., b g by Red Will (Breitenfield)........5 3 3
Bertha Carey, b m by Zombro (DeRyder)......4 4 4
Albaloma, b g by Almaden D. (Quinn)........3 5 dr
Time—2:08¼, 2:09½, 2:09½.

Free-for-all pace, purse $2,000:
Don Pronto, bl h by The Director General (Durfee) 1 1 1
Knight of Strathmore, ch h by Twelfth Night (Hawley 2 2 3
Minnie Chimes, br m by Council Chimes (McVey)4 4 2
Jim Logan, b h by Charles Derby (Montgomery)3 3 4
Don Densmore, b h by Pactolus (Breitenfield-Russel) .....5 5 ds
Time—2:05, 2:05¼, 2:05.

2:18 trot, Arizona horses, purse $1000:
Ellen Mae, b m by Gladax (McDonald)......3 1 2 1
Dr. D. C., b g by Del Coronado (Nugent)..2 4 1 2
Meridian Jr., br g by Meridian (McEuen)..4 2 3
Delfino, bl m by Oh So (Lopez)..............5 3 4
Loe Blossom, ch m by Lepide (Wheat).......1 dr
Dr. Clark, b h by The Earlmont (Clark)....ds
Time—2:11¼, 2:18¾, 2:14¼, 2:25.

2:20 pace, Arizona horses, purse $1,000:
Kildare, b g by Zombro (Belt) 1 1 3
Booker T., b g by Ira Band (Breckenridge)....5 5 1
Direct So, br h by Direct View (McEuen).....4 2 4
Patchlock, bl h by Zolock (Ranier).............2 4 5
Kuropatkin, br h by Gambetta Wilkes (Barkley)6 3 2
Arlie L., b g by Klatawah (Nugent)............3 6 dr
Time—2:21¼, 2:18½, 2:18.

Special, to beat 2:08¼ pacing:
Contention B., b g by Copa de Oro (Durfee)........2:08¼
Special, to beat 2:16¼ trotting:
Princess Louise, b m by Del Coronado (Nugent)..2:12¾
Special, to beat 2:11¼ trotting:
Baron Todd, br h by Todd (McDonald)...........2:11¼

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LEXINGTON RECORD MEETING.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 6.—One of the most successful breeders' meetings of the season was held here today and resulted in a new world's record for yearling pacing geldings, a new season's record for yearling trotters of any sex, a new world's record for a saddle bred horse and one new 2:10 trotter. Vice, the new yearling champion gelding, was trained and driven by J. O. McAllister to a record of 2:23¾. This is the second world's champion juvenile gelding that McAllister has marked this year, the latter also giving a world's record for two-year-old pacing geldings. It is also a notable fact that the dam of this colt was by Vice Commodore 2:11, the sire of today's champion.

The new champion yearling for the season is Suldine, that H. C. Moody marked in 2:24¾. He is a son of Worthy McKinney (1) 2:30, now a four-year-old, and the high class brood mare Carrietta 2:18, by Directman 2:12¼. His sire now ranks up with Woodline (4) 2:19, and Benear (1) 2:27¾, as the world's champion four-year-old sire, while it makes his dam with Lady Brussells and Miss Fanny Summers the champion producers of yearlings, each with three to her credit. Carrietta was already represented by Silent Brigade (1) 2:26¼, (2) 2:10¾, Hester C. (1) 2:21¾, and one other.

No performance of the afternoon attracted more attention than that of the registered saddle mare, Lena Oldson, that was given a record of 2:16¾ by Bernard Hayes. The mare is a five gaited mare and during her early show career was shown in saddle and harness classes, but later, as she developed speed, was also shown in roadster classes, and won many ribbons against trotters.

No trotter that ever entered the 2:10 list here caused more of a surprise than did Eclear Kurtz that was driven in just 2:10 by Joseph Lesh, of Goshen, Ind. The mare came to Lexington eight weeks ago, when the best mile she had ever trotted in her life was 2:53, but no trotter ever trained here made speed more rapidly. Last week she trotted in 2:13¼, but no one thought her capable of a mile in 2:10 at this time. The last half was the most sensational part of it, for she trotted home in 1:02¾, a truly high class performance for a mare with such little training as she received. The summaries follow:

Lexington, Ky. (mile track), Nov. 6—To beat 2:30¼, trotting:
Lena Oldson, b m by Roosevelt (Hayes)........2:16¾
Suldine, b c (1) by Worthy McKinney (Moody)....2:24¾
Eclear Kurtz, b m by John R. Kurtz (Lesh)........2:10
To beat 2:29, trotting:
Peter Belmont, b c (2) by Peter the Great (Willis) 2:19½
To beat 2:27¾, trotting:
Ruby Director, br f (4) by The Director General (E. Bowerman) 2:22¾
To beat 2:26½, trotting:
Cherry Silk, br f (2) by Walnut Hall (E. Bowerman 2:23¼
Junior Stokes, b c (3) by Peter the Great (Willis)..2:19½
To beat 2:24½, trotting:
Olive Silk, br f (2) by Walnut Hall (E. Bowerman).2:21¾
To beat 2:22¼, trotting:
Becky Wiggins, b m by Wiggins (Harrison)........2:11½
To beat 2:19½, trotting:
Ebony King, b h by Silent Brook (McAllister).....2:17¼
To beat 2:15¼, trotting:
Sybil Silk, br f (2) hy Walnut Hall (E. Bowerman) 2:14¾
To beat 2:14¼, trotting:
Petress Burton, b f (2) by Peter the Great (Willis)..2:12
To beat 2:13½, trotting:
Sir Bingen, b h by Bingen (Starr)..................2:13
To beat 2:12¾, trotting:
Paronhurst, bl h by Todd (Starr)..................2:11¼
To beat 2:25¼, pacing:
Vice, b g (1) by Vice Commodore (McAllister).....2:23¾
To beat 2:24¾, pacing:
Presolite, bl f (4) by Don Barrock (Davis).........2:11½
To beat 2:11½, pacing:
Winans, b g by Vice Commodore (Hayes).........2:10¼
To beat 2:09¼, pacing:
Donald McKay, b h by Gambetta Wilkes (Davis)..2:07½

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Bear in mind the closing date of Pacific Breeders Futurity Stake No. 15, which is Tuesday, Dec. 1.

RECORD MEETING AT SAVAGE.

Savage, Oct. 25.—An old-fashioned Minnesota fall enabled us to hold a breeders' meeting on Oct. 24, with the result that Dan Patch has another 2:10 performer in Power Patch 2:09¼. We think that to drop one into the "ten" list late in October is a record for Minnesota. Power Patch is the fifth 2:10 performer for Dan in 1914, and the second for his dam, "Aunt" Effie Powers (p) 2:08¼—the other being Liberty Patch (p) 2:08¼. Not often does a brood mare with a record below 2:10 put two of her colts in the 2:10 list in a single season. Another well-known race mare of former years, with a fast Dan Patch colt to her credit, is the erstwhile pacing queen of the western half-mile tracks, Baby Kid (p) 2:10¼. Her four-year-old filly, Real Patch, owned by L. S. Champine of Williston, N. D., took a record of 2:12¾. She is gaited for the twice-arounds and looks able to follow in the footsteps of her mammy, over fifty times a winner. Real Patch will begin her racing career on the Lake of the Isles ice course at Minneapolis this winter.

With a little more work Buzz Patch 2:12 would have paced her way into the 2:10 ranks this year, so in addition to siring a three-year-old trotter with a record of 2:09¼, Dan Patch has another of the same age that is really capable of taking an equally fast record at the pace. Miss Thornway, a four-year-old filly by Thornway 2:05¼, threatened to join the ranks of 2:10 pacers with a good mile in 2:10¾. She is owned by Charles G. Johnson, Waubay, S. D., who will race her next year.

Mayor Ed Hanson, of Savage, marked Lady Royal Patch, by Robert Patch, in standard time, doing his own teaming in masterful style. His whip appeared to be over the regulation length and had an attachment on it that looked like a good-sized circular saw, but the judges found everything according to rule. After dismounting from behind his mare (and regaining his breath), Mayor Hanson announced in stentorian tones that in marking one by a son of Dan Patch, he had just accomplished something with the Patch family that even M. W. Savage had never done. Mr. Savage had to publicly acknowledge the truth of this claim, and the chestiness on the part of the weighty Savage mayor the remainder of the afternoon was easily the feature of the meeting.

Dr. O. J. Evans officiated as representative of the American Trotting Association. D. W. Thurston, Fred Martin and Frank J. Weyel did the timing, and F. K. Balch, J. H. Bogie and W. P. Mead acted as judges.

Oct. 24.—To beat 2:11, pacing:
Power Patch, b c 4, by Dan Patch (Anderson)......2:09¼
To beat 2:15½, pacing:
Buzz Patch, bl f 3, by Dan Patch (Anderson).....2:12
To beat 2:22½, pacing:
Real Patch, b f 4, by Dan Patch (Anderson)......2:12¾
To beat 2:17½, pacing:
Queen Patch, bl m by Dan Patch (Anderson).....2:12½
To beat 2:25¼, pacing:
Miss Thornway, ch f 4, by Thornway (Anderson)....2:10¾
Lady Royal Patch, br m by Robert Patch (Hanson).2:24¾

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LIVE STOCK BUILDINGS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC.

The buildings of the Department of Live Stock have been erected at a cost of $150,000, in addition to the cost of the race track, which is one of the finest that has ever been built in this country, and which is specially prepared for two-minute speed. These buildings are erected in a compact form, surrounding the forum, or judging ring, and have room for more animals than was provided at the last great exposition, with a larger number of buildings, while the convenience is greatly superior to any previous exposition. Animals are led directly from their stalls into the show ring without the necessity of traveling considerable distances. The stalls are built for exhibition purposes and are so constructed that the visitor will have an opportunity to examine the whole animal instead of the rear view afforded by the ordinary stall. A total of 1124 stalls is provided, in addition to the 300 stalls contained in the dairy cattle barn, which is separated from those intended for horses and beef cattle and which will house the view herds maintained throughout the entire exposition period by the various breed record associations. A large feed storage building is provided in order that an ample supply of all kinds of feeds may be maintained by the Department of Live Stock for the accommodation of the exhibitors and thus save them the necessity for searching for their supplies or of being compelled to pay exorbitant prices for them. This feed will be furnished to the exhibitors by the Department of Live Stock, without profit.

The total area included in the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition grounds is 635 acres, of which 65 acres has been allotted to the Department of Live Stock, thus giving it more ground area than any other department. San Francisco is readily accessible, both by rail and water, from all points, and animals shipped here for exhibition purposes will be delivered directly on the grounds of the Department of Live Stock, without being transferred from their cars, and they will be unloaded in the stock-yards and corrals provided for the purpose. These corrals are near the stables where the animals will be housed, so that all exhibits of domestic animals will be handled with a minimum of disturbance and of travel on their feet. It is believed by the experts who have inspected the grounds and buildings of the Department of Live Stock that they more nearly approach the ideal for their purpose than has ever yet been attained in any exposition.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

NOTES AND NEWS

Maymack 2:04½.

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The Ducbess 2:07¼.

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King Coucbman 2:02¾.

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Contention B. (3) p. 2:08¼.

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Knigbt of Stratbmore 2:03¾.

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Virginia Barnette (3) 2:08¼.

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Josepbine Watts (3) 2:09½.

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Albaloma a right-tbere second in 2:04½, 2:05¼.

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Tbat Phoenix track is slow—like a 200 horse power auto.

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Nine beats on Monday averaged 2:05 1-12 seconds, whicb is pretty fair for November.

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Six heats on Friday averaged just slower tban 2:04 1-3, and twelve heats for the same day were slightly faster than 2:05¾.

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Minnie Chimes is no equine Diana, but she certainly has a way of eating up distance on a track and racing out tbe last quarter.

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Tbe Horseman of Chicago, Illinois, bas issued a catalog of the sporting books in its library which they will be pleased to mail to applicants.

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Tbere may be nothing in a name, but Tbe Assessor levied a pretty fair tax on tbe Phoenix association, and McMabon collected it in full.

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Rella E. 2:06, at Lexington, is a new 2:10 performer for Searchlight 2:03¼, now owned at Liberty, Ind. Reamy Macey did the teaming.

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Crit Davis is fitting Twinkling Dan at Lexington for his Panama-Pacific engagements. After a stud season he turned tbe trick in the fall in 2:04¼ and could pace balves in a minute flat.

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Maymack's total time for ber last start at Phoenix is balf a second faster tban tbat of Hamburg Belle's race at Hartford in 1908, and ties that of Rytbmell in the Walnut Hall Cup, so tbat the MacKenzie mare has some little rigbt to a winter's ease on good feed.

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Parties with good sound racing timber tbat tbey wish to dispose of have two good courses open to tbem—an ad in tbe Breeder and Sportsman or a consignment to the DeRyder sale at Pleasanton, Dec. 12, entries closing Dec. 1.

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Tbe prize list of tbe Alberta Winter Fair which includes a fat stock sbow, provincial seed fair and poultry sbow, bas been distributed. Entries for live stock close December 1 and for the seed grain December 7

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By this time you know what mares you will nominate in tbe current futurities, and your entry to Stake No. 15 of tbe Pacific Breeders Futurity series sbould be made at once, as entries close Tuesday, December second, and you may overlook sometbing if you wait till the last minute.

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Jim Logan had the crowd with bim in a heat or so in eacb start at Phoenix, but tbe judges couldn't see it that way. Wbetber or not be led tbe field at tbe wire eitber time is a case for argument, but there is one thing sure—tbat tbe judges didn't show him any undue favors.

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Louis D. Warren's chestnut borse Umpqua was shipped to San Francisco last Wednesday by tbe S. S. Wilbelmina, Bob Ballentyne accompanying tbe runner, as did also Cal Leonard. Tbe borse will be campaigned at Juarez, wbich meeting commences on Tbanksgiving Day. Owner Warren expects to leave for Mexico about the first week in December.—Tropic Topics.

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Last week's notice of the death of Squantum was incomplete in regard to ownersbip of tbe colt, which bad passed from Mr. Connor to Alonzo McDonald and tben to Mr. Stoughton Fletcher, the Indianapolis banker wbo bas long been a generous patron of the trotting turf. McDonald retained an interest in the young fellow and was mucb concerned over his loss, as that kind are not plucked from tbe busbes.

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Cbarley Silva has booked Oro Mo for emasculation, and tbere is but little doubt tbat tbe operation will be bighly beneficial to the racing qualities of this speedy son of Demonio. I. L. Borden, more tban pleased with the benefits accruing to Albaloma and Matawan by the same treatment, bas given tbe word for tbree stallions at the Borden ranch to go under the knife, one being a most promising full brotber to Guy Borden 2:07¼. The example is one that could be followed with profit by others.

With the Phoenix meeting over, tbe majority of campaigning horsemen are now at home or at a temporary home wbere they have established winter training quarters, and the bikes are hung up in the clear, giving way to the jogging cart and the light runabout.

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Harry Bell again bas Grattan Boy 2:10 and the good trotter came back to California via Pboenix. Harry will winter at Pleasanton, where be is a familiar figure, and the son of Montana Grattan will be fitted for the big purses at the Panama-Pacific next season.

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Word comes that Jobn McClintock will be with Hemet Stock Farm after the turn of the year. Tbe farm is at Hemet, in Soutbern California, with Wilbur Lou as premier sire and Budd Doble as superintendent. Mr. McClintock's wide knowledge of turf and training problems and general borse sense will be of value at Hemet.—Pacific Horse Review.

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Lady Leco, the trotting filly in Henry Belt's stable that set tbe Arizona mark for her class at 2:25¼ last week, is a very trim built daugbter of Cochise and Katy K. by Bonny Boy. Sbe is yet a bit uncertain and headstrong, but is pretty fast wben on the trot and continued education and patience ought to make her a very good trotter.

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Tbose Indiana pacers just naturally insist tbat folks take notice of them early and late. Tbe last acbievement is tbe pacing of tbe half-mile track at Rome, Georgia, on Oct. 29, in 2:04½ by the Newtown Boy pacer, Possibility. Billy M., by the same sire, turned the two-lap track at Gosben in a flat 2:04, and the pair look able to burn up a lot more dirt next season.

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Zulu Belle, Teddy Bear, Baby Doll, Alerick and otber Californians went miles at Phoenix from one to four seconds faster tban their records witbout accumulating much of "tbe filtby" for their owners. It just naturally took a "plumb boss" to get away with anything at all, witb 2:07 pacers stepping in 2:03¾, the 2:04 sidewbeelers in 2:02¾, and the 2:09, 2:07 and 2:12 trotters going tbe route in 2:05¼, 2:04½ and 2:07¼ respectively.

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Tbe best two-year-old pacing filly yet produced by Arizona breeders appeared in tbe juvenile classes at Pboenix last week in tbe bands of Marvin Williams, the lassie being the black filly Maydella by Lou Kinney 37621 (son of Kinney Lou and Aurelia B. by Nearest), out of a daugbter of Boydello 2:14¾, second dam by Durango Chief. Tbe filly is not big, but very nicely put togetber and gaited like a real pacer. In tbe two-year-old pace she set tbe Arizona record for tbat age and gait at 2:24¼, winning by open lengths eacb heat ,and later in the week she administered a decisive "trimming" to tbe tbree-year-olds, reducing her record to 2:21½.

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Miss Perfection 2:09¼ and Josephine Watts 2:09½ are two tbree-year-old daughters of General Watts owned in California tbat are doing much to attract tbe respect of coast horsemen for this good youug sire. Miss Perfection is out of Sue Fletcber by Tregantle 2:09¼, second dam Pearl Wilton 2:29¾ by Wilton 2:19¼ and bas given a most satisfactory account of herself in her educational campaign in Charley DeRyder's hands tbis season. Josepbine Watts is a cbestnut filly of a little different but pleasing type, owned jointly by Gen. C. C. Watts and W. G. Durfee, at whose hands sbe bas received her education. She was given a mark of 2:24¼ as a two-year-old, and this season reduced tbe same to 2:11½ early in tbe year at Los Angeles. At Phoenix she stepped ber exhibition mile nicely in 2:09½, making tbe eighth 2:10 trotter for the Durfee stable tbis season. She is out of Belle Andrews, the great brood mare by Billy Andrews, second dam Prospect Belle by Mambrino King, etc., and will probably jut in an appearance next year at the big trots at the exposition.

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Lon McDonald's stable remains at Phoenix for a few days prior to tbeir journey to tbe coast. Los Angeles will be tbe first "port of call," and later in tbe winter headquarters will be moved to Pleasanton. Lon has his wife and daugbter with him, and tbey expect to visit points of interest in all parts of California during tbe winter and make tbeir stay a tborougbly enjoyable one. Tbat the party will be warmly welcomed by Californians wherever they may go will add mucb to tbeir pleasure, and our hope is tbat tbey will find tbe winter so enjoyable that other horsemen will regret not following in their footsteps. The loss of Squantum was as severe a blow as tbe stable could have suffered, and rumors were rife at Phoenix tbat the string would go back east, rumors that apparently had no grounds whatever for circulation, as Mr. McDonald never at any time entertained such an idea. As he himself put it: "There is no denying tbe vacancy left in our stable, and in the entire ranks of pacers, by the colt's deatb, but it does not affect our plans. You know I am not famous for changing my mind, and last spring I announced my intention of wintering in California and taking in the exposition trots. At that time Hallmark was the only real prospect I had, and I would go just the same if he were all I had left." Second-trainer Avery, who has long been Lon's right hand man, accompanies him on the western pilgrimage and Levi Turner is at Indianapolis in cbarge of the members of the stable that were not brought out at this time.

George Gordon Moore, owner of Doromore Farm, St. Clair, Micb., is reported to be serving as voluntary aid on the staff of General Frencb, in the Britisb army. General French's war horse, the American trotter Louvain, was bred by Mr. Moore, who named the fast two-year-old colt General French 2:10¼, in honor of tbe British cavalry leader.—Horse World.

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Bert Oliver 2:08¾, full brotber of Sally Toler 2:06¾, was found dead in bis stall at Mansfield, Obio, on tbe morning of October 29. As a sire he was no sensation, though several very consistent winners are credited to him, but be will live long in memory as a race horse of sterling quality. Starting out in 1891 as a two-year-old trotter and securing a mark of 2:38, he eventually achieved a record at the trot of 2:19¼ as a four-year-old. Converted to the pace in 1895 he made a great campaign in the slow classes at tbat gait and was marked in 2:10, which he lowered the year following to tbe figures be carried to bis death.

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Lord Derby 2:05¾, erstwhile holder of numerous trotting records, some of which still stand, dropped dead in barness Nov. 2 at Brownsville, Tenn., wbere for some years he had been owned by T. B. King. Tbe old fellow who bad been the bero of many a bard fougbt battle was interred with honor, for his last owner was a true lover of the borse in general and of tbe game son of Mambrino King and Claribel. Lord Derby made his debut as a five-year-old in 1900 in the hands of Ed Geers and in his tbree seasons upon tbe track be was beaten by but six horses—Boralma, John A. McKerron, The Monk, Cresceus, Georgena and Cbarley Herr—and rolled up total winnings of $77,915, bis earnings of $57,625 in 1902 being tbe largest sum ever credited to a trotting gelding. His is a secure position in the ranks of the truly great.

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Loe Blossom, tbe cbestnut daughter of Lepide owned by Mrs. L. M. Scbenck of Pboenix, gave sucb a good account of berself at tbe Phoenix meeting tbat Frank Childs bougbt an option on her which has probably been followed by purchase by tbis time. Tbe mare has a trotting record of 2:15¼ made in 1913 and a losing performance mark of 2:10½ annexed in the 2:16 trot at bome last week, and looks to be a very valuable mare in her class, as sbe was well inside the flag when Maymack trotted in 2:05¼, stepping ber miles rigbt about 2:07. Sbe was bred by Mrs. Schenck and is by Lepide 49209, out of Lillian W. (dam of Geo. W. Jack 2:11¼, etc.) by Harry Hontas. She is eigbt years old and has already produced to the cover of James Otis tbe two-year-old colt Otis Jr. tbat took second money in the two-year-old trot for Arizona bred youngsters.

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Bud Davis of Caldwell, Idaho, came to Pleasanton from Phoenix with tbe cbestnut mare May Davis 2:08¼, By Borado, that has provided bim with a summer's outing and some profit at tbe races. The lass is five years old, sound as a dollar and tbe only thing she wears in tbe way of rigging below tbe belt are tbe Indiana panties. Sbe went a nice race with Tbe Assessor early in the week, finishing second in each heat with a strange driver, Jim Ranier, in tbe sulkey, and on Friday, just outside tbe money, traveled one of ber miles in 2:05¼, a quarter second faster tban the winner. Mr. and Mrs. Davis expect to get a comfortable little place at Pleasanton where tbey can pass tbe winter witb all tbe pleasures of "bome," and bave tbe mare ready for 1915. Bud is inclined to try her without the hobbles, and if he can make tbe experiment a success tbe girl won't wear a thing in the world but her bair and the harness.

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Trainer J. D. Adkin bas turned out for the winter at Hal Price Headley's Beaumont Farm the campaigners Buckborn, Helen Barbee, San Vega, Sea Sbell, Adelaide T. and Leo Skolny, which so successfully carried tbe colors of R. J. MacKenzie, tbe wealtby Canadian, the past season. Melton Street is also at tbe farm, but only temporarily. He has been presented to the Canadian Breeding Bureau and will be shipped in a few days to Montreal. Secretary Jobn F. Ryan is now in Kentucky witb a view to adding other stallions to tbe bureau. Adkin left Lexington Tbursday for West Baden Springs, Ind., for a sbort rest, after which he will go to San Francisco to spend about three montbs, wben he will return to Kentucky to take up tbese borses and prepare tbem for next season. He says it is possible that he will mate Buckhorn and Helen Barbee next spring.—Thorougbbred Record.

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Nobody derived more enjoyment from the Pboenix meeting tban did George Bleiler of Monroe, Wisconsin, the jovial owner of Knight of Strathmore, the chestnut pacer that has been such a good winner all year in Sam Hawley's hands. The Knight has made close to a score of starts, winning a very large majority of them, but once unplaced and once third, and has lowered half a dozen track records in the central west. The owner earned his right to win, as he laid him up for three years as a cripple, and he got his money back with a vengeance. At Phoenix he reduced his mark to 2:03¾ and was camped right on the warm side of King Couchman in 2:02¾ and back in 2:03¾. Starting back on Saturday for his tbird time out during the meeting he took second money to Don Pronto in the free-for-all, beating three other mighty good pacers. The Bleiler-Hawley winnings were $1880 and a monster loving cup—pretty fair for a "one horse stable." They called it a season at Phoenix and hit the home trail, George and the major portion of the cash for Monroe, Wis., and Sam, the cup and the Knight for Sac City, Iowa.

Superintendent Williams of the Hobart Stock Farm, one of the leading speed nurseries of Colorado, was among the Phoenix visitors, bringing out no horses but coming solely for pleasure, which he received in copious measure.

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While Knight of Strathmore was getting his share of the Phoenix money in three starts, the second generation was not idle, as the nicest two-year-old trotter out from the local stables was the big bay filly Miss Emily, by the speedy son of Twelfth Night. On Monday the two-year-old trotting division was scarcely a good workout for her, and on Friday she tried conclusions with the three-year-olds and finished 3-2-2 to Lady Leco and Gypsy Boy in 2:25¼, 2:32¼ and 2:26¼, handling herself very easily at all times. She is quite a growthy filly and was bred and trained by her present owner, W. L. Selman, who is much pleased with his venture. She is out of the young mare Dulce Yedral by Milo McKinney; second dam Yedral Russell by L. W. Russell; third dam Yedral, great brood mare, by Nutwood 600, and is paid up in all of the leading coast stakes and the Horseman, Horse Review and Kentucky futurities in the east. Only accident should keep her from being a contender at the P. P. I. in her engagements there, at any rate.

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One of the star features of the Phoenix meeting were the burro races, both "peely" and to harness, the latter being vividly reminiscent of the glories of Memphis in years gone by and the barrels of fun drawn by entrants and spectators from that famous "stake," the Transylmulia. The most exciting event of this nature ,and the one carrying the heaviest speculation, was staged on Wednesday, the betting reaching its height when the staggering sum of one thousand mills was wagered by those reckless and ardent sportsmen, Senors Ricardo McMahon and Frederico de Ward, each picking one of the field of fiery steeds upon which to risk his fortune. Going away from the wire the fleeing (not "fleaing," Genevieve, though that word might well apply to a Greaser's burro—or the Greaser himself) selection of Senor McMahon attained such headlong speed that he missed the turn and hit the fence. Heroic measures such as kicking, tail twisting and ear biting were resorted to by the frantic Mexican boy who had the mount before the shaken critter would arise—and then he flatly refused to proceed hencely. Driven to despair the boy mounted the old familiar spot athwart the burro's hips and began fanning the critter's flanks with the business end of a lass' rope. The response was immediate and satisfactory, and amid the rousing cheers of the crowd and the muttered maledictions of Senor de Ward the pair crept steadily upon the leaders and won by a slight margin in a standstill finish. Senor McMahon, who was engaged foolishly in driving that good caballo The Assessor round the big track for the measly sum of three hundred dollars per drive, with an additional flea bitten two hundred for "lagniappe," came in just in time to see his jockey maneuver his steed to the wire and his heart swelled to think of his princely winnings. Imagine his utter chagrin and mortification when the infamous judges disqualified his selection because the boy rode in the wrong place! And the joyous, undignified antics of Senor de Ward—ask us not to describe the scene! In the presence of a multitude of witnesses the wager was paid under protest and the assurance that the Board of Appeals would hear of the unjust decision and the gigantic fraud perpetrated upon an innocent and unsuspecting public.

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THE CHICAGO SALE.

The really healthy demand that exists for good young trotters was well evidenced at the Chicago sale last week when the forty-fourth regular auction of the Chicago Horse Sale Co. took place. The sale proved conclusively that in the face of many temporary obstacles and discouragements, values of racing stock are holding their own admirably, though prices were lower than would have been the case under unhampered marketing conditions.

In the face of the European war and Mexican trouble, the complete suspension of Southern trade on account of the bad cotton market and with tight money in the East, it looked very discouraging weeks ago to those who had speed horses to sell, and when the foot-and-mouth disease brought forth the most stringent quarantine laws this country has ever known the sale of horses of any kind at any price looked like an impossibility.

Notwithstanding these discouraging conditions consignors shipped their stock, the sale opened promptly at 1 p. m. on Monday and continued to the close on Friday evening, and it is safe to say no other class of merchandise, personal property, or real estate forced upon so bad a market would have brought as near their value and come as near satisfying owners.

There were many buyers in attendance from Canada, New York, Kentucky, Oklahoma and other states who were enforcing their laws against all live stock from chickens to elephants, that never made a bid and they did more cussing than the owners who were offering the bargains.

The best average prices were obtained for youngsters that were bred right and had the individuality to back up their breeding. Most of them were pretty well staked, all were in good shape to go to the developers' hands and the prices realized were sufficiently high to prove the faith of horsemen in the future of the business, and were a safe guarantee of a mighty active market whenever anything like normal conditions are restored.

APPRECIATION OF HIS FELLOWS.

William G. Layng, dean of the turf writers of the west, died in San Francisco last Friday, following a long illness. It was recognized some time ago that there was small chance of recovery, but the final word was not looked for so soon. Mr. Layng was a uative of New York and departed in his sixtieth year. Most of his life was spent in California, though he went to Australia a decade ago and remained there a year or two, as memory serves. As a turf writer, his work will perhaps be best remembered. Mr. Layng was deeply interested, always, in anything that concerned the horse. He was a judge of form and of speed and in his time a clever amateur driver. Years ago, he was proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman and when D. L. Hackett left its editorial chair along in 1910 or 1911, Mr. Layng, a long time friend of Fred W. Kelley, proprietor of that journal, again became its editor and ably served in that capacity until a few months ago, when illness rang work's final knell. Mr. Layng was a man of agreeable personality, liked and trusted by many friends. He was a writer of note in the field where his life's work was mostly done. His style was clear and well formed. In knowledge of pedigrees and performances, few men in America were his equal. He had seen the trotter develop from Goldsmith Maid to Lou Dillon, from Dexter to The Harvester, and in turf history his part was considerable. For a long time, Mr. Layng was interested in the sale business. The story of the California harness horse was well known to him. Old time names were familiar. Old time sires and dams, races of early days, were stored in convenient chambers of his mind and brought out for the pleasure and edification of the interested of the present day. Mr. Layng was not old in years and his pages were yet unfilled. As a critic, he was the William Winter of the turf. So the mourning of those who attend his funeral in person or in thought is for the vacant place of a good friend and a good man who did his best in his day, and has passed the sunset.—Pacific Horse Review.

It is with deep sorrow that we record the death of William G. Layng, of San Francisco, Cal., news of which has just reached us per press dispatches as we are putting this issue of the Review to press. It occurred at San Francisco on the night of Nov. 6, the cause assigned being heart trouble. Mr. Layng was the editor-in-chief of our California contemporary, the "Breeder and Sportsman," and had been for many years one of the most prominent trotting journalists of the Pacific coast. After an extended connection with the "B. and S." as editor and chief proprietor, impaired health caused Mr. Layng to retire from it and repair to the Antipodes, where, in Australia and New Zealand, he remained for several years. Later he returned to California and had again been editor of his old paper for about three seasons past. He had never entirely regained his health, but we were not aware that his condition of late had been such as to alarm his friends.

Mr. Layng was devoted heart and soul to the light harness horse and the best years of his life were given to promoting the racing and breeding interests. In this he was active in many ways, and, among other things, bred a number of successful performers, of which the most noted was the pacer Sir Albert S. 2:03¾, a sensation some ten years ago on the Grand Circuit and elsewhere. He had also been an ardent worker in behalf of the great race meeting to be held next year in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and was tireless in his efforts to "boost" it. As a writer he was undoubtedly by far the best informed concerning the history of the sport in California, past and present, of any man living during late years. He had known all its famous horses and horsemen for generations, and his memory was stored with facts and reminiscences regarding them. He wielded a ready and an earnest pen, and among other contributions, was the author of several articles that appeared in the Review during the past few years. Of these the most important was one of great historical value regarding the origin and growth of trotting in the Antipodes, a subject in which he became much interested during his visit to that far-away part of the world.

We extend our sincere sympathies to the wife of Mr. Layng and his other surviving relatives, in which the many friends of the dead man, in different hemispheres, will join us.—Horse Review.

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A few years ago Captain C. P. McCan brought to the coast the great sire The Bondsman, paying $11,000 for him at the Old Glory sale. Next week the son of Baron Wilkes and Sorrento by Grand Sentinel again goes under the hammer at Madison Square Garden, the star consignment from the Pacific coast and the greatest sire of speed on the market. His standing as a sire would be wonderful were he represented only by the great Colorado E. (3) 2:04¾ and Grace Bond (3) 2:09¼, but his 2:10 performers number well towards ten, and his sons and daughters in the list total right at three score. His sons and daughters also have demonstrated their speed producing capabilities, and each year his fame is largely enhanced. On the coast he leaves a goodly batch of youngsters that in future years will doubtless "live up to their pedigrees" in performance and production and add greatly to the value of coast trotting blood, and cause regret that the west could not remain his home. Bon Voyage, formerly owned both north and south on the coast and not fully appreciated in either section, has been not only a great show horse winner but a popular and successful sire in his new home.

CONTENTION B. (3) 2:08¼.

The three-year-old gelding record for pacers, held since 1912 by Hemet 2:08¾, was equaled at Phoenix on Saturday by Contention B., by Copa de Oro, from the stable of W. G. Durfee. The opportunity was not the best in the world for record setting, as there were harrows and joggers on the track and Will had to resort to both lung power and strenuous driving to get a clear passage, but the bay boy turned the trick very nicely and under more favorable conditions looked to be able to go faster. Will's vocal warnings to interferers in the second quarter made the lad race his head off in that portion of the mile, stepping it at a two-minute gait, and as a consequence he tired in the stretch. He is a genuine Copa de Oro, the first 2:10 performer for his sire and dam and is a product of a union of extreme speed in both sire and dam. Copa de Oro 2:01 (unaccepted record 1:59) is the speediest of coast pacers, a son of Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½ and Atherine 2:16¾ by Patron, and the dam of the new joint-holder of the record is the fast pacing mare Bonnie Ailsie 2:08½, owned by Mrs. Lilian J. Boyd of Hemet. Bonnie Ailsie is a daughter of Faustino 2:12¼ and Ailse Medium 2:27¾ (dam of 2) by Happy Medium (sire of Nancy Hanks 2:04 and the dams of five in 2:10); second dam Ailse, a producing daughter of Corbeau 98. Bonnie Ailsie was also represented at Phoenix by another foal, the black mare Alice E. by Del Coronado, owned and driven by Ernest Evans of that city. This lass was a starter in the Arizona 2:25 trot and finished 2-4-3 in 2:18½, 2:18¼ and 2:17¼ and is not only a nice individual but a very good gaited and well-behaved trotter. Bonnie Ailsie is the dam of the first foal of Wilbur Lou (3) 2:10¼ and has been mated back steadily to one or the other of the Hemet Stock Farm stallions, and with the performance of Contention B. breaks into the ranks of champion producing mares in a manner that heralds a great future as a matron.

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FAMOUS SHORTHORNS COME TO CALIFORNIA.

An announcement that will be pleasing to all lovers of high class livestock in California is that one made recently heralding the purchase by Kingsley Macomher of Paicines Rancho, San Benito county, of the entire herd of world famous Shorthorns gathered at Elmendorf by the late J. B. Haggin. Following the abolition of thoroughbred racing and the consequent futility of breeding fast horses with no earning capacity, Mr. Haggin devoted most of the fertile acreage of Elmendorf, near Lexington, to the production of the very highest type of Sborthorn cattle, expense in foundation stock being an absolutely negligible factor. As a consequence the herd purchased by Mr. Macomber, who is a son-in-law of L. V. Harkness of Walnut Hall Farm and Standard Oil fame, has probably won more premiums than any other bunch of Shorthorns in America. The herd is headed by the magnificent show bulls King Cumberland and Fayette Marshall ,the balance of the sixty head being of like quality. California gladly welcomes the newcomers and the progressiveness of this and other recent California purchases shows the trend of the livestock situation on the coast.

Paicines Rancho is already the home of a high-class herd of cattle and the French draft stallions Porte Drapeau and Fernand and the good standard bred sire Dictatus Medium.

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TENNESSEE HORSEMAN ANSWERS CALL.

John W. Alexander of Lynnville, Tenn., writing to the Horse Review under date of October 5, speaks as follows of the late Mr. J. H. Billingsley: "J. H. Billingsly, who died at his home in Lynnville, Tenn., the morning of Oct 4, was for the past few years prominently identified with the pacing horse interest of Tennessee. He was taken violently ill Sunday with appendicitis, and was operated upon late Tuesday. In his death we lose one of the very best horsemen Tennessee ever had. He owned The Abbe p. 2:04, the unbeaten race horse of 1910, and a great young sire, as he sired the world's champion yearling filly Rose McGee 2:19¼, and a number of great brood mares, in the lot the noted producer Mary C., dam of Kruger p. 2:04 and Margot Hal p. 2:04¼, also owned by him at the time of his death, and now in the stable of Lon McDonald. His remains were forwarded to Baltimore, Md., for interment. He is survived by his wife and two small daughters.

"Mr. Billingsly had many flattering offers for Margot Hal, but his fondness was so great for her he would never name a price on her. Last spring he had an inquiry from the foreigners for The Abbe 2:04, and the writer suggested he name a price on him, but his reply was: 'I bought The Abbe for the people of Tennessee to breed the great Hal mares to, thinking the results would prove great in the breeding business, and send many good pacers to the races, and I will name no price on him.'"

The news of Mr. Billingsly's death comes as a surprise to Californians, as just prior to the sad event he had made a trip to the coast, visiting various points of interest, including the state fair and numerous breeding centers, and on every occasion made a goodly circle of acquaintances and friends. Not long previously he had sold to P. L. Aguirre of Hanford the yearling filly Mardoo Patchen, and he made a special trip to Hanford to see how the lass was getting along in her new home. Margot Hal is still in the stable of Alonzo McDonald at Phoenix, and is booked for the trip to California.

FIRST OF ALL THE SACRIFICE.

Baker's horse and grocer's horse and gentle carrlage pair,
Hunting horse and farmer's horse, tbey muster in tbe square;
A saddle on tbe witbers and a label on the neck—
Off to join tbe troopers' train and cross the transport deck.

Comrade of your toil or whim—black or brown or grey,
Take a last long look at bim, and let him trot away!
Shining shod on every foot, tonsured tail and mane,
Here's a horse will never step tbe Border roads again.

Figbt we must, and fight we can, but wars the horse's bell—
Starving tied bebind tbe trench or shattered by a sbell;
Moaning in the darkness for the mercy of a gun—
And—God have pity on tbings He made—for now we dare bave none.

First of all tbe sacrifice, black or grey or brown,
Take a last, long look at them and let tbem leave the town—
Here's tbe King's borse, sbod and sborn, bound for Belgia's plain,
Here's a horse will never step the Border roads again.

—A. S. F., in Glasgow Herald.

THE BIG TRAINERS.

A Boston subscriber writes: "As usual, the papers are all telling how much Murphy, Cox, Geers and McDonald won this summer down the big line, hut notbing is said about the owners and young trainers tbat paid in the big stakes and did not dare start. The question is: Will they keep on paying and let one or two do all the winning? It seems as if everything is being done for a few rich men and a few trainers, while the public, or those interested in breeding and training in a small way, must take care of tbemselves."

Our friend has delivered a rather severe indictment, too severe, we think, and we wish to call his attention to a few facts:

(1) "The Horseman" bas often written of the inequality of things on the Grand Circuit and we have probably devoted as much space to that subject as any other turf paper, if not more.

(2) We don't believe any trainer, eligible to start in one of the big stakes, ever kept his horse in the barn because he "did not dare to start." Such a statement presupposes physical cowardice and is too absurd to consider.

(3) There are more people interested in Murphy, Cox, Geers or McDonald than in John Smith, and while we try to please the friends of all, we are obliged in the very notice of things to devote more space to the drivers mentioued tban to any other form. For comparison, let us consider the position of a strictly partisan Republican newspaper. How long would it serve its readers if it withheld mention of our Democratic president? Likewise, while we decry the concentration of our best horses in a few stables, we must, as an independent turf journal, state the facts. At the end of the Grand Circuit readers are interested in knowing what the various horses and their sires and tbeir drivers have done. It is our business to supply that information.

(4) Tbe Grand Circuit this year adopted a rule which, if continued, should prove beneficial to tbe trainers witb small stables. Tbat was the rule requiring a straight fee on each horse entered. If the Grand Circuit will go a step further and probibit the starting of two horses from one stable, the little man will feel more free to enter in tbe big ring. The truth is, the Grand Circuit must cater to the little fellows as well as the big. Purses with entries from only a few stables are not profitable. The Grand Circuit is beginning to realize what has always been a fact, viz., the big stables need the Grand Circuit more tban the Grand Circuit needs them.

Our Boston subscriber sends us a clippiug from tbe Herald of tbat city in which the early closing system is decried. We have discussed that subject before. Our Midland correspondent, Henry M. Jones, has covered the ground very tboroughly in recent contributions and intimates that Lexington may not offer stakes next year. There is a strong sentiment against these events and some are equally strong for them.

There are two sides to every question. Tbose who favor stakes contend tbat they keep up the market price on wbat is known as "stake prospects," and when it was proposed, two years ago, to limit the earning capacity of stake winners the argument mentioned was used to kill the proposal. We can see how limiting the earning capacity of borses might, in a few instances, lower the sale value of a stake prospect, but if tbere were no stakes at all, we believe wealtby owners would pay just as much for a prospect tbat looked to have a chance to win on the Grand Circuit as they do now. Another argument advanced in favor of stakes is tbat tbey provide an uncertainty which attracts the public and increases attendance. This may be true of stakes at tbe first few meetings of tbe Circuit, for instance, sucb stakes as the M. & M. and C. of C. of bygone days, but, after a circuit has advanced a few weeks, .be public usually has a fair idea of the probable value of winners and then stakes do not attract attendance. Which leads us to believe that as an opening wedge, the experiment migbt be made of offering stakes at tbree or four of tbe early meetings and substituting purses tbereafter.

Now for the otber side. Early closing stakes have driven some men out of tbe business and bave impoverished many more. Tbe cost of entering a series of stakes, even in minor circuits, is considerable, and the cbances against winning back the entrance is 10 or more to 1. A few men win at it but the most of tbem don't and tbe losers bave to drop out of sigbt or bave to operate in a much smaller manner. Then again, wben it is possible for tbe general public to pick tbe probable winner of a stake (as is often the case in mid- and late season) such an event becomes common and tbe sport suffers. As someone else has said, "Wbo would pay to see a ball game if he and his friends were all agreed as to tbe probable winner?" Would not the Kentucky Futurity this year have attracted a larger attendance if it bad not been possible to name tbe winner in advance? It is true, as it bappened, tbat there was a closer contest tban anyone had anticipated (that was an unexpected benefit tbat accrued to those who witnessed the race) but it did not help tbe gate. How much interest would tbere be in the European war, or in an election, if we knew wbat tbe result was to be? How much interest would we take in life if we knew wben we were going to die?

Sport to be gripping must provide an element of uncertainty and the greater the uncertainty the more exciting tbe sport. So, personally, we would like to see early closing stakes dropped, except, perbaps, at the first few meetings of a circuit, and also we would like to see adopted a rule requiring the timers to separately time and give records to the first four horses in each heat. Then a horse could not outclass his field in more than one or two races. Then there would always be an element of uncertainty.—Horseman.

WHERE UNION SHOULD BE STRENGTH.

There are tbree separate branches of business which depend upon light harness race horses for support. The breeders, who breed and raise them, the trainers, who develop tbeir speed and race them and the racing and fair associations which find in them an excuse for existence in the first mentioned instance and their chief attraction to draw the public to the fair grounds, by the last mentioned. The interlapping interests of these three factors in the light harness horse business would, it would seem, secure a unity of action on all subjects intimately connected with breeding and racing trotters and pacers; but such is not the case. Breeders often give the impression that they regard trainers as sharks who are necessary evils. That some instances have occurred to cause owners to take this view of trainers is doubtless true, but, in tbe main, trainers are men of the same instincts and principles found among men in other walks of life. If some trainers are inclined to think harshly of owners who look upon them with suspicion, they will do well to frankly give a little thought to the views some of their number hold towards the officials of fairs and race meetings. Here again, men whose interests lie in the same direction too often are found working at cross purposes. Trainers too frequently regard racing officials as enemies and treat them accordingly while equally regrettable is the stand some racing officials take towards trainers, failing, in every particular, to recognize the absolute necessity they have for them to make a meeting a success. Such conditions should not exist and they cannot be bettered to any great extent by separate organizations. If all three elements could be amalgamated into one organization the object of which would be to advance the combined interests represented there is no doubt hut that a vast improvement could be made in the conditions surrounding the breeding and racing of harness horses. The Drivers Association organized a few years ago has accomplished little for the drivers and nothing in any other direction. The parent trotting associations are, in the main, only collectors for the racing associations, upholding the spasmodic cases of punishment dealt out by judges now and then, always with drivers for victims. The association of trotting horse breeders which devotes its efforts towards the promotion of futurity stakes takes little note of either the racing associations or the trainers. It is a case of "every man for himself and the Devil take the hindmost," and will continue so until all tbree factors connected with the breeding, training and racing of the light harness horse combine in an organized effort to place the business and its allied sport on a better basis by a unity of action founded onthe recognition by each factor of the rights of the others and the value which each one bears to the ultimate position which the dual breeding and racing industry is entitled to take in the estimation of tbe public.—Horse World.

MONTANA'S MODERN MAMMOTHS.

W. H. Ferrill of Wibaux, Mont., last week marketed at Chicago a six-year-old Hereford steer weighing 2,040 pounds that realized $10 per cwt. A $204 grass bullock is somewhat of a novelty and by reason of his size this one attracted attention. He displayed somewbat conspicuously the Hereford tendency to put on gobby fat with age and was an animated mass of tallow. Marketed two years ago he would have realized a good price, but a gain of 500 pounds meanwhile meant an added value of about $50, which paid amply for carrying him, as he rustled his own living.

INTERNATIONAL AND ROYAL STOCK SHOWS CANCELLED.

Tbose wbo bave kept informed as to tbe foot-and-mouth disease situation will not be surprised to learn tbat the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago and tbe American Royal Sbow at Kansas City bave cancelled tbeir dates for this year, says tbe Breeders Gazette.

Tbe official announcement concerning tbe Cbicago sbow is coucbed in tbese terms:

"At a special meeting of the directors of the International Live Stock Exposition held Nov. 6 to consider the question of abandoning the usual December sbow, it was tbe unanimous opinion of all present tbat under tbe unfortunate conditions now existing in relation to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, tbe exbibition cannot and should not be undertaken, and formal action to that effect was had.

"It is not considered probable tbat tbe various traffic restrictions now in force will be removed in time to permit of tbe shipment of animals prepared for exhibition, and moreover, much as tbe directors regret the necessity for tbeir action, they do not feel tbat tbe association would be justified in inviting large numbers of visitors to the yards at a time wben every effort is being put forth by all parties concerned to uphold the hands of tbe autborities in promptly quelling all outbreaks of the infectious disease.

"Tbis action is all tbe more regrettable at this time for the reason that the show for 1914 was of particularly brilliant promise, entries far exceeding all previous exhibitions of this, the world's greatest show of well-bred live stock."

The Secretary of Agriculture suggested to the officials of the Kansas City show that it would be prudent to declare off the exhibition for this year, but they were not at first disposed to accede to the suggestion. The early Federal quarantines had deducted only a small percentage from their entries, and they were enthusiastic over the prospect of conducting an exhibition which would reach record heights in all respects, in view of the closing of the International doors for this year. But the reports of new infected centers, and especially the inclusion of Iowa among the quarantined states, indicated that conservation rather than enthusiasm should control, and the directors announced that the Royal would not be held this year, in deference to the request of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The International entries had attained record-breaking magnitude. Including cattle, sheep, swine and horses, and conceding a loss of 127 in the draft horse department, the total of entries reached 4,775, an increase of 309 over the record of last year. That an exhibit of such stupendous magnitude, and unquestionably of an unsurpassed quality, should be given the command to remain at home is among the tragedies wrought by the presence of this dreaded continental cattle plague. Kansas City had also prepared an exhibit of record-breaking character, and the reluctance with which it was abandoned by its promoters can readily be imagined. Breeders bow to the inevitable with good grace, but meanwhile the rising tide of interest in pedigree cattle breeding strains at the leash.

DURBAR HIDDEN IN PEASANT'S BARN.

London, Oct. 22.—While a dramatic story of the escape of Durbar II, winner of this year's Derby, from German hands, has already been circulated by the press, its circumstances do not at all agree with those vouched for by Edward Johnson, the head trainer of H. P. Duryea's stable at Chantilly, near Paris. Instead of Durbar being spared because he wore an American flag with the words "Shoot me not" across his breast, the trainer, who is now in London, says the Germans never saw Durbar, nor did they see his companion, Shannon, and the two American colored men in charge. The reason of their escape, he explains, was that during the German raid the two horses were hidden in a shed on a peasant's farm while the two negroes lay in a protecting haystack. For ten days and ten nights the negroes lay in fear of the Germans. By a mistake in the road, they led the animals into territory occupied by the invaders. There they obtained the protection of the peasant, who told the hostlers that if captured by the Germans they would be mistaken for the hated Turcos of Algeria who had been distinguishing themselves with their bayonet work. Hence the pair would be tried by a drumhead court and shot dead. The peasant promised to look after the horses and to bring food to the hiders. During tbe ten days Uhlans rode hy frequently, but they did not discover the racers or their guardians.

When news first came to Paris that the Germans were sweeping south, Mr. Duryea, as an American citizen, obtained permission from the French government to send his stock to his stud farm in Normandy. But Durbar and Shannon were unequal to the trip, as their legs had been fired and were badly swollen. They were left with the two negroes to follow up at leisure. Not knowing the roads, the negroes went north instead of west. It was their unexplained absence that led Duryea to think the Germans had made a capture.

Durbar will never race again. His legs have given way, although improved by the fire treatment. But his value has not decreased on this account, as he may be the sire of future Derby winners.—Press Dispatch.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. D•WITT.

WHEN THE DUCKS CAME BACK.

Fresno county contains one of the finest duck-hunting places in California. Along the southern part of the county runs the Kings river, that geographical mystery, which rises somewhere and empties nowhere. The peculiar topography of this portion of the San Joaquin valley explains the mystery. The river rises in the high Sierras, fed in the springtime hy the melting snows. It leaps down through vast granite ledges and gorges which are known as the Kings river canon. It is a weary way for the traveler, hut those who have taken the journey claim that the scenery rivals the famous Yosemite itself.

After its wild career of youth the river quietly glides down into the level valley where it chooses its own course and meanders aimlessly. A survey of the country shows that it has chosen different channels several times within the last century. So great is the washing of silt that the hottom is never twice alike, a fact which has hrought disaster to many an unwary traveler.

In former times the stream, after flowing through an almost desert region and being half drunk up hy the thirsty land, lazily spreads out into three parts. The north fork made its way into the San Joaquin river; the middle fork lost itself in a great track of swampy land known as the King's River sloughs which terminated in Summit Lake; the south hranch flowed through Kings county and fed Tulare lake.

For the fifteen years prior to the trip here described there have heen comparatively light snows in the mountains. During that time the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company have heen constructing a vast system of canals and ditches until now there are five thousand miles of these in Fresno county. The water for these is taken out of the Kings river and the desert has heen made to hlossom as the rose. The light snowfall and the use of the water for irrigation purposes have caused the north and south forks to vanish, leaving only dry water courses. Great dykes were thrown up to protect the country against the possihility of high water and enterprising land agents hegan to sell the reclaimed lands.

Tulare lake, which we all remember on the maps of California as a pretentious affair, had gradually dried up until it was hut a good-sized pond four miles across. The rich sediment soil was the hest wheat land in the world. Settlers flocked in and took up holdings, and on the land where the Indians once speared fish ,thriving villages sprung up and thousands of acres of wheat were planted. A crop for a single season more than paid for the land and the owners were juhilant. They even looked avariciously at the small expanse of water and figured on planting is at soon as it dried up. It looked as if the ancestral home of the duck was mortgaged for more than it was worth.

Then came the season of 1906. The snow fell in vast quantities in the Sierras. Even the foothills were covered with the filmy whiteness. The old-timers shook their heads and recollected the year when Tulare lake was fed hy Kings river until it was fifty miles across. Early rains followed the season of heavy snow. The river hegan to rise. Gradually at first and then a foot at a time it came up until it reached the top of its hanks. Then it spread out until checked hy the dikes. It hunted out its old courses and hefore the startled settlers of the Tulare lake region realized what had happened it overleaped their levees and was overflowing the old lake hed. Thousands of acres of standing wheat almost ready for the harvester went under water. Homes were ahandoned to the waters. I have driven over a road within a year which was ten feet under water. Tops of comhined harvesters and roofs of houses are sorry monuments of the guilelessness of man.

The home of the duck has heen restored to him with the mortgage paid. Millions of them took advantage of the prospect of prosperity. The grain, almost ready to harvest and floating to the surface, gave them ample fcod. Never were there so many fat ducks in California hefore. They were literally grain fed. It is now as it was in the heginning. Those who complained that ducks were heing exterminated need hut to gaze upon this now virgin hunting ground to he convinced. If the pot hunter and market thief can he kept off the lake there will he fine sport there for years to come.

In telling of Tulare lake I have wandered fifty miles from the Kings river sloughs and Summit lake. These are located on the Laguna de Tache, a vast tract of land containing 72,000 acres and extending for twenty miles along the Kings river. This was formerly an old Mexican grant and was used for a cattle range. It was finally acquired hy an English syndicate and under the management of two enterprising men, Nares and Saunders, was thrown open for colonization. This hegan thirteen years ago. At that time there was only one house on the grant. Now there are four thousand people settled in and ahout the town of Laton, a village of five hundred people. At the east of the grant is Kingshurg, another growing town. School houses, churches and homes have taken the place of the sheep herders' camp, and the home of the coyote has given way to the hen roost.

But on the sloughs it is different. These swampy lands are only fit for cattle and here in almost impassahle morasses the duck and goose live in security. Only with one who is familiar with the country is it safe to enter these native wilds. The game is further protected hy Nares and Saunders, who are thorough sportsmen and do not allow any one to shoot without a permit, keeping an overseer on the ground constantly to keep away poachers.

It was in this country that I opened the duck season in 1905. The party was composed of Dr. Charles W. Hardman of Laton, "Peggy" Frayer of New York, John Pitts, a memher of the company's surveying party, and myself. In a spring wagon, well stored with provisions, we started for the sloughs. On the road we passed the remnant of an old Indian fort, huilt hy the de Tache Indians. From a cemetery near there many skeletons and relics have heen taken away. A few of the trihe still linger in the neighhorhood. They are almost civilized, tilling farms in peace. Their chief delight is to appear on circus days arrayed in hrilliant hues. If they can get a little fire water they are juhilant. A good deal wipes out civilization for the time heing.

We made our way along roads that were hounded on either side with orchards and fields of alfalfa. Frequently we crossed irrigation canals which at this season of the year were dry as the water had heen shut off in August when it was no longer needed. Gradually the houses hecame farther and farther apart and much land was not under cultivation. A dozen miles from Laton we reached the surveyors' camp, the last outpost of settlement. From this point we traversed a level country, the monotony heing hroken only hy great dikes which the land company had caused to he huilt to keep the country from inundation. The following year these saved a vast section from heing overflowed, the settlers on the grant heing hetter protected than their neighhors of the Tulare lake region.

Long lines of swamp willows hegan to he seen and soon we entered upon a trail that wound in and out through a thicket which appeared well night impassahle. Guided hy the faithful John who seemed to keep his hearings without difficulty, a mystery to the rest of us, we crossed a sandy stretch which he told us was the old north fork. For a couple of miles we followed the trail until we came in sight of an interminahle sea of tules. Near hy was a clump of willows and here we pitched our camp. Taving tethered our horses and made everything secure we started out to find a suitahle location to hegin the morrow's shooting.

We were informed hy John that the first of a series of ponds lay a quarter-mile to the north. We headed in that direction and soon came in sight of it. Such a sight never hefore met my gaze. It was literally covered with geese! Fortunately we were on the lookout for them and hence were ahle to get within range hefore heing discovered. Several fine hirds found their way into our game sacks. We then proceeded to huild hlinds on the four sides of the pond. These we constructed of willows, and most innocent they appeared. There was nothing further to he done until morning so we returned to camp to ease our appetites.

As night came on it hrought with it a myriad of strange sounds. Those queer water hirds, the little green herons, kept up a hideous cry. Frogs croaked dolorously. Occasionally we heard the quack of a duck or the swish-swish of a hand of geese invisihle far ahove us. No sooner had we lit our campfire than we were greeted hy the "ky-y, ky-y" of what seemed like a myriad of coyotes in the neighhoring tules. Occasionally we could see their eyes gleaming for an instant. Then all would he still for a hrief time when the chorus would he resumed. Not once did we get sight of the form of one of them, hut at intervals through the night we heard their dismal wail.

By four in the morning we started for the hlinds. We flipped a coin to see who would take the north one, this heing undesirahle as the approach to it could only he made hy crawling through mud for a hundred yards. It was my fortune to get it. Gradually the sun came up and when it was light enough to see, a sight met our gaze that was enough to make the most melancholy sportsman's heart light. There were hundreds of ducks on the pond. At a preconcerted signal we made ready. A shot was fired at the south end. The ducks rose from the water and hegan circling ahove us. The homhardment hegan in earnest. We emptied and reloaded our guns as fast as possihle. Bird after hird took the death plunge. When the last one was out of range we stopped to gather our killed. There on the surface of the pond lay thirty-four ducks.

This was hut the heginning of the day's sport. We started up the sloughs, covering a wide range of territory. The genial Pitts became greatly excited over an unusually long shot that hrought down a fat mallard. The hird fell near the farther end of a small pond. John splashed through the mud and water to grasp the struggling hird. Proudly he hore it to the shore and placed it on the ground near a hunch of tules hehind which he hid. A lone hirl came within range, John hlazed away first one harrel and then the other and missed. Then the hird which he had previously wounded struggled to its feet, flapped its wings and sailed away out of range while the astonished Pitts could only exclaim, "Well, I'll he ——!"

As I worked my way to the northward I saw a strange sight. The great hare form of a dead swamp oak stood up like a monument in this land of dreary waste. In the distance it glistened strangely white. As I neared it I saw the reason, for ranged upon it in regular order were a dozen great white cranes, the nearest approach to angels that I ever expect to see. So intent was I upon the picture that I got hut one out of a numher of mallards that rose up from a neighhoring pool.

When the day's shooting was over we assemhled at the camp. We all had the limit and were tired and satisfied. It was with pleasure that we examined the day's kill. Never hefore had I seen such a variety of hirds. They ranged in size from the peerless mallard to the little teal. There were canvashack, sprig, spooneys, and hutterhall, hesides English snipe and two varieties of geese.

Late that night we arrived in Laton, tired and hungry, hut fully satisfied with the hest day's sport we had had in years. That night in my dreams I could see visions of hirds flying out of range, as they traversed their way across the sloughs from Summit to Tulare lake.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION NOTES.

The headquarters of the National Rifle Association of America is a husy place these days caring for the four national gallery championship competitions to he held during the winter aud replying to the thousands of inquiries heing received from all over the United States regarding the organization of rifle cluhs so as to take advantage of the new law authorizing the free issue of rifles and ammunition.

The competition in which the greatest interest is heing taken is that for the civilian cluh championship. There are so many cluhs competing in this match that it hecame necessary to divide them into classes after the manner of the national matches held annually. The twelve cluhs that lead in the 1914 competition will he in Class A for the 1915 matches. So as to avoid delay in issuing the report of the result of the weekly matches for the press, all cluhs west of the Mississippi river will shoot one week in advance of those east of that territorial division. The Western cluhs will hegin their matches the week ending Decemher 17 and the Eastern cluhs the week following.

Up to date very few of those cluhs that have expressed their intention of taking part in this national competition have made their official entry and a vast amount of detail work must he done preliminary to the heginning of the matches in arranging and puhlishing the schedules and in preparing the targets. For this reason, entries should he sent in as early as possihle. Among the new cluhs which have already entered may he mentioned the Buffalo, N. Y. Rifle Cluh, the Kane, Pa. Rifle Cluh and the Detroit, Mich. Rifle and Revolver Cluh. As only provisions have heen made for three divisions of twelve cluhs each, or 36 cluhs all together, some cluhs who are late in getting in their entry will he left out in the cold as entries will he refused when 36 cluhs have entered.

New cluhs are heing organized and affiliated with the N. R. A. in large numhers. Within the last three weeks the following cluhs have heen elected to memhership:

Belleville, Ill. Rifle and Revolver Cluh; Cheyenne, Wo. Rifle and Revolver Cluh; Plevna, Montana, Rifle Cluh; Augusta, Ga. Rifle Cluh; Battle Creek, Mich. Rifle and Revolver Cluh; Fort Wayne, Ind. Rifle Cluh; Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va. Rifle Cluh, and Middletown, N. Y. Rifle Cluh. It will he noted that the ahove cluhs are representative of the entire country, showing to what extent the interest has grown in rifle cluh shooting now that the Government has offered some assistance.

Some complaints are heing received ahout the inaccuracy of the ammunition which the Government is issuing under the recent act of Congress. The Ordnance Department is not to hlame for heing compelled to issue such ammunition which has heen loaded from twelve to fourteen years, as this is the only ammunition on hand for the Krag rifle, the Government having discontinued the manufacture of this kind of ammunition for over twelve years. When the ammunition on hand is expended it will he necessary for Congress to make an appropriation for the Krag rifles for the use of rifle cluhs and no douht an effort will he made to get such an appropriation during the next session of Congress. An effort will also he made to interest Congress in the great need for the construction of rifle ranges throughout the country which can he thrown open to rifle cluhs. Until such action is taken, the Government will never receive adequate returns from the issue of Krag rifles to rifle cluhs, neither will the movement h of such magnitude as to really he a considerahle asset to the national defense of the country.

The numher of qualifications heing received from rifle cluhs is in excess of previous years. This prohahly is owing somewhat to the fact that the new course is confined to 600 yards and it is more easily followed out than the former course which required ranges up to 1000 yards.

Many cluhs are reporting the arrival of rifles and ammunition on requisition under the new law. These cluhs must hear in mind that they are to keep accurate record of the expenditure of the ammunition and report the result of such issue to the N. R. A.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

HUNTING IN DEATH VALLEY.

More than 400 feet below sea level, in its deepest part, heated to a temperature of from 100 degrees to 150 degrees every day throughout tbe summer, chilled hy the most terrible of Sabaran simoons in winter and by the blasts of snow-laden air tbat sweep down off Mount Whitney and tbe rest of tbe Sierra, there are doubtless few, even among globe-trotting sportsmen, who would seek in Death Valley a game preserve, much less such a natural park for all manner of wild game as actually exists tbere.

Protected from all the rest of tbe desert world in which it is set by two lofty and barren ranges of lava buttes, supposedly waterless, treeless, lifeless, tbe sinister vale has for long years guarded well all the wild things that have come to it. Few tbat have entered have followed back on their trail to tbe barren bits of the surrounding desert whence they came. And tbe result has been tbat herds of deer have grown up from scattered pairs; hordes of rabbits and quail bave bred from single pairs; roving bands of bigborns (mountain sheep) have amalgamated into huge droves, and it is said by miners familiar with the country that the last herd of antelope left to the State is to be found in a lonely basin at the head of tbe sinister valley.

Naturally, attracted by all these game animals, wild cats and coyotes and foxes, with bere and there an occasional mountain lion, bave wandered in to feed fat on the superabundance of game. The trapping of coyotes and the little red foxes is a matter of everyday life with ranchers living along the edge of Death valley, and the killing of an occasional mountain lion by a solitary prospector camped in some lonely gorge is hy no means unusual.

But the feature of Death valley's wild life which is of most interesting to the average sportsman is in the immense droves of bighorns (Rocky mountain sheep) which roam over the Furnace Creek and the Panamint ranges.

Nowadays these are practically the only animals of this kind left in North America outside of Jackson's Hole and a few limited districts on the "backbone of the continent," and they are the only sheep which the California sportsman can reacb easily from his native State.

There are houses on the edge of Death valley, occupied by the White Arabs of tbe pit, which are roofed with the skulls of mountain sheep. On each of these skulls there is a pair of horns, worth, when new, not less than $150 per pair. Today they are worth nothing, for the winds and the rains and the suns of numbers of years have worked their will on them and they are nothing but the skeletons of the curving rings of horn they once were. And there are hundreds of them scattered up and down Death valley, so that there must be thousands of dollars' worth gone to irretrievable waste, mucb to tbe sorrow of all sportsmen who pass tbrough the region.

Just now there is a Federal statute protecting these sheep and all others of their kind, but tbere is no one to enforce it in Death valley, and whenever the Piute sportsman cares to kill a bighorn he does so, whether it be buck or ewe ,and regardless of the time of year.

Tbere are a great many deer in the mountains adjacent to the valley, too. Over in the Furnace Creek hills and along the bed of Willow creek and tbe Amargosa, there are many deer killed every year hy the settlers along these water courses.

Strange to say, while most of the deer on the Pacific Slope of the State are Virginia ,or white-tail deer, those on tbe desert are for the most part blacktails. The blacktails are much larger.

The blacktails are a favorite game of the Piute Indians, and some of the most noted hunters of tbis tribe, like Chickapanagey, have only in recent years come into the possession of rifles. But some of the Piutes around Death valley who have never had a rifle tbey could call their own, are so expert tbat tbey can bring down mountain sheep witb such bows as tbey can make from the oak of distant mountains, and with arrows carved from the hardy mesquite of the bed of the valley.

Tbese Piutes have learned one trick which is practiced by no other tribe of Indians on eartb: Tbey will call out of the blackest night, with no otber instrument than their hands and mouth, tbe wariest of coyotes and foxes by imitating their cries while hidden behind some sheltering sandhill.

Tbe writer has seen this done, he bas talked with otber men who have seen it done, but no white man can do it; many of the younger generation of Piutes bave lost the art, but tbere are still many old bucks wbo can take a little bow, and hiding tbemselves in the blackness of tbe night, call a wandering four foot up to tbem and slay it at a distance of twenty or thirty feet, about tbe average fatal range of tbeir weak bows.

In killing deer and sbeep with their bows and arrows, however, tbe Indian adopts a slightly different scheme. First he finds wbere tbe deer or sheep are in tbe babit of watering, or where tbey are in tbe habit of passing along some narrow bit of trail in tbe canyon wall. There be builds himself a blind, and either hides in it, waiting patiently for tbe coming of his quarry, or bas some otber Indian drive the game to him. Tbis latter system is the one usually adopted in hunting sheep, but with deer it is not so effective, and is abandoned for the surer if slower metbod of waiting in the blind until tbe animal comes along.

A Piute boy, half grown and half clothed, will follow a band of quail, armed only with his bow, for a whole day, picking up one here and there, and, when the day is over, he will have the majority of the band in his bag.

It would seem as if such sure killing as this would soon deplete the country's game supply, but it does not, possibly because the redskins kill alone that which they can use for food and no more.

And Death valley is the home of hordes of ducks, bug ducks, little ducks, teal ducks, widgeon, butterballs, canvasbacks and mallards, all come at some season of the year to the ponds of Death valley and the marshes of tbe streams which empty into it.

These powerful winged birds come by this inland route from their summer homes in the north in the autumn, and return by the same route from tbeir winter homes in Mexico when spring lays her gentle hand on the desert.

The Piute gets in on the duck harvest, too, and in a most peculiar manner. All round the northern end of Death valley there are huge artificial ponds, made by the borax miners when this part of tbe country was making millionaires of "Borax" Smith and F. M. Teel. To these ponds nowadays come thousands of ducks, just as they come to other sections of the desert.

Here the birds, tired with their long flight, settle down for the night. As soon as the air cools the surface of these ponds a trifle, borax crystals begin forming, and it is only a question of hours until the feathers of the birds are encrusted as well as the shores of the little lakes.

In tbe morning comes the Piute hunter, armed with nothing but a bag and a club. He wades out into the pond, whacks one of the borax-laden ducks upon tbe head with his club, wrings its neck, throws it into bis bag and goes on after tbe next duck. Frequently such a morning will net an active Indian a couple of dozen ducks; more often he gets one-fourth of that number, and sometimes, though rarely, he gets none at all.

But the ducks of Death valley are not permanent features of the desert; they are transitory, coming and going with the autumn, coming and going with the spring; still they furnish for the Piute a welcome change from his steady diet of chuckawallah and rattlesnake. To the white traveler who happens to be going through the pit at the time the webfeet come, they prove a pleasant surprise, and one which he is not soon likely to forget. To walk up to a desert pool, the nerve-racking silence of the desert everywhere about you, and to stir up from the tules a band of from six to fifty ducks, is a surprise to most of tbe people who go to Death valley for any reason whatsoever.

One time, long years ago, there came to Death valley a man by tbe name of Bellerin' Teck. Presumably he received this sobriquet on account of his voice; only one man ever made bold to inquire of Teck how he came to have such a name and him they buried next day out under the shade a sheltering mesquite was so kind as to cast over some six by four feet of desert. In short, Bellerin' Teck was a bad man.

But he did one good thing, he brought a whole coopful of quail from Arizona into Death valley. They have mutiplied amazingly until now there must be several hundred thousand of the blue-coated birds wandering through the mesquite thickets up and down the Furnace Creek gorge, the Amargosa river and Willow creek.

They are very tame, and there are so many of them that the veriest tyro can pick up an undreamed of bag in an afternoon.

Most of the quail the Indian gets he traps, and, because he must depend on his trap for a livelihood, the average Piute is the craftiest trapper of birds on earth. He makes snares above their runways through the tangled mesquite thickets and he sets the old-fashioned "figure four" traps of boyhood days in the open places where a handful of grain will call the birds.

At tbe China ranch, on Willow creek, these birds are particularly abundant, and there come many parties from as far away as Daggett and Mojave to hunt for the shrill-voiced little fellows in feathers of blue. Some immense bags have been taken from this place, hut there still seem to he plenty more.

The real game of the Indian huntsman, however, is of vastly another sort. Out on the edge of Death valley there lives, in company with other peculiar animals, the famed chukawallah. Now tbe chukawallah is a huge lizard, about two feet long, with a thick round tail, which takes up rather more tban half his length. He is the favorite entree, roast, fish and dessert of the Death valley Indian.

The chukawallah, large and slow of movement, lives for the most part amid the cracks and crevices of tbe bold ledges in the lava hills. Him tbe Piute Nimrod has hunted for so long tbat he has learned the reptile's every habit.

Armed only with a long and heavy stick, tbe Indian goes out along the rim of Death valley, carefully skirting tbe lava hills, watching, watching, watching for some sign of the succulent brown body he loves so well. Suddenly he spies Mr. Chukawallah, seated atop of some block of lava. Instantly the man becomes more crafty tban the animal; out and around and up he creeps until he gets within throwing distance of the creature. Then his arm straightens out, and in the simplest manner possible he pots the lizard with a rap on the head from the flying club. The chukawallah-hunting Piute can throw a club straighter than any Australian ever threw a boomerang, and very seldom indeed does he miss the lizard.

Once killed, it is only the tail that is eaten—though in case of long, dry summers, occasionally the whole animal is carefully saved and eaten by the Indian family.

Lazy and worthless as he is, the average desert Indian would rather spend hours hunting chukawallahs along the edge of Death valley than work the same length of time at some desert ranch and earn many times the value of the chukwallahs he might catch.

Besides the lizards the Indian hunters in and around Death valley are, so to speak, "great on snakes." Much of this part of the desert is filled with rattlesnakes as well as other species. Not all the rattlers are sidewinders either, and many large goldbacks are killed every year along the trails leading to and from Daggett across the great plain into the Nevada desert. These, one and all, the Piutes eat, and these they hunt in a manner altogether similar to the way in which they capture the chukawallahs just described.

All the rattlesnake is eaten, however, except his head and rattles ,and the latter are sometimes worn as a charm for the hunter. These creatures the Piutes call as they do the coyotes and the foxes and the wild cats, so, when they catch a rattlesnake off his guard, they go after him with a bit of red rag or a peculiar porous stalk they get from some species of cactus and compel the snake to bite this until his venom is gone. Then they kill him and extract the poison from the stick or the bit of cloth to be used as a medicine by the old mahalas.

It is no uncommon thing to see from one to a dozen dead snakes hanging from the roof of some Indian's hut out on the desert, hung up to dry in the wind and the sun until the owner is ready to eat them. They do not save tbe oil, either for their own use or for sale, and there quite a good sum of money goes to waste every season—for, with rattlesnake oil at $1 per ounce, the Piute misses many of the comforts of life when he allows the precious grease to drip down on the sands.

Now, however, with the coming of a mining boom to the country near Death valley, many white men are coming in, and the hunting of the region is being exploited in clubs and in the blinds of many a South Coast duck club, so that the chances of Death valley continuing the splendid preserve it has been for uncounted years are very slim.

I am told, too, that the big sheep are being killed and their heads shipped out, packed in sacks like gold to escape detection. To this the Piutes do not object ,however, as it brings them good gold for doing just the thing they have been doing for years and years—climbing around over the hills. Only now tbey are acting as guides to the white conquerors of the valley. It will not be many years, presumably, until they, too, have gone the way of the hordes of bighorns and the many bands of antelope tbat once roamed over this southern country.

CAPTURING ELK IS HARD JOB.

The attempt to capture and ship 150 head of elk that have ranged over the lands of Miller & Lux around McKittrick and Buttonwillow for years past was not much of a success, less than fifty of tbe animals being finally captured and held in captivity preparatory to the shipment recently.

Tbe plan followed was to build an immense corral at Camp Willow near Buttonwillow, with a twelve-foot fence on three sides; the animals were lured and driven into this and then another twelve-foot fence hastily built on the fourth side of tbe corral. Monday night the place was closely guarded, but Tuesday morning the animals broke loose and 100 of them made a wild charge at the fence and broke through as though it were so much pasteboard, making good their escape. Forty-nine remained and were successfully corraled once more.

Otis Hymer, who visited the scene and saw a number of the stirring scenes, was present when one of the big bulls—one of those that did not get away in the general breakout—made a wild rush at the fence and tore his way through four strands of wire and fell dead with a broken neck. An expert taxidermist is present to attend to such cases and he immediately began tbe work of preparing the carcass for mounting. A number of other animals that were killed in the wild rush and scramble will also be mounted. One bull successfully jumped the fence and got away.

It is intended to ship the animals to various parks and institutions. Miller & Lux is anxious to get rid of them, as they consume great quantities of feed wanted for cattle. Quite a number are to go to Sacramento and a few to Los Angeles. Others will go to various points in the State and elsewhere. It will probably be necessary to crate the animals and cut their borns, as they are perfectly wild and may do tbemselves great injury.

Quite a number of unsuccessful attempts have been made before to get rid of the animals by capturing and shipping them to parks in various cities, but their capture has always been so difficult tbat only a few were caught at a time.—Bakersfield Californian.

Napa Sportsmen's Club.—A club was organized in Napa recently for the purpose of hunting or fishing twice a month. All game hagged on those days will he prepared and served to the members of the club hy the chefs. The title of the new organization will be the Divertimento Club.

The names of the members are as follows: Dr. E. Z. Hennessey, C. L. Carhone, C. Baracco, Cecil Ross, Dr. Frank Chaffee, Steve Bianchi, Dr. S. McL. Doherty, Geo. Brugge, Elmer Knox, Ed. Bianchi, Dave Cavagnaro, E. J. Drussel, Tom Maxwell, E. Gadini.

ANGLERS' BANQUET.

The San Francisco Fly Casting Club's annual banquet and reunion Thursday evening, November 12, at the St. Francis Hotel was more of a brilliant social function than the usual conventional gathering of sportsmen. The evening was enlivened with speeches, music, songs, dancing and a most remarkable series of moving pictures, illustrating various interesting phases of the anglers' recreation. Different members of the club were shown handling their rods and lines at the Stow lake casting platforms, familiar scenes on the Truckee river, a dozen or more huge swordfish caught off San Clemente island, scenery along and trout catching in the McCloud river made up a unique and interesting series of movies that evoked much applause.

Among the speakers were: F. J. Cooper, Charles S. Wheeler, J. W. Dorsey, T. C. Kierulff, Col. Paul M. Nippert and others.

Among the gold medal winners in the fly-casting contests at Stow lake this season were: Carlos G. Young, Stanley Forbes, F. A. Webster, C. H. Gardner, T. C. Kierulff, J. F. Burgin, Dr. W. E. Brookes, F. J. Cooper and Charles H. Kewell. The records made in the various casting contests the medal winners competed in will compare more than favorably, as against the showing of champions in the Eastern and Middle West clubs.

After an appetizing menu was disposed of the annual meeting of the club was held. Reports of the club officials show the organization to be in a prosperous condition and with almost a full membership. The club contemplates holding an international fly-casting tournament here next year.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Frank J. Cooper, president; T. C. Kierulff, first vice-president; F. A. Webster, second vice-president; Paul W. Shattuck, secretary-treasurer. Directors: W. D. Mansfield, J. F. Burgin, J. F. Siebe, Stanley Forbes, W. F. Bogart.

During the evening Chairman F. J. Cooper offered the following original toast:

Here's to Autumn!
Serene 'mid Memories
Of favorite stream.

Here's to Winter!
When by the fire
We sit in solace and dream.

Here's to Spring!
With the call of the green
And a longing thought
For a shiny thing,
Basking somewhere in sunlight's gleam.

Here's to Summer!
When with rod and reel
And fly and creel
Oft to the mountains we go.
In Freedom's garb—
A dress of ease
To the banks of the River we know.

Drop a fly here, another there
Coaxing a beauty from hidden lair,
Up he starts, and his silvery sheen
Is seen but a moment in rushing stream.

He's hooked—he rusbes here
And rushes there.
He fights—he lunges, and
Up in the air,
He soon gives up and
Into the creel
A proud possessor
You feel.

Thus on this picture of Summer you dwell
But within yourself—
Your better self—
Your soul responds to another spell.

The Sky of Blue—The Freeman's air.
The Breeze of Gladness everywhere.

The Trees are smiling—and nodding to you
While Wild Flowers

Laughing in every hue
Are seemingly saying, "Peek-a-boo."

Birds, Bugs and Bees and Ants and Flies
Are singing and buzzing their gladness too.
Even the mountain, that climbs in space
Is wreathed in smiles on its rugged face.

While from far on high
Way up in the Sky
Hawk and Eagle wave their greetings to you.

This is Summer—the Summer real
That covers all in glorious peal
And brings from inner self this cry of glee:
Thank Thee, oh God—this day with thee.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Kierulff, H. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Gerstle, H. C. Golcher, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Burpee, Dr. W. E. Brookes, A. S. Carman, W. W. Richards, Paul W. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bogart, Alfred Ghirardelli, J. F. Siebe, J. W. Dorsey, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dougall, W. J. Davis Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. M. Moran, F. H. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Green, Charles H. Kewell, C. A. Kierulff, Mr. and Mrs. Percy V. Long, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mansfield, Colonel and Mrs. Paul M. Nippert, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Orear, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward de Witt Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stetson Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Webster, Colonel T. W. McClanahan, H. A. Russell, Charles G. Young, J. X. We Witt and others.

Local gunners who have recently visited the Gustine and West Side duck ponds have had good shooting. Down farther, about Dos Palos, the sport is not so good.

A PICTURE STORY.

A newspaper campaign, for or against a public issue, may be more or less correct and truthful in articles or illustrations published and intended to carry on a particular argument. On these lines there are always individuals who will swallow the story or picture—hook, line and sinker, when the views expressed fit their side of the controversy.

In this respect we are reminded that a cheerful contributor (gratis) for years past to the American Field has an amusing communication in the current number of that publication. The story relates to the publication of a duck hunting picture in The Examiner—which illustration was used in connection with the non-sale of game referendum muddle that was on the November ballot.

The writer's story was most pertinent and remarkably clever in many ways, the most prominent being that it was almost absolutely incorrect—particularly so in reference to the "picture of gamehogs." The communication given below sets at rest the source of the picture.

The opening shoot at the Gridley gun club, of which Frank Newbert is president, was a good shoot, but not over the limit for any member present. Newbert himself did not go out until after the others present had a shoot and then he bagged two ducks.

The club is now incorporated as tbe Wild Goose Gun Club, has a membership composed of sixty Sacramento, San Francisco and Butte county sportsmen who made a pool of $60,000 and purchased 1775 unreclaimed fresh water marsh land near Gridley. This land when reclaimed, which it ultimately will be, will double, if not treble in value and be a bountiful crop producing tract. The old picture here referred to was dug up and enlarged, for its possible value as a real estate advertisement by Newbert. Land up that way, used years ago as a gun club preserve, is now productive to a marvelous degree. One holding in particular, bought at a very low price per acre, by a club of ten members, was soon reclaimed, it was too valuable for duck shooting purposes. The ten original members—who were not overly burdened with wealth when they bought the marsh land, now have bank accounts and ride about in their automobiles. That is the kind of "preserve game hog" about 80 per cent of the duck shooting grounds in California will create when the marsh and unreclaimed duck shooting preserves are put on the market—a day that is not far distant. Such investment of capital can hardly be regarded as "special privileges."

The story in the American Field is on par with most of its Coast news—so far as accuracy goes. An illustration in point being the story, published a few seasons ago, describing the stopping of the "mail coach" from San Rafael to Sausalito, to enable two passengers to step out and take a shot at a couple of bucks browsing on a near hillside. The lily was gilded by an account of the infuriated attack of a wounded buck, which made the hunters (?) take refuge under the vehicle and was finally driven off with the aid of suit cases and umbrellas!

The picture above referred to and the cause of all the row is disposed of in the following letter, which is authentic:

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: In the San Francisco Examiner of November 1, appeared a picture of Mr. Frank M. Newbert, president of the State Fish and Game Commission, and six others, behind a string of 180 mallard ducks. The object of tbe picture and of the lurid article which it illustrated, was to make it appear that this represents a shoot by these gentlemen at the opening of the duck season of this year. With characteristic mendacity the Examiner takes particular pains to impress upon its readers that not only were a large number of ducks killed but that Mr. Newbert and the others were guilty of violating the bag limit. Permit me to state that the picture which appeared in the Examiner was taken about ten years ago, when the duck limit for a day's bag was fifty birds, and when these seven men would have been entitled, under the law, to kill 350; thus they had but a little over one-half of the legal limit permitted at that time. The picture itself, to all of Mr. Newbert's friends, proclaims the lie in the article. Mr. Newbert, as everybody knows, looks more than ten years older than the face which appears as his in the Examiner picture.

Permit me to point out that at the time this picture was taken, any fairly good shot could kill the legal limit of fifty ducks almost within gun shot of the city of Sacramento, and the same thing could be done throughout the duck grounds of this valley. But, due to the encroachments of the market hunter, the ducks have decreased to such an extent that most men, including Mr. Newbert, find difficulty in taking the present legal limit of twenty-five ducks in one day.

Yours respectfully,
A. D. FERGUSON.

Fresno, Cal., Nov. 16, 1914.

New Gun Club—Dixon sportsmen are organizing a gun club, having come into possession of an opportunity to get a five-year lease on duck grounds in the tule section east of Dixon. The lease is easy to handle, and it is the intention to make the membership fee about $25, limiting the members to those who will make a congenial club.

Across open water, below Collinsville, H. G. Hegben, N. G. Stevens and several other shooters enjoyed good shooting at the Chiquita Gun Club ponds.

A BIG TURKEY SHOOT.

Time was when the Thanksgiving turkey shoot was religiously observed throughout the United States and the rifle was the orthodox weapon used. In the old days of the muzzle loading squirrel rifle a turkey shoot brought the sportsmen together from far and wide.

Turkey shoots are just as enjoyable today as in the past, but there has been a change in the program—the rifle has in some sections given way to the shotgun and the blue rock trap.

On these lines it may be interesting to note what one live blue rock club in the Eas offers in the way of a turkey shooting diversion: Give the following program of the Du Pont Trapshooting Club verbatim:

"The fourth annual Thanksgiving Day turkey shoot, November 26, 1914, Du Pont Trapshooting Club, Wilmington, Delaware.

"Starting at 9:30 a. m.—Entries close at 1:30 p. m. In order to shoot in the events contestants must be on the grounds at 1:30 p. m.

"Open to all amateurs. Program 50 targets—two events of 25 targets each—shot over two traps. Entrance $1.00 includes targets—re-entries not accepted. Five Classes—A-B-C-D-E. High Gun Division. Ties decided by shooting off at 25 targets or by spin of wheel at option of interested shooters.

"There will be a turkey for every five entries or fraction thereof in each class, with a limit of 4 turkeys to each class. Should any class not have the required number of entries necessary to secure its full quota of turkeys, then remaining turkeys will be competed for by other classes which have more than 20 entries, beginning with the class having the most entries over 20, and working down the line to the class having the smallest number of entries over 20. Under this plan about 20 turkeys will be put up.

"Contestants will be classified on past records and judgment of the handicap committee. Shooters whose records are unfamiliar to handicap committee will be classified on first 25 targets shot at in turkey event. Entries may be made in turkey events for targets only. Traps open all day for practice at usual club rates.

"Special optional events for chickens. For an extra 25c, on each 25 target event, you can enter the 'chicken optionals.' A chicken for every 5 entries—money refunded if the event don't fill in any class. Turkey winners are not eligible to win chickens. Be sure to put up 50c for 'chicken optionals' when entering for turkeys.

"Handicap miss-and-out turkey event. Over Trap No. 3. From 9:30 to 2:30. Three chances for 25c. Miss and out. Turkey for longest run. 60 yard targets—extreme angles. All shoot from No. 3 position. Ties shoot off miss-and-out. Handicaps as follows: Class A—23 yards. Class B—21 yards. Class C—19 yards. Class D—16 yards. Class E—19 yards.

"Turkey event for professionals and ineligible class. One turkey. Entry $1.00 includes targets. Added target handicaps. Ties shoot off. Open to all professionals and to the club's 'Inelegible Class.'

"Be sure and attend this shoot. It will be the best in the history of the club. Bring your friends. They will be welcome. Lunch served on the grounds, but shooting will be over in time for you to take dinner at home, or fill any dinner engagements you may make. Remember, shooting starts at 9:30 a. m. We want everybody to participate and assure all a good time.

"22 turkeys! 22 turkeys! 22 turkeys! Come and get one."

HUNTING NOTES.

The favorable turn in the weather awaited by duck hunters was indicated several days ago in reports from the north. Rain and unsettled local conditions should cause the local birds to "work in" to the ponds and marshes. The appearance here of any flight at all of northern birds will improve shooting conditions materially. During the recent spell of pleasant weather the broadbills were in no hurry to desert the northern feeding grounds, particularly those districts where there were expanses of open water. Humboldt bay, for instance, was the headquarters for immense flocks of canvasbacks and bluebills.

The power company's lake now covering the Big Meadows section, has been also well patronized by thousands of ducks. Up in the Honey Lake country many varieties of wild ducks and geese were also taking matters easy until rigorous weather will bring about a change of base.

Canvasbacks and bluebills are fairly numerous about the upper bay shores at present, the main flight, however, has not yet come in, but should put in an appearance at any time now. One Black Point gunner, Tony Walters, bagged twenty "cans" out in the bay off the mouth of Petaluma creek.

The Suisun marsh sportsmen are awaiting the arrival of northern birds. W. W. Richards, Dave Hearfield, Harlow Bancroft and George Emmons have recently had good shooting on "big birds" at Green Lodge preserve. Achille Roos, Rudolph Spreckels and Rudolph Spreckels Jr. have found the Whittier pond in the Allegro preserve well stocked with mallard and sprig. Frank Maskey and "Doc" Ayres were in the Sunrise blinds while a good flight was on. Captain Seymour, Henry Klevesahl and other members of the Seymour Club also had a fine "cut-in" on the same flight of birds. James Maynard's and Pete Howard's seance in the Volante Club blinds Sunday last was well rewarded with ducks.

ANIMAL PLAGUES AND THEIR LESSONS.

Since the advent of man and his domestication of animals the deadly diseases of live stock have become an increasing source of suffering and loss. When man collected animals into or confined them to a small pasture, or to the close air and filthy accumulations of a stable, the herd became a culture flash, so to speak, for contagion.

The greater the interchanges of animals the greater the chance for the spread of an infectious disease. Whenever the robber chief invaded his neighbor's territory he drove with him into the pillaged lands his live stock for the subsistence of his army, and thus infectious plagues followed his steps. Thus war became tbe great cause of pestilences of both man and beast, and the greed and heartless cruelties of man became the occasions of pestilential waste and desolation. Moses tells how Egypt was harassed by deadly boils and blains upon man and beast. Up to the present day the inundated and irrigated lands of Egypt have proved to be especially favorable to the reception, preservation and propagation of infectious diseases, so that Egypt has acquired the unsavory reputation of being "the land of the plague."

Homer describes the clash of the Greek and Trojan armies on the plains of Troy and the concomitant ravages of deadly pestilences of man and beast. Beset by malarious swamps, with frequent inundations, and numerous insect bearers, Rome suffered, even in remote ages, from frequent deadly epizootics carried in by the hosts of invaders.

Taking "cattle plague" (rinderpest) as an illustration of a war-extended plague, we find it brought from east Asia in tbe first century to the shores of the Black Sea and eastward, where it has maintained a firm hold for 1,900 years. This was due to a great incursion of Mongols. It was, however, but one of a long series of invasions by orientals which were followed by widespread pestilence.

At the beginning of the Christian era when Rome, then mistress of the world, was busy with her armies in extending her territory, we find Columella describing at length the diseases that prevailed in live stock not only in Rome but elsewhere throughout the provinces and subject kingdoms.

Great epizootics culminated after the wars of Charlemagne. During his campaign against the Huns, north of the Danube, nine-tenths of his horses perished. In France and other parts of his dominions cattle especially suffered, and he executed the peasantry, who were driven under violent torture to confess that they had poisoned them. On the Elbe and the Weser in his army supplies scarcely an ox survived. In every great European war in which Russia was involved infection escaped over the frontier and laid its destructive hand heavily on Europe. From 1796 to 1816, during the wars of the first Napoleon, there occurred excessive losses throughout Europe. During the Crimean war (1855) the cattle plage extended westerly, involving the greater part of Europe. The war of independence in Greece and the revolution in Poland and the Franco-German war (1870) furnished occasions for other extensions. Similar examples in other directions are furnished by the Italian war in Abyssinia (1890), the Boer war in South Africa, and the American conquest of the Philippines (1898-9).

In the great European extensions the records are full in regard to the Russian cattle plague, because of its short period of incubation and its early and extraordinary mortality which cut off the great body of the cattle, leaving comparatively few to suffer from the slower developing plagues, such as lung plague, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, footrot, contagious abortion, blackleg, tuberculosis, influenza, contagious pneumonia, strangles, mange, sheep-pox and glanders; but whenever the infection of one of these was encountered in the line of march, or in the source of the food supply, it too was drawn into the baleful current and contributed to the long lines of devastation. In the general ignorance of disease indeed these other affections were often accepted as but varieties of the one prominent plague, or from their slower progress they were passed over as not contagious at all.

The last view is not surprising, when we consider how slow the people were to see contagion in even our most common plagues. With my fellow-students I was taught that epidemics were due solely to changes of weatber, atmospheric influences and the like, and that exposure to smallpox, measles, influenza, cholera, foot-and-mouth disease, lung plague, glanders and canine madness was in no sense dangerous. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, doctor as he is, argued in Congress that lung plague of cattle could not be contagious, as it was simply inflammation of the lungs. He lived to see inflammation of the lungs prevented and treated by tbe products of the living bacterial germ which causes it.

During the Confederate war in both armies, north and south, glanders was dealt with as a non-contagious disease until horses and mules became all but universally affected, largely unfit for duty, and, when sold at the close of the war, they distributed the infection in our large cities and to a less extent in the country. To the present day it prevails disastrously in the cities, a source of widespread loss and danger, so that the Empire State has recently quarantined against New York City horses. Up to the '50's the French army authorities held chronic glanders to be non-contagious, and lost 9 per cent per annum of their horses. Now under the precaution of killing the diseased, and disinfection ,the losses do not exceed 0.5 per cent. The English army, acting on the doctrine of contagion from chronic as well as acute cases, has long been free from glanders. Better still, Australia and New Zealand exclude all suspicious imports offered, and remain absolutely free from the affection. Not less instructive is the fact that the Channel Islands by excluding all foreign-bred cattle have kept their choice breeds free from the destructive plagues which have so frequently ravaged the adjacent coast of France and England; and equally instructive is the other fact that into the purely cattle breeding Scottish Highlands, where cattle are born and matured, none being admitted from without, the great plagues, imported from the European continent, have never penetrated.

Yet how slow is the human mind to realize that an extending disease, due to a seed (germ) introduced from outside the animal can only make progress by the growing of new seeds from the old. How few grasp the fundamental thought that to do away with the plague we must exterminate the seed. We have seen, even in the fact of a high tariff on imports, that a concession was granted to the leather trade. Hides were admitted from abroad and in the dried hides we welcomed the products of the most plague-stricken countries of the world. We have seen the fruit of this. We have had for many years the spectacle of the lands along the banks of the Delaware from Trenton, N. J., down to the sea suffering from imported anthrax to such an extent that live stock can only be kept there when immunized. We have seen a heavy tax laid on the stock-farmer, with the alternative of abandoning live stock and falling back on expensive artificial fertilizers. He must go on with the knowledge that this financial incubus is not a passing one, but must continue for all time, and that his best-smitten lands are to be a constant danger to adjacent ones, or to more distant places that may make use of their products.

With this picture already before us, what can we think of freely welcoming the plague-charged products of all lands to increase our animal plagues wherever leather can be made profitably? Can it pay the nation to dwarf our agriculture for the sake of imported hides charged with the seeds of foreign plagues of many kinds? Can it pay to spread the seeds of such foreign plagues over our fair fields, and float them down our rivers? Can it pay us to undermine our live stock industry, to reduce for all future time our products of meat, milk, hides and wool, to bid for steadily decreasing crops, and to invite famine?

To return to war as a plague producer, enough has been said to establish the proposition that war is a most fertile source of plagues, though not the only one. Whenever such war involved Russia or lands adjacent, so as to bring a large influx of cattle from eastern Europe or Asia for army uses, it has constantly brought an equally large influx of plagues which ruined the agriculture of western Europe. The danger of these eastern plagues is so well understood that, in times of peace, the western frontier of Russia has been under a constant guard of sentinels, each within sight of his fellows, who paced day and night over their appointed beats, to insure that nothing should pass withont being seen and challenged. Bribery apart, this is satisfactory in peaceful times. but when a large army has to pass from east to west, or vice versa, sanitary precaution has to give way before the overruling requirements for military success, and the supply herds for the army are driven over freely as a matter of course. As the demands are repeated for more food for the army in the field, rules of health are again and again cast to the winds, and herd after herd from the plague-ridden side are driven over to the formerly protected one. In the nature of things it is impossible to avoid the passage of the plagues. They always have passed and they always will in such a war, at least until the extinction of these plagues in central Asia and eastern Europe.

The United States must prohibit all such imports, excluding further the dangerous hides, horns, hoofs, hair, wool, bristles, unsterilized blood, meats, all protective and curative serums, viruses, vaccines, miscalled vaccines, bacterial and protozoan products, grains, fodders and litter, together with all clothing, covers, implements and other appliances used about animals. Even wild and menagerie animals must be debarred, as in some cases liable to and possible bearers of the impending plagues. Even immigrants must be put under the strictest supervision, all their soiled clothes or belongings thoroughly sterilized and their persons cleansed and disinfected. Dairy products, milk, whey, butter, cheese in all forms, milk sugar, casein, koumys, condensed milk, and even milk powder must be excluded.

Protection along these lines should appeal strongly to all. Our country can strenuously endeavor to exclude the advancing infections. Our live stock industry can set itself to extend its herds so as to make it independent of dangerous European competition. This will not only secure a better direct remuneration, but will greatly enrich our fields and give us direct returns comparable to those of the garden spots of Europe.—Dr. James Law in the Breeders' Gazette.

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Green Mountain range horses, from 950 to 1200 lbs.	60@100
Desirable farm mares	90@100
Farm workers	75@ 80

HUMAN HEALTH AND THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The anxiety that has been expressed in several quarters in regard to the effect upon human health of the present outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease is regarded by the Government authorities as somewhat exaggerated. The most common fear is that the milk supply might become contaminated, but in view of the precautions that the local authorities in the infected areas are very generally taking, there is comparatively little danger of this. Milk from infected farms is not permitted to be shipped at all. The only danger is, therefore, that before the disease has manifested itself some infected milk might reach the market. For this reason, experts in the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommend pasteurization. As a matter of fact, however, pasteurization is recommended by the Department anyway for all milk that is not very high grade and from tuberculin tested cows.

It has been demonstrated by experiments which have been made in Denmark and Germany that pasteurization will serve as a safeguard against contagion from the foot-and-mouth disease just as readily as it does against typhoid fever, but in any event it must be thoroughly done—the milk must be heated to 145 degrees Fahrenheit and held at this temperature for 30 minutes.

In this country the foot-and-mouth disease has been so rare that there are few recorded cases of its transmission to human beings. In 1902 a few cases were reported in New England, and in 1908 in a few instances eruptions were found in the mouths of children which were believed to have been caused by contaminated milk. In both of these outbreaks, the sale of milk was stopped as soon as the disease was found among the cattle. As long, therefore, as the disease can be confined by rigid quarantine to certain specified areas, the danger from this source is very small. Should the pestilence spread all over this country and become as general as it has been at various times in large areas in Europe, the problem would become very serious. Under any circumstances however, pasteurization would be an efficient remedy. Where pasteurization is not possible and where there is any reason to suspect that the disease may exist ,the precaution of boiling milk might be advisable. Simple directions for pasteurizing milk at home, however, are contained in Circular 127 which will be sent free on application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cows affected with the malignant form of the disease lose practically all of their milk. In mild cases, however, the decrease may be from one-third to one-half of the usual yield. The appearance of the milk also changes. It becomes thinner, bluish, and poor in fat. When the udder is affected, the milk frequently contains coagulated fibrin and blood, so that a considerable sediment forms, while the cream is thin and of a dirty color. These changes, however, occur only when the disease is in an advanced stage and, as a matter of fact, the disease is not permitted to pass into an advanced stage, as any stricken animal is at once slaughtered.

Men who come in contact with diseased animals may also become infected. In adult human beings the contagion causes such symptoms as sore mouths, painful swallowing, fever ,and occasional eruptions on the hands, finger tips, etc. While causing considerable discomfort, however, the disease is rarely serious. Where it is prevalent among animals, some authorities believe that it is fairly general among human beings, but that the disturbances it causes are usually so slight that they are not brought to the attention of the family physician. There is, however, a very good reason for everyone giving the diseased animals as wide a berth as possible, namely, that otherwise they may easily carry the disease to perfectly healthy herds. Federal inspectors engaged in the work of eradicating the pestilence are thoroughly equipped with rubber coats, hats, boots and gloves, which may be completely disinfected; and others who lack this equipment are strongly urged not to allow their curiosity to induce them to become a menace to their own and their neighbors' property.

The disease, in short, is dangerous because of the loss that it occasions to property, and not because of its effects upon the health of mankind. At present all infected herds are being slaughtered as soon as they are discovered, the carcasses buried, and the premises thoroughly disinfected. Until all danger of infection has been removed in this way, the local authorities quarantine the milk.

———o———

Thomas Grady, widely known throughout the country as a trainer and driver, died at his home, in Philadelphia, November 7, after a long attack of asthma, which had troubled him more or less for several years. He was about seventy years old and had been a resident of Philadelphia for twenty years, moving there from Albany, N. Y. At one time he was in the employ of the late Robert Steel, owner of Cedar Park Farm. Later, in partnership with P. F. Foy, he was the lessee of Belmont track. A few years ago he took charge of the horses of Senator James P. McNichol.

Among the better known horses that he raced were E. L. Robinson 2:17¾, Charmine 2:15½, Fascination 2:15¾, The Charmer 2:15¼, Jack Leyburn 2:04¼, Santos Maid 2:08¼, Wilque 2:09¼, and Maxine 2:07¼, the dam of R. H. Brett 2:03¼, who was driven by his son, Nick, this year. Senator McNichol made a statement, Sunday, to the effect that Nick would continue to drive the horses in his stable.—Horse Breeder.

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A BIG GUERNSEY SHOW.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club has appropriated a total of $10,500 to be used in maintaining a view herd in the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and in supplemental premiums. While the number of Guernsey cattle in America is supposed to be less than that of some other dairy breeds, this beautiful island breed is rapidly becoming generally popular, and great interest is manifested in its capabilities in the States of the Pacific coast, where it is possible to raise, feed and maintain dairy animals cheaper, perhaps, than in any other section. The enterprise exhibited by the Guernsey Cattle Club in thus advancing the interests of their breed will undoubtedly be fully rewarded.

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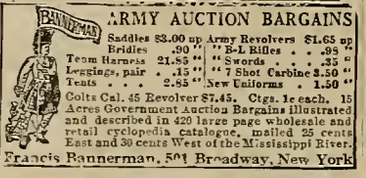

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CHAS. L. De RYDER'S FALL SALE, 1914

Pleasanton Driving Park, Saturday, December 12th

Offerings of

Standard Bred Stallions, Geldings and Mares

Entries Will Close November 30, 1914

Consignments Already Received:

L. B. TAYLOR consigns 7 head, including the great McKinney stallion,

Tom Smith 2:13¼, by McKinney—dam Daisy S.
Vallejo Girl 2:10¼, full sister to Tom Smith.
Yolanda 2:14¼, by McKinney—dam La Muscovita.
California Lou (2) 2:27¼, by Kinney Lou—dam Carrie B. 2:18.
Yoncalla (3), trial 2:19¼, by Bon Voyage—dam Birdie by Jay Bird.
Athlone (2), by Tom Smith—dam Weltha by Birdman out of Wanda.
Hannah (2), by Tom Smith—dam Danton Moultrie.

H. H. DUNLAP consigns Brown Filly by Bon Guy (3) 2:11¾, dam by Tidal Wave 2:06¾.

WM. DeRYDER consigns Ateka 2:26½, by Athasham 2:09¼, dam by Botsford, son of Yosemite.

ESTATE OF COL. J. C. KIRKPATRICK consigns 14 head, including—
CHARLEY D. 2:06¼, by McKinney, dam Flewy Flewy.
Lucretia 2:13¼, by Nazote—dam Lucyneer by Electioneer.
Flewy Flewy, by Memo.
Poinsetta 2:25, by Star Pointer—dam Flewy Flewy.
Black Mac 2:24, by Charley D. 2:06¼.
Mountain Dee 2:24, by Charley D. 2:06¼—dam Mtn. Maid by Vasto.
Jno. Gwynne 2:11½, by McMyrtle—dam by Secretary.
Charles II 2:25, by Charley D. 2:06¼—dam Melba by Nutwood Wilkes.
And others by Charley D.

C. L. DeRYDER, AGENT, will consign fifteen head of standard bred geldings, mares and broodmares in foal to Vernon McKinney 2:01½, Zomblack 2:26, and Quintell 2:12¼.

Sale on December 12th (rain or shine). The terms are as follows: $2.50 to accompany entry (no entry accepted without the fee), which amount will be deducted from the commission which is 10% of sale price. The entry fee will be forfeited if the animal is not sent in for sale. Entries close Monday, Nov. 30th, at which time the Catalogue will be compiled.

Lose No Time. Send for Entry Blanks.

C. L. DeRYDER,
Pleasanton, Cal.

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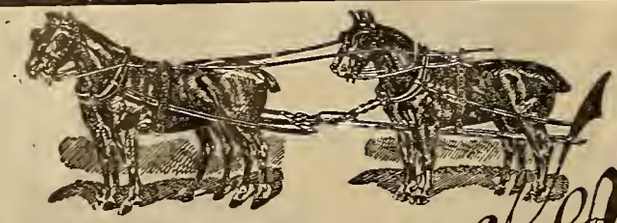

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The only Manufacturer of Horse Boots on the Pacific Coast.

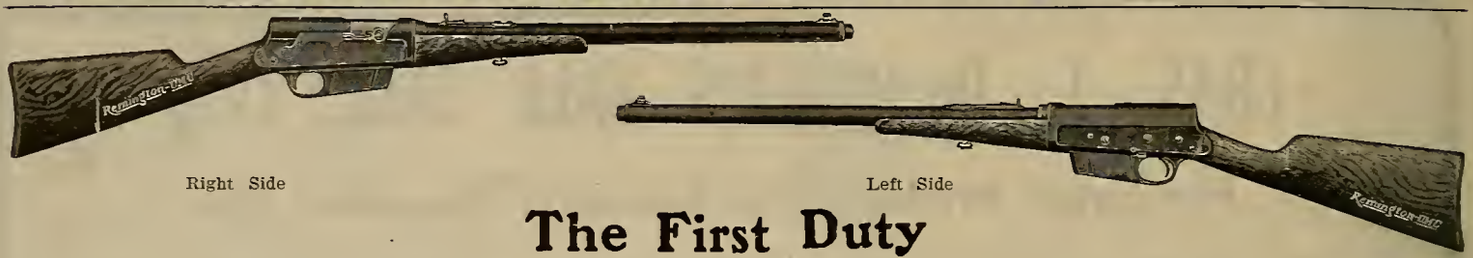
WINCHESTER

"BRUSH" SHELLS

LOADED IN "LEADER" AND "REPEATER" GRADES

These shells make a cylinder-bore pattern in a full-choked gun, and give a big, even spread of shot in a cylinder-bored gun. No loss of velocity or penetration. Try them and you will make many kills that otherwise would be misses. Loaded in 12, 16 and 20 gauges. All dealers sell them.

THEY HELP WONDERFULLY TO MAKE GOOD BAGS



Right Side Left Side

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—and that is the first reason why Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles have a popularity that is world wide. They are "big enough for the biggest game, and quick enough for the most dangerous." Built to handle the heavy big game ammunition with safety and greatest accuracy.

Autoloading Rifle (shown above), 5 shots at one loading—you simply press the trigger for each shot. Ejects empties and loads new shell automatically. Has famous Remington-UMC solid breech; hammerless; positive safety device.

Before buying any gun for big game shooting, ask your dealer to show you either Remington-UMC rifle—or write for detailed information.

High Power Slide Action Repeater—six shot—hammerless—22-inch Ordnance steel barrel—patented quick-adjustable straight bar rear sight and new design copper bead front sight.

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San Francisco and Seattle

EFFICIENT SHOTGUN LOADS
are those which shoot up to standard

To produce efficient loads, each charge of powder and shot must he uniformly accurate. The wads must he selected because of their fitness for the particular load and all assemhled in the shell under proper pressure. Shells loaded in this manner will be practically perfect and while fresh will hold up to Factory Standard.

This is why SELBY LOADS are efficient. They are loaded right and reach the shooter while Fresh.

FOR SALE BY YOUR DEALER

SPECIAL LOADS AT SHORT NOTICE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

VOLUME LXV. No. 22. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

DIRECTUM I 1:58

$5,150 GUARANTEED ONLY **$2** TO NOMINATE MARE GUARANTEED **$5,150**

Pacific Breeders Futurity Stakes No. 15

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association

For foals of mares Covered in 1914 to Trot and Pace at Two and Three Years Old.

Entries Close Tuesday, Dec. 1, '14

$2800 for Trotting Foals.
$300 to Nominators of Dams of winners.

$1800 for Pacing Foals.
$250 to owners of Stallions.

$2100 for Three-Year-Old Trotters.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot.
800 for Two-Year-Old Trotters.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Trot.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Trot when Mare was bred.

$1200 for Three-Year-Old Pacers.
100 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace.
500 for Two-Year-Old Pacers.
50 to the Nominator of the Dam on whose Original Entry is named the Winner of Two-Year-Old Pace.
50 to Owner of Stallion, Sire of Winner of Three-Year-Old Pace when Mare was bred.

SPECIAL CASH PRIZES FOR STALLION OWNERS.

Given to Owners of Stallions standing highest in number of Mares nominated in this Stake that were bred to their respective horses, divided as follows:
FIRST PRIZE, $100; SECOND PRIZE, $50.

The Above Prizes Will be Paid on December 22, 1914

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1914; when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 March 1, 1915; $5 November 1, 1915; $10 on Yearlings May 1, 1916; $10 on Two-Year-Olds February 1, 1917; $10 on Three-Year-Olds February 1, 1918.

STARTING PAYMENTS.—$25 to start in the Two-Year-Old Pace; $35 to start in the Two-Year-Old Trot; $35 to start in the Three-Year-Old Pace; $50 to start in the Three-Year-Old Trot. All Starting Payments to be made ten days before the first day of the meeting at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse is entered as a Trotter or Pacer.

Colts that start at Two Years Old are not barred from starting again in the Three-Year-Old Divisions.

CONDITIONS.

The races for Two-Year-Olds will be mile heats, 2 in 3, not to exceed three heats, and if not decided in two heats, will be finished at the end of the third heat and money divided according to rank in the summary; and for Three-Year-Olds—one-third of the money will be allotted for the division for each heat; Distance for Two-Year-Olds, 150 yards; for Three-Year-Olds, 100 Yards.

If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins; or if the mare dies before May 1, 1916, her nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Nominators liable only for amounts paid in. Failure to make any payment forfeits all previous payments. This Association is liable for $5,150, the amount of the guarantee, only.

Hopples will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Right reserved to declare off or reopen these Stakes in case the number of entries received is not satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

Money divided in each division of the Stake 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. There will be no more moneys in each division or heat than there are starters.

Entries open to the world. Membership not required to enter; but no horses, wherever owned, will be allowed to start until the owner has become a member.

Write for Entry Blanks to

E. P. HEALD,
President.

F. W. KELLEY, Secretary,
P. O. Drawer 447. 366 Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.

$5,000 GUARANTEED **THE** **$5,000** GUARANTEED

STATE FAIR FUTURITY STAKES No. 7

Foals of Mares Covered in 1914 to Trot and Pace at Three Years Old.

$2600 for Trotting Foals. **$2000 for Pacing Foals**

To Be Given Under the Direction

California State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Cal.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE DECEMBER 1st., 1914.

MONEY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

TROTTING DIVISION.
$100 to Nominator of Dam of Winner in Summary of Race.
$60 to Nominator of Dam of Second Horse in Summary of Race.
$40 to Nominator of Dam of Third Horse in Summary of Race.
$2600 THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTERS

PACING DIVISION.
$100 to Nominator of Dam of Winner in Summary of Race.
$60 to Nominator of Dam of Second Horse in Summary of Race.
$40 to Nominator of Dam of Third Horse in Summary of Race.
$2000 THREE-YEAR-OLD PACERS

ENTRANCE AND PAYMENTS.—$2 to nominate mare on December 1, 1914, when name, color, description of mare and stallion bred to must be given; $5 July 1, 1915; $5 December 1, 1915; $10 on yearlings February1, 1916; $10 on two-year-olds February 1, 1917; $10 on three-year-olds February 1, 1918.

STARTING PAYMENTS.—$50 to start in the Pacing Division; $75 to start in the Trotting Division. All starting payments to be made ten days before the first day of the State Fair at which the race is to take place.

Nominators must designate when making payments to start whether the horse entered is a Trotter or Pacer.

CONDITIONS.

The race in each division will be for three heats, if no horse wins two of the three heats a fourth heat must be raced by the beat winners to decide the winner of the race, all other horses to go to the barn.

Trotting division heat purses $800. Total purse $2600. Pacing division heat purses $600. Total purse $2000.

Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent., the extra $200 in each division goes to to the winner of two heats.

Distance 100 yards. A distanced horse shall be entitled to money already won.

If a mare proves barren or slips or has a dead foal or twins, or if either the mare or the foal dies before December 1, 1915, her Nominator may sell or transfer his nomination or substitute another mare or foal, regardless of ownership; but there will be no return of a payment, nor will any entry be liable for more than the amount paid in or contracted for. In entries, the name, color and pedigree of mare must be given; also the name of the horse to which she was bred in 1914.

Entries must be accompanied by the entrance fee.

Nominators are liable only for amounts paid in. Failure to make any payment forfeits all previous payments. This Association is liable for $5000, the amount of the guarantee, only.

Hobbles will be barred in trotting and pacing divisions.

Right reserved to declare off or re-open these Stakes in case the number of entries received is not satisfactory to th Board of Directors.

There will be no more moneys in each division or heat than there are starters.

No horse shall receive more than one money in each race.

Entries open to the world.

Other than exceptions made in this entry blank, rules of National Trotting Association to govern.

A. L. SCOTT, President.

CHAS. W. PAINE, Secretary, Sacramento, Cal.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Turf and Sporting Authority on the Pacific Coast.

(Established 1882.)
Published every Saturday.
F. W. KELLEY, Proprietor.

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Cor. of Market and Fourth Sts., San Francisco.
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Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith.

FOR WESTERN STAKE ENGAGEMENTS.

There is in this state one of the nicest bred Peter the Great youngsters imaginable—a colt of exceptional individuality and known speed, not merely speed but extreme speed. He is now nearing the four-year-old mark and was purchased by his owner as a yearling, the purchaser desiring the blood represented for his individual breeding operations, and expecting eventually to race the horse in his mature form. He was entered in the great futurities of the east and the manner in which he developed speed would have been every justification for preparing him for colt engagements, but the owner wanted the colt kept in California. Had he been provided with a few coast engagements he should have had by this time a snug little sum to his credit on his purchase price and current expense. As it is, the only returns the owner has had has been through the breeding of a few of his own mares.

This is the condition that every progressive westerner must face who wishes to improve his band of stock by the infusion of the blood of the great families of the central west—the youngsters purchased by him have no earning capacities at the races in their new home and the owner must patiently "bide the time" of the coming of maturity when he may take his eastern purchase out and race him in the classes. On the other hand, eastern breeders who wish to add to their collection an extra choice youngster or so from the speed nurseries of the west generally can find the class of colts wanted that are entered in eastern stakes, a great protection to the purchaser in the case of early development of speed on the part of their purchase. Given western stake engagements for their selections, western horsemen would be much more generous purchasers of the eastern youngsters, a course that would be of inestimable value to all persons concerned. The east needs the wider market, the west needs the infusion of new blood, the added interest that would be given to racing and the impetus that would be given to breeding.

The condition is one that those two most enthusiastic horsemen, Messrs. Clinton A. Harrison of Seattle and John Splan of Lexington and the world at large, have united forces to alleviate. Mr. Harrison has long been an advocate of this course of procedure on the part of the eastern breeders, and his recent letter to us, which we reproduce herewith, is a full and able presentation of the case from the viewpoint of the coast breeder or campaigner:

I herewith enclose you copy of a letter from Mr. John Splan of Lexington, Kentucky, which I think would be interesting reading for the patrons of your paper.

A little explanation to the public, to the harness horse men from me as to the cause of this letter from Mr. Splan would, I think, be in order.

When I attended the Old Glory sale in New York two years ago last February, I suggested to W. E. D. Stokes, owner of the Patchen Wilkes Stock Farm, and also to Henry Burgoyne, superintendent of the Walnut Hall Stock Farm, also to Mr. Henry Schuff, correspondent for the Kentucky Stock Farm, that I thought it would be a good thing for the breeding interests of both the eastern and the far western horsemen if the large breeders of the United States would nominate the foals bred on their farms in western stakes.

I gave my reason for this that a Pacific coast man could afford to buy a Kentucky bred foal from one of the great sires, providing the said foal was nominated in such futurities as the Oregon State Futurity, the colt stake of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association of San Francisco, and the California State Fair Futurity of California and the Occident and Stanford Stakes of California, in addition to the eastern classics.

A Pacific coast buyer could take a chance on buying one of the western staked eastern bred colts, take his colt home to the Pacific coast or the Pacific northwest, develop it under his own supervision and if the youngster proved good enough to start in the Pacific coast stakes in its two year old form, this colt or filly might make good out on this coast and might possibly look classy enough to take it over to Kentucky and start in some of the big futurities, and in this way many men might pick out a colt that would be as good as Manrico. I believe that this would stimulate the breeding interest of both Kentucky and the far west. I know it would be a great thing for the western people to have Kentucky bred colts brought out here in their young form and developed on the coast. It would give us the blood of such sires as Tregantle, Peter the Great, Peter Volo, Walnut Hall, Moko, The Tramp, Axworthy, General Watts and many other sires that I need not mention.

I have noticed that from year to year many western men and small breeders nominate colts in the eastern stakes and very few, if any, ever go over your way to compete. I have never yet seen a single entry from an eastern breeding establishment in any of our far west futurities. I think this is an oversight on the part of the great eastern breeders, or the eastern great breeders.

The famous American statesman, James G. Blaine, told us that reciprocity was the life of trade. I think there is less reciprocity in the breeding, development and raising of harness horses than in any other great interest that I have ever known. I have asked Mr. Splan to put this matter before the breeders, as I believe Mr. Splan will be an able exponent of my humble idea of what should be done. I believe that the harness horse business is only in its infancy; I also believe that it has been the most grossly mismanaged sport in America. The Europeans have us beaten to a frazzle.

To this letter Mr. Splan made the prompt and cheery reply which is appended. The idea "suits him down to the ground," and once "The Only" corners a breeder and starts in on him to persuade him that a few western stake nominations are his sole hope of salvation the case is as good as won, so far as that breeder is concerned. The letter is breezy and newsy and is almost as good as a few minutes' chat down in "the office" on Broadway, where the "preliminaries" of so much turf history have been arranged:

Thanks for your pleasant letter of the 10th. I certainly am very pleased to be retained by you to put over any sort of a commission that you are interested in, and I am going to take the liberty to have your letter copied in full and send one to every breeder that I know of in this country. I have had your letter about an hour, so you can see that I am not letting the grass grow under my feet. I know of no way that the breeding industry of the trotter could be promoted in such a safe and profitable manner as the plane that you have outlined in your letter. I will be certain to start something in the turf and daily papers, as I think that is a good way to get it before the public, and to help me along in the missionary work, I would suggest that you let me know further in regard to the different colt races that take place in the western country, when the entries close, what the conditions are, and everything that would be of interest to anyone thinking of entering in that country.

Well, we had some bad weather through the Trots, but we had some real corking races. We had a lot of pleasant visitors in town. I saw something of Mr. Considine; wish I could have seen more of him, as I enjoyed him, and I hope you and he will come back again, and will camp out at the Patchen Wilkes Farm.

I know you will be glad to hear that our new venture of selling the produce right from the Farm seems acceptable to the public, judging from the manner in which they came and invested in the produce of the Farm. Of course, the great showing that Peter the Great has made had a lot to do with the success, and Mr. Stokes was wise enough to take advantage of the golden opportunity. I told him the other day that if it rained soup, no matter how many men had a fork with them, he would have a spoon. A great many people thought because we are taking this way of disposing of the stock that he was getting ready to go out of business. He never thought of such a thing. He has just leased another good 500 acre farm, so we will be in good shape to take care of our own business and any business that is sent to us.

Of course, everyone is talking about the foreign war. I don't think that is going to harm America particularly, or anything in it. Of course, it has interfered with the sale of the trotting horse at present. They have been taking away some of our best horses for the last few years, and I believe it will add to the racing game if we keep them at home.

Now, old man, you turn loose with any kind of ammunition that you have and I will try and load it in a big gun and fire it off with as much noise as though it belonged to the German army. We are bound to make somebody listen, and our cause is a good one and your arguments great, and we will make some of them stand and deliver.

Certainly the case of our horsemen could be in no better hands than those of the firm of Harrison & Splan, Boosters at Large, and the outcome will be watched with interest. In any case a vote of thanks is due Mr. Harrison for the progressive and aggressive interest displayed.

THE LESSON OF THE SALES SHEET.

Go where you will and inspect the sales records of the auction companies, the big stock farms or the "small breeder" and you will find this condition to exist—the best profits of the business have come and are coming from the sale of the right kind of youngsters liberally provided with futurity engagements. In the same breath with which he asks "How is he bred?" the prospective purchaser inquires, "What are his engagements?" In a farm catalog or a sale announcement the listing of a youngster's futurities form a most prominent portion of the extolment of his merits. The futurities have had more to do with the improvement of the trotter than any other one factor in the business, for they have served as the great inducement to the development of early and extreme speed, a development which is the supreme test of the potency of intermingled blood. The fame of the greatest farms of the east and central west is founded upon the performance of their products in the rich stakes for two- and three-year-olds, while in the west our most highly prized blood crosses have produced the winners of the Breeders, the State Fair, the Oregon, the Stanford, the Occident and other futurities. At small initial cost the product of your breeding operations may be entered in stakes here at home whose winning would mean an increased profit to you for years to come, an increased value to your mares, a larger service fee for your stallions, and an augmented price on every serviceable youngster you have to sell. The opportunity for profit in comparison with the amount risked in providing nominations is beyond computation in percentages, and the breeder who is working at all times for the uttermost success of his business will be a generous patron of all the coast futurities that are open to him.

LEST WE FORGET—breeders are reminded for the last time that Tuesday, December first—NEXT TUESDAY—is the date of the closing of entries to Pacific Breeders Stake No. 15 and State Fair Futurity No. 7, two of the greatest stakes open to coast breeders. Not for years has the prospect been better for future prices for racing material, which means that a futurity nomination never had a greater value than at present. Entries for both stakes have been coming in at a very pleasing rate for several days, so that breeders of the coast are fully aware of the opportunity confronting them and are quick to take advantage of the same. You owe it to yourself, your mare and your stallion to secure every possible nomination to these stakes, both of your own stock and that of your neighbor and patron. The stakes have so long been fixtures in the calendar of coast racing that their conditions and comprehensive methods of cash distribution are familiar to almost all horsemen, but should you be in doubt about them turn to the inside front cover of this paper and replenish your information concerning them. An entry may open a field for great profit; the lack of one may in the future mean a great deal of regret and a financial loss.

TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was paid Tuesday at the Old Glory sale for the yearling Harvest Note, the highest price recorded for a youngster of the age since 1910. W. B. Miller of Akron, Ohio was the purchaser, and the lad is by our California trotter San Francisco 2:07¾ and out of Notelet (dam of The Harvester 2:01 and Burning Star 2:14¼) by Moko. No more convincing proof is needed of an optimistic outlook for the future of the breeding and racing industry, and no more clinching argument can be used in support of the value of futurity nominations, as the youngster is provided with engagements aggregating $75,000. Minus these he might have been a $210 horse instead of a $2,100 one.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of C. L. DeRyder's fall sale to be held December 12 at Pleasanton has met with a ready response from owners of trotting stock, as several very high class consignments, enumerated elsewhere, have already been received. Before the catalog closes there will be plenty of good ones to pick from, and the demand for racing timber for next season, on the part of both professionals and amateurs, should insure the realization of very good prices for the right kind of offerings. Owners who wish to make consignments and who have not already done so are warned that Monday, November 30, is the last day on which entries for the sale may be made, owing to the time needed for cataloging and advertising.

Albaloma 2:08 1-4

OUR MOST CONSISTENT YOUNG TROTTER.

Among the many good horses that it has fallen to the lot of Leavitt Todbunter to produce at his farm on the Sacramento, one stands out pre-eminent in the qualities that combine to make a genuine campaigner, the bay gelding Albaloma. Early and late for the past three seasons he has been a consistent performer over mile and half-mile tracks, in class races, aged stakes and futurities, and never yet has he failed to give proof of the ample grounds upon which his owner has built his faith in him.

In the matter of blood inheritance, Albaloma is distinctly a Californian, carrying in his veins a combination of the blood of various of the most representative and productive families of the great Pacific slope. His sire, Almaden D., was bred by C. A. Durfee and was himself a colt trotter of note. In 1903 he trotted to a two-year-old record of 2:22¼ in winning the two-year-old division of the Pacific Breeders Futurity at Petaluma, and in the succeeding year at Sacramento, driven by Will Durfee, he won the Occident Stake in a seven-heat battle that is yet well remembered. Walter Masten, driving Marvin Wilkes, won the first and fourth heats, H. S. Hogoboom, with Carlokin, took the second and third, and then Durfee, who had the son of Direct in a contending position at all times, stepped to the front for three in a row. Certainly no more convincing proof could be asked of the youthful qualities of Albaloma's sire. Almaden D. was a son of Direct 2:05½ and Rose McKinney 2:29 by McKinney 2:11¼, second dam Queen Bee by Forest Clay, third dam Lovelia by Almont Lightning, a mingling through potent lines of the blood of the choicest of thoroughbred and the houses of Hambletonian 10, American Star, Mambrino Chief, Black Hawk and Young Bashaw. Almaden D. served but few mares in California, passing into the hands of C. L. Ransom of Mill City, Oregon, and eventually to his present owner, A. M. Robinson of Seattle. With his very limited opportunities he is the sire amoug others of the trotter Dean Swift 2:08, the coast's fastest record trotting gelding successfully raced this season by Loren Daniels.

Loma B., like her son Albaloma, was bred by Mr. Todhunter, her dam being the great brood mare Italia by Sidney, bred and formerly owned by M. W. Hicks. Italia is the dam of two trotters and is out of Dot 2:29 by Prompter, backed by excellent thoroughbred blood from Norfolk. Following the mating of Loma B. and Almaden D. Mr. Todbunter wisely followed his custom of providing futurity engagements for the resultant foal, else a goodly portion—or perhaps all—of this bit of story would have remained unwritten. Being a colt of pleasing individuality and an apparent natural desire to trot he attracted the attention of Mr. I. L. Borden while yet a youngster, and passed into that gentleman's ownership, where he yet remains and doubtless will remain indefinitely, as Mr. Borden has never yet regretted his purchase. Stam B., sire of Loma B., was also a colt trotter of note.

In the winter prior to his three-year-old campaign Albaloma was in the stable of Trainer John Quinn of Sacramento, at whose hands the colt received practically all his education and by far the greater portion of his subsequent racing, and the training season was not far advanced when it began to be noised about that "Johnny Quinn had a mighty good colt at the state fair grounds." The youngster made friends on all sides for all kinds of reasons—manners, gait, individuality, speed, etc.—and in his maiden race at Pleasanton waged battle royal with George Hammet for the standing at the head of the summary, the Nutwood Wilkes colt winning two heats to his one in close finishes. Sacramento found him twice a starter, straight heat winner in the Occident Stake and second-money winner in the State Fair Futurity, the first of his two great duels with Wilbur Lou, the second coming a fortnight later in the Breeders Futurity at Stockton. In both events the son of Almaden D. won the first two heats before giving way to the speed of Wilbur Lou and—a factor which probably had as much or more to do with his defeat—the strategy of that wily veteran in racing generalship, Budd Doble. He was returned an easy winner in the three-year-old trot at Los Angeles over El Bel Maden and True Kinney, and in two starts at Phoenix in class races against aged horses was once winner and once third, coming home for the winter with a record of 2:11¼ and earnings in excess of $3600 for his initial campaign.

In 1913, in the hands of A. L. Blackwell, he again opened his campaign at Pleasanton, where he met Expedio and Maymack and was forced to be content with third money. At Woodland he was second to Monica McKinney in the 2:12 trot, the chestnut daughter of Ed McKinney finding him a hard proposition to dispose of. At Santa Rosa, with W. G. Durfee in the sulky, he trotted to a record of 2:09 and administered a straight-heat drubbing to Expedio, Baby Doll and others, and at Sacramento had his best winnings of the season, first in the free-for-all trot and second in the Governor's Stake. At Pleasanton, still piloted by the younger Durfee, he was second to Expedio, and at Fresno and Hanford, back in Blackwell's hands, he was second and third, respectively. At Phoenix he was third to Maymack and Alerick in the Copper Stake and two days later, with C. A. Durfee occupying the sulky, he made short work of the 2:09 trot, winning in 2:10¾ and 2:12¼. At Los Angeles, with Will Durfee again up, he trounced Zulu Belle and Maymack one heat in 2:09¾, but gave way to the daughter of Arthur Wilkes in the succeeding times out. This concluded his season on the tracks, his fastest record having been made at Santa Rosa (2:09) and his winnings totalling close to $6,000.

The winter following found him again in the hands of John Quinn, and during the "between seasons" period he was subjected to the process of emasculation, Mr. Borden's opinions on this course in regard to his campaigning horses being well known and well grounded. The operation was gone through successfully and with the beginning of his real work the bay fellow showed all his customary signs of speed, and an improvement in strength and manners, on and off the track. The curtailed California circuit gave him little earning capacities, as at some of the few meetings he found no class euabling him to start, but his record through the California towns was an unbroken succession of winning performances, in the course of which he reduced his mark to the present figures of 2:08¼. At Phoenix he had to meet the seasoned Grand Circuit performers Maymack and Star Winter, and the way he accounted for himself cemented his standing still more firmly in the estimation of his old—and countless new—admirers. He trotted 3-3-5 to the speedy pair on the opening day in 2:05¼, 2:05½ and 2:05½, at that time the fastest race ever trotted over the Arizona track, and on Friday he carried Maymack to the wire two heats in 2:04½ and 2:05¼ in the race in which she equaled the three-heat record for mares. Starting back the next day against the better judgment of his owner and trainer he finished third and fifth, whereupon he was drawn, being in no distress. The time of his individual miles at Phoenix was far in excess of any speed he had previously shown, and "racetrack hindsight"—which, alas, is worth so little compared to racetrack foresight—makes it appear that had he been left in the barn on Friday he would have stood a most excellent chance of beating Star Winter on Saturday, as the Ed Winter lad was not at his best. Unfortunately, these things cannot always be foretold.

For the three years he has been in "public life" Albaloma's earnings have exceeded $12,000 by a generous margin, and he has proven himself the most consistent young trotter the coast has produced for some time, as well as one of the very best prospects in sight for the future. He is eligible to the 2:09 class, and his two miles with Maymack at Phoenix were three to four seconds faster than that, and only fractions removed from the season's record for aged geldings. Out of a total of twenty-six starts he has been twelve times first, nine times second, four times third, and the nearest approach he has had for being outside the money was in his last race at Phoenix, where he stood fifth in casting up the summary, but had a sixty-dollar interest in the division of the purse.

Albaloma today is in the pink of condition, more serviceable than at any time in his career, and apparently only accident should prevent more brilliant future performances. In individuality he shows finish and breeding in every line, his manners are excellent, and his gait is free and steady. He does not require an endless array of boots and trappings for his protection, and he is the kind that has "race" in his head, his heart, and his body.

The following summary of his career, in which each event is limited to money winners, will be of interest to those who have always known he was "a fair kind of a horse" but who have never had his real qualities as a most consistent performer "brought home" to them:

Season 1912.

Pleasanton, July 24.—Three-year-old trot; purse $750:
Geo. Hammet, b s by Nutwood Wilkes (Twohig) 2 1 1
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn)...........1 2 2
California B., b s by Athasham (DeRyder)....3 3 3
True Kinney, b s by Kinney Lou (Maben).....4 4 4
Time—2:15¾, 2:15¼, 2:18½.

Sacramento, Sept. 14.—State Fair Futurity stake, three-year-olds, value $2000:
Wilbur Lou, ch s by Kinney Lou 2:07¾ (B. Doble) 3 2 1 1 1
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (J. Quinn)...1 1 2 2 3
True Kinney, b c by Kinney Lou (W. S. Maben) 4 4 4 3 2
Baby Doll, b f by Tom Smith (J. W. Zibbell)2 3 3 4 w
Time—2:14¼, 2:12¾, 2:12¼, 2:15½, 2:16.

Sacramento, Sept. 17.—Occident Stake for three-year-old trotters; value $2500:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (J. Quinn)........1 1 1
El Bel Maden, b f by Almaden D. (F. E. Ward)2 2 3
Baby Doll, b f by Tom Smith (J. W. Zibbell)...3 3 2
Time—2:17½, 2:15¼, 2:16½.

Stockton, Sept. 27.—Breeders' Futurity No. 9, three-year-old trotting, purse $3300:
Wilbur Lou, ch h by Kinney Lou 2:07¾Louise Carter 2:24 by Chestnut Tom (Budd Doble)5 2 1 1 1
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. 2:16¼—Loma B. by Stam B. (J. Quinn).................1 1 2 4 4
George Hammett, b c by Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½—School Belle (J. Twohig)..........4 3 3 2 2
Baby Doll, b f by Tom Smith 2:13¼—Kate Lumry (J. W. Zibbell).....................2 6 4 3 3
Time—2:12, 2:12¼, 2:10¼, 2:11¾, 2:12.

Los Angeles, Oct. 16.—Trotting, three-year-olds, purse $1500:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn)...............1 1
El Bel Maden, b f by Almaden D. (Ward).........2 2
True Kinney, b c by Kinney Lou (Maben).........3 3
Time—2:19¼, 2:17½.

Phoenix, Oct. 30.—2:15 trot, purse $1000:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn)...........1 1 1
Vaster, gr g by Vasten (G. A. Spencer).........2 2 4
Mabel Van, b m by On Stanley (J. Stewart)...3 4 3
Princess Louise, b m by Del Coronado (G. Nugent) ....5 d
Time—2:11¼, 2:11¾, 2:13¾.

Phoenix, Nov. 1.—2:20 trot, purse $1500:
San Felipe, b g by Zombro (DeRyder)........1 1 1
Dan Matthews, b g by Eagle Bird (C. Haag).....2 2 2
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn)..........3 3 5
Greenbaum, b g by Red Medium (B. Walker)..4 5 3
Time—2:09½, 2:12, 2:09¾.

Season 1913.

Pleasanton, Aug. 15.—2:12 trot, purse $1200:
Expedio, b m by Lijero (Quinn)................7 1 1
May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder)..1 2 2
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Blackwell).....2 3 6
Dr. Wayo, b s by Wilkhurst (Ward)...........4 5 3
Time—2:11¼, 2:10¼, 2:12½

Woodland, Aug. 21.—2:12 trot, purse $500:
Monica McKinney, ch m by Ed McKinney (Durfee) 2 1 1 1
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Blackwell)...1 2 2 2
Silver Hunter, b g by Zombro (Smith)......3 3 4 3
Baby Doll, b m by Tom Smith (Zibbell).....4 4 3 0
Time—2:12¼, 2:13¼, 2:12, 2:11½.

Santa Rosa, Sept. 4.—2:12 trot, purse $1000:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (W. G. Durfee)...1 1 1
Expedio, br m by Lijero (J Quinn)..............2 2 2
Baby Doll, b m by Tom Smith (J. W. Zibbell)..2 3 4
Merry Widow, ch m by G. Albert Mac (W. Parsons) 4 4 3
Time—2:10¼, 2:09, 2:09½.

Sacramento, Sept. 15.—Free-for-all trot, purse $2000:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (W. G. Durfee)..1 1 2
Mountain Boy, b g by Seymour Wilkes (J. D. Springer) 3 4 1
Merry Widow, ch m by G. Albert Mac (W. Parsons) 2 2 5
Redeem, b g by Directum II (L. Daniels)........2 3 5
Time—2:14, 2:13½, 2:12.

Sacramento, Sept. 18:—2:12 trot, Governor's stake, purse $5000:
May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes (C. L. DeRyder) 1 1 1
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (W. G. Durfee)..2 3 2
Expedio, b m by Lijero (J. Quinn)...............5 2 3
Baby Doll, b m by Tom Smith (J. W. Zibbell)..3 4 4
Time—2:09¾, 2:09½, 2:10.

Pleasanton, Sept. 26.—2:12 trot, purse $1000:
Expedio, br m by Lijero (J. Quinn)............1 1 1
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (W. G. Durfee)...2 2 2
Baby Doll, b m by Tom Smith (J. W. Zibbell)..3 6 3
Bodaker, r s by Antrim (H. G. Smith).........5 3 4
Time—2:11¼, 2:12¼, 2:11¾.

Fresno, Oct. 3.—2:12 trot, purse $1000:
May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder)..1 1 1
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Blackwell).....4 2 2
Expedio, b m by Lijero (Quinn)................2 3 4
Baby Doll, b m by Tom Smith (Zibbell)........5 4 3
Time—2:08½, 2:10, 2:10.

Hanford, Oct. 11.—2:11 trot, purse $500:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Blackwell).....1 1 1
Mountain Boy, b g by Seymour Wilkes (Springer)2 2 2
Merry Widow, ch m by G. Albert Mac (Parsons) 3 3 3
Time—2:19½, 2:21, 2:25.

Phoenix, Nov. 5.—2:12 trot, Copper Stake, purse $5000:
May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder)..1 1 1
Alerick, b g by Direcho (W. G. Durfee).........2 4 2
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Blackwell).....3 2 4
Time—2:11½, 2:11¼, 2:10.

Phoenix, Nov. 7.—2:09 class trot, purse $1500:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (C. A. Durfee).......1 1
Lady Sunrise, b m by Sunrise (C. Whitehead)......3 2
Alerick, b g by Direcho (W. G. Durfee)...........2 4
Loe Blossom, ch m by Lepide (J. T. Clark).........5 3
Time—2:10¾, 2:12¼.

Los Angeles, Nov. 5.—2:12 trot, purse $2400:
May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder)..3 1 1
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (W. G. Durfee)..1 4 6
Zulu Belle, bl m by Petigru (C. A. Durfee).....2 2 3
Time—2:09¾, 2:09¼, 2:09¼.

Season 1914.

Salinas, July 25.—2:09 trot, purse $1000:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn)...........1 1 1
Dr. Wayo, b h by Wilkhurst (Ward) 2 4 2
Nuristo, br h by Nushagak (Spencer)...........4 2 3
Alerick, b g by Direcho (Durfee)...............3 3 4
Time—2:10, 2:11, 2:13.

Santa Rosa, Sept. 2.—2:09 trot, purse $500:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn)...........1 1 1
Rags, b g by Del Coronado (Durfee)............2 2 3
Vallejo King, blk s by Gen. J. B. Frisbie (Chadbourn) 3 3 2
Redeem, b g by Directum II (Sanders)...........4 4 4
Time—2:08¼, 2:08¾, 2:09.

Sacramento, Sept. 14.—2:08 trot, purse $1500:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn)...........1 1 1
Alerick, b g by Direcho (W. G. Durfee)........2 2 2
Redeem, b g by Directum II (Sanders)...........3 3 3
Time—2:11, 2:11½, 2:09½.

Sacramento, Sept. 19.—Free-for-all trot, purse $1000:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn)...........1 1 1
Alerick, b g by Direcho (W. G. Durfee)........2 2 2
Merry Mack, ch g by G. Albert Mac (Parsons).3 3 3
Time—2:14¾, 2:15, 2:12.

Hanford, Oct. 7.—2:11 trot, purse $400:
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn).........1 1 1
Dr. Wayo, b h by Wilkhurst (Ward)............2 2 3
Mabel Van, b m by On Stanley (Best).........3 3 2
Time—2:13, 2:15¼, 2:15.

Phoenix, Nov. 9.—2:09 trot, purse $2000:
May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder)..1 1 1
Star Winter, b g by Ed Winter (McDonald)......2 2 2
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn).........3 3 5
M. L. J., b h by Red Will (Breitenfield)........5 4 3
Time—2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:05½.

Phoenix, Nov. 13.—2:07 trot, purse $2000:
May Mack, b m by Arthur Wilkes (DeRyder)...1 1 1
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn).........2 2 4
M. L. J., b g by Red Will (Breitenfield)......4 3 2
King Clansman, br h by Clansman (McMahon)..3 4 3
Time—2:04½, 2:05¼, 2:05½.

Phoenix, Nov. 14.—Free-for-all trot, purse $2000:
Star Winter, b g by Ed Winter (McDonald)....2 1 1
Virginia Barnette, b f by Moko (Durfee)......1 2 2
M. L. J., b g by Red Will (Breitenfield).........5 3 3
Bertha Carey, b m by Zombro (DeRyder)......4 4 4
Albaloma, b h by Almaden D. (Quinn).........3 5 dr
Time—2:08¼, 2:09½, 2:09½.

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STOCKMEN GET FAST TRAIN SERVICE.

The delivery of a special train of 35 carloads of cattle from Klamath Falls, Ore., to Oakland in 24 hours and 30 minutes, was the result of the conference held in Dunsmuir recently between the heads of the Western, Sacramento and Shasta divisions of the Southern Pacific Company and the stock men of northern California.

Leaving Klamath Falls at 11:25 a.m. Thursday morning, the train arrived at the stock yards in Oakland at 11:55 Friday morning.

This livestock special, to be started every Thursday, will handle all the livestock loaded in cars between Sacramento and Davis and all intermediate points in northern California. It is the result of a co-operative agreement between the stockmen and the railroad officials, to the effect that the livestock will be loaded every Thursday providing the railroad company will run the special train to handle it.

HANDICAPPING IN NEW ZEALAND.

The question of classification that has been a puzzle to the governing bodies of trotting racing in America is not confined to them alone, as our Australian and New Zealand friends "have troubles of their owu" when it comes to this matter. The handicapping system is in general use in the antipodes, and the method of applying it as proposed by the Canterhury Owners' and Breeders' Association, as set forth below, is hoth interesting and instructive. We are indehted to the New Zealand Trotting Journal for the details of the proposed system:

For some months past, the Canterbury Owners' and Breeders' Association has had under consideration the handicapping qnestion, and has put forward a scheme for a nniform method which it hopes to see adopted. The subject was brought before the New Zealand Trotting Association hy a deputation at last week's meeting, and the governing body has deferred consideration for the time heing uutil the clubs have had an opportuuity of expressing their views. The following are the proposals of the Owners' and Breeders' Association:—

(1) All unplaced maiden horses to be placed on the same mark.

(2) No horse shall be handicapped slower than its hest winning performance.

(3) No fraction of a second shall count against a horse's record.

(4) Horses running second and third and improving on their best performance shall receive an allowance of 1 second in 1, and 1¼ miles, and 2 seconds in 1½ and 2 miles.

(5) Horses with winning records slower than 2:26 to the mile may be penalized not more than 2 seconds per mile; 3 seconds in 1½ miles, and 5 seconds in 2 miles; this not to include penalties for distance. (That is, a horse with a 2-mile record may be penalized 4 seconds in a mile race.)

(6) Horses with a 2 mile record better than 4:56 shall, if entered for a shorter race, he penalized 1 second in 1½ and 1¼ miles, and 2 seconds in 1 mile. Horses with a 1½ mile record hetter than 3:41 shall be penalized 1 second in 1¼ and 1 mile.

(7) Horses with race records of 2:26 and better to the mile shall be handicapped on actual time with allowances for second and third performances, and suhject to the following distance allowance table.

Handicapping Table.

1 Mile.	1½ Mile.	Allowance. Sec.	2 Mile.	Allowance Sec.
2:26	3:41	2	4:56	4
2:25	3:39	2	4:54	4
2:24	3:38	2	4.52	4
2:23	3:36	2	4.51	5
2:22	3:35	2	4:49	5
2:21	3:33	2	4:47	5
2:20	3:32	2	4:45	5
2:19	3:31	3	4:44	6
2:18	3:30	3	4:42	6
2:17	3:28	3	4:40	6
2:16	3:27	3	4:38	6
2:15	3:25	3	4:36	6
2:14	3:24	3	4:35	7
2:13	3:23	3	4:33	7
2:12	3:21	3	4:31	7
2:11	3:19	3	4:30	8
2:10	3:18	3	4:29	9
2:09	3:17	3	4:28	10

This system is to he made to apply to all performances registered since 1st August, 1913, while all horses that have heen let up on their previous best performances, and have not been placed since the 1st August, 1913, may continue to receive the henefit of such let up.

A Detailed Explanation.

The committee of the Owners' and Breeders' Association has forwarded us the following statement by way of further explanation of the scheme outlined ahove:

Recognizing that it would be hard on those horses that have been let up on their hest performances we only ask that the system take effect from August 1, 1913.

Clause (1)—The handicappers at present do not place new performers on the limit of a race unless it is fairly first class, generally setting them to give away two seconds per mile. In some cases a horse after starting twice gets the limit, while others may start a dozen times before getting there. This, we think, is wrong, the time having gone hy for the handicapper to have to see how a horse shapes hefore giving it the limit. It encourages owners to start their horses hefore they are ready. We fail to see why a horse that has started a few times should be placed in front of one that has never started; in fact one that has started has an advantage over one that has not.

Clause (2)—We do not agree with horses being let up on their performances; this again leads to horses running "dead," as the saying is, so as to get hetter handicap. It also tends to keep the "has heens" racing, and our fields are now too large for good racing. It also encourages the entering of fast horses in slow class races, therefore making long limits—there are now plenty of fast class races for these horses. Il all were treated alike in the letting up, it would not he so bad, but some horses are let up after running once or twice, while others may start twenty times and not he let up. When some are put back four or five seconds, and others let up in a fairly tight class, it is no wonder there is dissatisfaction. It would he as fair for one as another if horses were kept on their times after having a record of 2:26.

Clause (3)—We do not think fractions should count against a horse's time; a 2:20 2-5 horse should be able to run in a 2:21 class.

Clanse (4)—This is the only "let up" we are in favor of; horses that have run second and third, and improve their times have had luck; they get very little money, and may only be heaten by a narrow margin, and would have to meet the winner on the same terms.

Clause (5)—This we claim would suit the country cluhs where there are not so many fast horses and would he adaptable to horses winning on heavy tracks, the handicapper having power to penalize up to 5 seconds. Horses do not win in better time than 2:26 if the track is very heavy.

Clause (6)—This is the distance penalty clause. Horses will always go faster for one mile than two miles, so that a horse with a two-mile record should he penalized if eutered in a shorter race. For instance, if a horse won a two-mile race in 4:50, he would he handicapped on 2:23 in a mile race.

Clause (7)—This is the distance allowance tahle. Horses that have made their records in one-mile races should have an allowance in one and a half and two miles. A good deal of study has been given to this table, and we think it will be found to suit the majority of horses. Of course there are some horses that would not go two miles with donhle the allowance, but they should he termed non-stayers, and should not run in long-distance races.

AZOTURIA, A COLD-WEATHER DISEASE OF HORSES.

With the approach of cold weather horse owners should guard against azoturia, which occurs almost invariably in well-conditioned animals and claims many victims, especially during the winter season.

Various local names have heen given to this disease, among which may be mentioned "lumhago," "spinal meningitis,' 'and "black water." The two former terms have heen applied owing to the hard and swollen condition of the muscles of the loins and croup and the loss of control of the hind parts commonly observed in these cases, and the latter name is descriptive of the urine, which is usually of a dark coffee color.

While azoturia may occur at any season of the year it is but seldom observed during the warm weather of summer. It usually appears in highly fed, well-nourished animals which, though accustomed to regular work, have remained idle for one or more days without a corresponding reduction in the rations.

As a rule the animal is attacked suddenly soon after leaving the stable in apparently perfect condition. The attack may occur after 5 or 10 minutes' driving or, in some cases, several hours after the horse has left the stable.

Among the first symptoms are a staggering of the hind parts, knnckling at the pasterns, and profuse perspiration. In spite of such spasms in muscles of the hind parts the horse attempts to go on until he soon falls helplessly. Usually there are efforts to rise, hut as a rule the animal is unable to stand even should he regain his feet, and it becomes necessary to remove him to the stable on a wagon, sled, or drag.

Horses attacked with azoturia should he immediately freed from the wagon and harness and be provided with ample straw or other bedding to protect them from injury incideutal to the struggle to regain their feet. Especial care must be taken to prevent beating of the head upon the ground, and if the patient is very restless a strong man should place his knees upon the animal's neck and hold the head firmly upon the ground. Throw a warm blanket over the prostrate horse and arrange immediately for his removal to a stable, where a commodious and well-bedded box stall should be provided, or, if such is not available, the harn floor or a comfortable shed can be utilized.

In the meantime a qualified veterinarian should he summoned, azoturia being a disease which requires skillful treatment and careful nursing. Until the horse is ahle to stand it will he necessary to pass a catheter and draw the nrine at least twice a day, and also, as an item of nursing, to turn the animal from side to side at frequent intervals, in order to avoid development of bed sores. Both treatment and nursing are hest carried out under direction of a skilled veterinarian who is equipped with required instruments and can apply treatment as indicated in each individual case.

Various theories have heen advanced in explanation of the true cause and nature of azoturia. A majority of investigators, however, are inclined to the helief that it is an autointoxication. The fact that development of the disease is favored by rich feeding and a period of idleness tends to lend weight to such hypothesis. For practical purposes, however, it is sufficient for the owner of good horses to know that the disease may be prevented with the greatest certainty hy reducing the ration of grain when the horses are not working and hy exercising his horses daily.

QUARANTINE ON HAY AND STRAW REMOVED.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—The provisions of the Federal quarantines declared on account of the foot-and-mouth disease have heen somewhat modified in so far as they apply to shipments of hay and straw. The new regulations provide that hay and stray cut prior to August 1, 1914, and baled prior to October 1, 1914, may be shipped without disinfection from any of the quarantined areas, provided that it has been stored away from cattle, sheep or swine. Hitherto it was necessary that hay should not only have heen cut before August 1, but that it should also have been baled before that date.

CALIFORNIA QUARANTINES AGAINST INFECTED AREAS.

Governor Johnson issued a proclamation quarantining the state against the contagious and communicahle foot-and-mouth disease which exists in the states of Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, and which is dreaded and feared more hy the stockmen of the United States than auy other disease or plague that has ever threatened the country.

Governor Johnson, co-operating with the state veterinarian, Dr. Chas. Keane, is determined to hlock the entry of the disease into California, and in this behalf has employed drastic measures to guard the interests of the stock of the state. The quarantine excepts the states of Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. It has been in effect for several days and is far-reaching, precluding the entry of stock into California from the East and middle West unless examined and permitted entry hy the state veterinarian, and from the exempt states only after the cars in which they are carried are disinfected and inspected.

The quarantine against cattle shipments from Canada to the United States, imposed because of the foot-and-mouth disease, was lifted late last week hy the Department of Agriculture.

The quarantine against Canadian cattle was not placed because of infection in the Dominion, hut to prevent the return of infected cattle cars to the United States. The raising of the Canadian quarantine was said hy officials to be an added evidence that the epidemic is heing hrought under control.

The Chicago stock yards have been reopened for business for several days, the shipments to market being confined to animals for slaughter, and in a number of instances the embargo on horses has heen lifted.

THE MULE IN HISTORY.

In war the mule plays with high credit the role of Kipling's Gunga Din. He is hullyragged. He is hlasphemed. He is helabored. But he is always on hand when needed, and he is always needed. Motor trucks may serve the column in the rear, where roads are hard and smooth, but the mule must be depended npon in the field. In peace he is sportive. His humor is sometimes mistaken for spitefulness when he kicks a well-meaning farmer into a protracted sojourn at a hospital or sends his soul sky winding into the hereafter with his hody not far behind.

But when it comes to pulling a load, uphill or on the level, suhsisting upon a limited menu, and starving the veterinarian, he puts it all over his handsomer aud more aristocratic cousin, the horse. Wherever the footing meets the requirements of an ahlehodied goat the mule can go and is willing to tote his load. His hide is tough and weatherproof, and his expectancy of life is higher than that of a thoroughbred.

Electricity relieved the mule of the task of pulling street cars. Inventive genius has provided an electric suhstitute for him on the towpath along the Panama canal. The treadmill is uow chiefly used as a figure of speech. Where the lay of the land is right, more or less plowing is done hy tractors. But there is still plenty of work for the mule to do. It is his proud distinction to cost nearly as much as a small automobile. He was perhaps seven thousand years old when the automobile was invented. He is huilt on the original model. He has the same tendency to backfire that made it risky to start him when Alexander set out across the Ganges, when Hannibal crossed the Alps, when Charles Martel doublecrossed the Moors, when Washington crossed the Delaware, and when a farmer boy tried to cross a swollen creek in the last freshet.

Although he is sometimes infernal the mule is eternal.—Col. Henry Watterson.

COX DAY BANQUET.

Although the Doverites do not make a great deal of noise during the racing season, they keep pretty close taps on their honored fellow-countryman, Walter R. Cox, and his horses. And they watch the horse papers to get a line on Walter's homecoming, which is annually observed with a banquet to the uoted trainer and driver. This year was no exception. Mr. Cox returned to Dover a few days ago and immediately upon his arrival the Christie Social Club, one of the leading organizations in the city, arranged the reception, which was held last Friday night at Hilton Hall. Walter was the guest of honor and was highly complimented hy the speakers. Guests from many parts of New England, principally horsemen, were present, and as usual there were on hand some of the veterans who tell of Walter racing over our twice-arounds when he was in knee hreeches.—Horseman.

Rememher that time for making entries to the Pacific Breeders and State Fair futurities for mares hred this year is almost at an end. Sunday will he a good day for filling out your entry blanks; Monday will do nicely, though the time will be growing short; Tuesday will he O. K. if your envelope enclosing entry hears a postal time stamp prior to noon of the day following, hut on Wednesday—like in the famous ad that you are familiar with—it will be "too late for herpicide."

NOTES AND NEWS

Tuesday, Decemher First.

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Don't forget this date hy any means.

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Entries close for Pacific Breeders and State Fair Futurities.

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Sunday will he a very convenient day for filling out entry hlanks at your leisure.

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Omar 2:05¼ and C. L. Floyd are to winter at Memphis.

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Make your entries today for the coast futurities closing Tuesday, Dec. 1.

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Local amateurs are on the hunt for some genuine matinee timher for next season, which promises to he the hest ever.

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Charley D. 2:06¼, favorite horse of the late Col. J. C. Kirkpatrick, goes to the DeRyder sale at Pleasanton, as do all the racing timher and hreeding stock of the estate.

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H. S. Hogohoom of Woodland has sold the hay mare hy Iran Alto, dam by McKinney, in foal to his stallion Palo King, to Stewart Carter of Corning.

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A. G. Ireland is the now owner of Bessie Custer 2:29¼ hy Ed Custer 2:10, and may ship her to California with Dr. Burns Jr., as she is an excellent prospect for the slow classes.

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S. Christenson seems in line for repayment for the care and patience expended on the trotter Brutus, as the hig fellow is in great shape for a winter prep for 1915.

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Ed Geers has leased Dorsh Medium of Lu Green for the coming season. She has heen unlucky for a couple of years and if she is right this season she ought to he a great mare in her class, as 2:06¼ hardly seems a just measure of her capacity.

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Frank Childs has joined the "winter colony" of trainers at Pleasanton, where he and his hrother Marvin are assemhling a pretty formidable stahle for 1915.

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English government representatives have heen active at San Bernardino and other Southern California points recently, gathering horses for shipment to Canada and the European hattlefields.

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The New York Times makes the statement in a recent issue that Directum I is to come to the coast to he exhihited to harness at the winter shows after which he will he fitted for participation in the exposition meeting.

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Secretary McFarland of the Hemet Driving Cluh has in mind a matinee at the Stock Farm track ahout the middle of Decemher. The Hemet track is considered the hest in Southern California, and a large number of outside horsemen are anxious to come here for a matinee.—Hemet News.

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Dunham & McLaughlin of Oakland were again on the Chicago market recently for a carload of high class Percherons, the first shipment having heen "cleaned out." Wm. McLaughlin made the trip in person to make the selections, and the horses came to California hy express iu charge of George Potts.

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Tom Smith 2:13¼, one of the hest speed siring sons of McKinney left in California, is consigned hy Lou Taylor to the coming DeRyder sale at Pleasanton, Dec. 12. The Taylor consignment includes also Vallejo Girl 2:10¼, Yolanda 2:14¼, California Lou (2) 2:27¼, Yoncalla (3) trial 2:19¼, and a couple of other nice youngsters hy Tom Smith.

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The hoof and mouth disease quarantine which has had such a disastrous effect on the eastern stock shows is less prohihitive farther west. and President Flood and Secretary Carlyle of the Northwest Livestock Show, scheduled for Nov. 30 to Dec. 5 at Lewiston, Idaho, state that this event will he held as originally planned.

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Fun on the ice in the northwest hegins the day hefore Christmas at Toronto where $5,600 is hung up for seven days' sport. The meeting will he followed hy pretentious affairs of like nature given hy the Dufferin Driving Club, the Montreal Driving Cluh, the Hull Driving Club, and a number of lesser meetings. Present indications point to a good list of entries, in which many United States horses appear.

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Grand Opera 2:05¼, the good Canadian pacer that the emergency restrictions owing to the war kept from filling out his Grand Circuit engagements this season, is hooked for a trip down the eastern Canadian ice circuits this winter. He has made two campaigns over the ice course and lost hut two heats, and as he was never faster than in the season just passed he should give a most excellent account of himself.

Last call for entries to Pacific Breeders Futurity No. 15 and State Fair Futurity No. 7, both closing Tuesday, December first. The nomination fee in each event is only $2 and you ahsolutely cannot afford to pass them up.

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Attention is called to the fact that the date of closing for consignments to the DeRyder sale at Pleasanton is Monday, Novemher 30th, in place of Tuesday, Decemher first as originally advertised. All indications point to a high class sale, as the first consignments are from the pick of the coast.

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No horsemen in recent years have suffered a harder hlow than that dealt to J. L. Dodge and his associates in the death of Lady Wanetka (2) 2:10 and her stahlemates. The horror of the manner of their death adds immeasurahly to the hlow, as the owners are of the class of men who have a deep attachment for their horses.

◈◈◈

Bolock 2:16½ was a good winner at the recent meeting held at El Centro in connection with the Imperial fair. The Zolock horse was taken over and driven hy S. L. Gowell of San Bernardino, who gets lots of enjoyment of the lad both in regular events and fun races.

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Apparently only the coming of 1915 will put a stop to 1914 record hreaking, as "they" are still at it. On Saturday, Nov. 14, over the Washington, Pa., half-mile track in a regular meeting the yearling filly Bessie Admiral trotted to a record of 2:28, replacing the former mark for events of similar nature held hy Edna the Great 2:29¼, made two years ago at Columbus. H. H. Grayson of Washington is the owner of the newcomer to the championship tahles, and she is driven hy Harry Fleming.

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Many American horsemen are under the false impression that horses coming to Canada to race this winter will find trouhle in returning across the lines. There is no reason whatever for any douht, as Mr. Jas. C. Wright, Secretary of the Hull Driving Cluh, has received the positive assurance of the Minister of Customs that there are no new regulations or any arrangements whatever, which will interfere with horses coming over and racing in Canada this winter and returning to their home country when the races are over. They will he honded into Canada as in past years and may return when they wish.—Canadian Sportsman.

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Among prominent Eastern horsemen who attended the Chicago sale, last week was Thomas W. Murphy of Poughkeepsie, who looked over some of the racing prospects that were consigned to the sale. From Chicago he went farther west, and it is said that he is after a few horses that are reported to he high class racing prospects. It is currently reported that on his return to Poughkeepsie the biggest money winning driver of 1914 will add at least two prospects to his training stahle—Horse World.

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H. Redding, Captain McCan's secretary at Forest Grove Farm, Oregon, is spending several days in California, visiting various places of interest to horsemen and awaiting the coming of the Captain en route home from the Old Glory Sale, where The Bondsman, Ethel Toddington, Orlena and Carmen McCan were hooked to go under the hammer this week. The horses remaining at Forest Grove are all youngsters, with the exception of Hazel Patchen, almost all by The Bondsman, and from among them the owner hopes to develop one or two with the genuine futurity winning hahit of the Baron Wilkes family.

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George L. Swisher, the former Indiana-Ohio trainer who has heen in the northwest for the past few seasons, is wintering eight horses on his ranch at Provolt, Ore. His racing string comprises Hallie B. 2:24¼, the first trotter hy Hal B. 2:04½ and a close up second in 2:08¼ at the Oregon State Fair; Bonnie June 2:24¼, hy Zolock 2:05¼, that has heen a mile in 2:13¼ Coos Bay (2), hy McAlzo (hy Zomhro), trial in 2:40; the pacers Alhai 2:11¼, Grace N. 2:18¼ and Harry N. 2:20¼, St. Nickolas of Oregon 2:15½, trotter, and the trotter Mack McCahe, by Oregon Patch, dam hy Alfonso 2:29¼.

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Mrs. Marie Layng departed from San Francisco last Saturday morning via the Overland Limited, taking with her the casket containing the hody of the late William Gibson Layng. Philadelphia was the objective point of the sad pilgrimage and there the remains of Mr. Layng will he consigned to their last resting place in ground familiar to his younger years. Mrs. Layng leaves many friends in San Francisco, hut her return is uncertain as the east was her birthplace and long her home. That she may find the halance of a quiet life cast in pleasant ways is the wish that local friends extend across the continent.

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Dr. J. T. Gurley, one of the old and well known Indiana hreeders who is now a resident of Phoenix, has in his stahle there two young trotting mares of Indiana lineage that have found the Arizona atmosphere as agreeahle as has the Doctor himself. The girls in question are Ellen Mae 2:18¾ hy Gladax 2:24¼ (sire of Old Fashion 2:09¾, etc.), and the three-year-old Mary G. hy Ashlandorf 2:13¼, hoth out of Cricket G. (dam of 2) hy Thomas A. Scott, second dam Maud hy Volunteer Star. The Doctor took third money with Mary G. in the three-year-old trot, while Lon McDonald piloted Ellen Mae to the head of the summary in the 2:18 class.

In the matinee at Harlem Springs last Sunday George Parker with Halo had the hest of G. E. Bonnell with Nancy Lovelace in the pacing event, and in the trot Minnie Lou, with C. D. Gatch up, trounced George Parker's Rene B. and L. Matthews' Weary Willie.

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With a yearling by San Francisco 2:07¾ selling at auction at Old Glory for $2,100 it looks like it would soon he a case of "a hig night tonight" for the get of the son of Zomhro and Oniska hy Nutwood Wilkes. Notelet, dam of the champion trotter The Harvester, is the dam of the high priced youngster, and the cross of the hlood of Zombro and Moko should prove a most happy one.

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A. S. Ashhrook, one of the country's hest known hreeders, died recently at his home in Cynthiana, Ky., at the age of 57 years. Mr. Ashhrook formerly owned San Mateo 2:13¼ and hred, among others, the good trotters May Earl 2:10¼ and Silver Finch 2:15¼, as well as the pacer Ahe J. 2:10, sire of the four-year-old phenomenon, William 2:00, and others.

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J. J. Ryan turned his Zulu Belle purchase to Adolph Ottinger recently, and now that the San Francisco pacers are back from the hattles of Phoenix and Sacramento the hlack mare has joined Copper the Ore and Dick W. at the McKinney Stables at Golden Gate Park. Mr. Ottinger will hook Copper the Ore 2:10¼ and Zulu Belle 2:12½ (trotting) as a team for pleasure use during the winter, and has issued a "defi" for a trotting team race—or races—for next season.

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The San Francisco Driving Cluh has in its possession six very handsome silver cups which are to he awarded to the six leading horses in race standing duriug the season just passed, the points to he credited as follows: For every start during the season an entry is entitled to one point; for each winning race, three points additional; for each second in a race, two points additional, and for each third, one extra point. When the total score is cast up hy the committee in charge of the awards, the owner of the horse stauding highest will have first choice of the cups, and so on down in order until the six are drawn. The awards will prohahly he made in the near future, the occasion heing made one for celehration hy the entire cluh at an evening's entertainment.

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The stahle which John H. Dickerson will winter at Billings Park, Memphis, is quite interesting to Californians owing to the youngsters representing Atlantic Express 2:08¼, the son of Bellini and the grand old Palo Alto matron Expressive 2:12¼. The stahle will include King Bellini 2.12¼, Atlantic Express 2:08¼, Bonington 2:06½, Croisette, Parisette, the two-year-olds Harvette, Harlem Express, Pony Express, Barhara King, Amina King, Peter Porter and Choisie, and the following yearlings: Lantita, h. f. hy Atlantic Express, dam Clodagh 2:11½; Stillinario, h. f. hy Atlantic Express, dam Nettie King 2:20¼; Atlantica, h. f. hy Atlantic Express, dam The Huntress 2:23¾; Laskia, h. f. hy Atlantic Express, dam Lanotte 2:18; Opera Express, h. c. hy Atlantic Express, dam Operetta 2:26¼.

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On Wednesday of last week at Phoenix Frank Childs, acting for his patron Mr. Ed Peterson of Omaha, closed his option on the chestnut mare Loe Blossom, the consideration for which the mare changed hands heing $3,000. Prior to the closing of the deal the lass worked the Phoenix track in 2:06¼ in a manner that was very pleasing, and Childs could have disposed of his option at a profit then and there. She was shipped at once to Pleasanton where she hecomes a memher of the stable assembled hy Frank and Marvin Childs, and will he prepared for the big stakes at the exposition. Lepide, her sire, now dead, was a son of Wilkes Boy and has a numher of performers in the list, all trotters. Mr. Peterson is also the owner of Major By By 2:19¼, Tom Smith 2:11¼, and is owner with Messrs. Childs of Hal Boy 2:06¼, the gamecock of the northwest this season.

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Colonel Jim Thompson, who went to Lexington some weeks ago to bring back a numher of mares and youngsters helonging to himself and other Californians, expected to return home about this time hut is detained in the Blue Grass owing to the various quarantine regulations instituted immediately following the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease. Federal regulations as well as independent quarantines imposed hy individual states bar the western course of animals that have heen in the affected districts, and, as the hoys at Patchen Wilkes farm would put it, "dar you is." The situation is clearing, however, and Jim will probably soon he on his way home. In the meantime he is waxing fat and sassy on the kind of cooking that the Blue Grass is noted for, so "he should worry"—not!

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Chicago, Novemher 20.—Edward M. Corrigan, "Master of Hawthorne," now 60 years old, married Miss Alice M. Pickett of Cicero today at Crown Point, Indiana. Miss Pickett is 21 years old. Corrigan now lives in Magnolia Springs, Alahama.

He is rememhered in Chicago as one of the most turhulent characters that ever went into the turf game. For years he was connected with racing in Chicago. He won the first American Derhy, the Western classic, in 1882 with Modesty.

Before this he made a fortune as a railroad contractor in Colorado. Corrigan was a widower. None of his racing friends in Chicago ever heard of Miss Pickett. None could tell anything of the romance.

GEORGIA HOLOCAUST CLAIMS FAMOUS TROTTERS.

Press dispatches of a most meagre nature conveyed to the coast on Friday of last week news of the destruction by fire early that day of the J. L. Dodge stables at Groveton, Georgia, near Augusta, the monetary loss being placed at $150,000. At this writing all details are lacking, but the blow is the most severe suffered in years by individual horsemen, for the stable included the almost priceless Lady Wanetka (2) 2:10, the other good three-year-old trotter Hollyrood Ben (2) 2:17½, the stallion Silk Hat 2:09, the aged mare Belgravia 2:20¾, and a dozen youngsters of the highest quality.

Lady Wanetka, foaled in 1911, was hred by R. K. Hart of Flemingsburg, Ky., and passed eventually to the ownership of Mr. Dodge, though she has done all her racing in the stable of Walter Cox. She was a daughter of Peter the Great 2:07½ and the great hrood mare Baron Lassie (dam also of Peter Billiken 2:09¾, etc.) by Baron Wilkes 2:18, second dam Annie Sharp by Nutwood 600. As a two-year-old she made a campaign of five starts, having to meet the invincible Peter Volo in three of them. At Kalamazoo she took second money in the Horseman futurity to the great son of the premier of Patchen Wilkes Farm, a performance which she duplicated in the Horse Review futurity at Columbus and in the classic Kentucky futurity at Lexington. At Syracuse she won the Governor's stake in easy fashion, and at the big Kentucky meeting, after being defeated by Peter Volo in the futurity, disposed of a field of six in the Lexington stake in two fast heats, 2:10 and 2:10¼. As a three-year-old she was placed fourth in the Horseman futurity at Kalamazoo, second to Ortolan Axworthy in the Western Horseman futurity at Indianapolis, and in the Horse Review stake at Columbus divided second and third money with Lee Axworthy, Peter Volo being returned the winner. Most notable of her performances for the year was her trotting in the Kentucky futurity at Lexington, where she won third money and trotted second to Peter Volo in his wonderful third heat in 2:03½. She did not go with the Cox stable to New England, hut after the Lexington meeting was turned over to her owner, who intended making a campaign with her next year.

Hollyrood Ben, of the same age of the Lady, was the personal pride of Mr. Dodge, as he had bred the youngster and his sire, Joe Dodge 49085, a most promising young speed siring son of Bingen and Redinda 2:07¼ by Redwald, sire of the dams of Minor Heir 1:58½, King Cole 2:05¼, etc. The youngster was out of Lady Look by Lord of the Manor, granddam Miss Look by Drextell, and his two-year-old record of 2:17½ was obtained at Hartford in a winning race. This year he stayed in the money well in his starts, but was up against hard fields in the three-year-old class races and lesser stakes.

Silk Hat 2:09 was bred by Gen. C. C. Watts and was a son of Silk Weaver (a product of the Marcus Daly ranch in Montana) and the great brood mare Belle Andrews (dam among others of Josephine Watts (3) 2:09½, in the Durfee stable at Los Angeles) by Billy Andrews, second dam Prospect Belle by Mamhrino King. Silk Hat was a familiar figure on the grand circuit and other eastern tracks and in the hands of Mr. Dodge had been a very useful horse.

Belgravia, the other aged member of the stable, had a two-year-old record of 2:20¾ made in 1910 and was bred at Allen Farm, being a daughter of Bingara and Persea, the speed producing matron by Pistachio. The personnel of the balance of the stable, composed of youngsters that were the pick of the east, is not at present known here, but the value of the great collection of proven trotters and prospects cannot be estimated fairly in dollars and cents.

Mr. Dodge had intended remaining for some weeks in the Blue Grass, hut fearing complications would arise that might interfere with his journey later, owing to the quarantines being imposed hy state and federal hoards, he had advanced the date of his departure to his winter training grounds, with this disastrous result. John Dodge is well known to horsemen throughout the country and liked as a gentleman and clean sportsman. He and his associates have suffered a crushing hlow, for the like of the trotters composing the stahle assembled by them are not to he picked up daily, and the owner's individual losses are a loss to the entire trotting world.

A NEW ONE IN SONOMA.

Complaint has been made to the sheriff's office of Sonoma county of two men, one of whom is said to be a resident of Santa Rosa and well known there, who have heen going about the county swindling the unlettered class of people. The scheme the men work is a novel one.

The local man poses as a humane officer and with his companion goes to an Italian's farm, or other foreigner who is not acquainted with the general laws of the country. The man states that he is a humane officer and wants to see the horses on the ranch. He then condemns the horse and says that if the owner does not kill the animal he will be arrested.

The other man then offers to kill the horse and offers a paltry sum for the carcass of the animal. He makes the deal and kills the horse and takes the carcass to one of the chicken feed mills and sells it at a good profit. The scheme gives an impetus to the horse market, but the officers are laying for the pair and chicken feed supply will doubtless soon return to its normal level.

MATINEE AT SACRAMENTO.

Sacramento and San Francisco amateurs met at Agricultural Park at the capitol city Sunday and staged a highly enjoyable matinee before a good-sized crowd and over a track that was far from fast. The San Francisco pacers that had been at Phoenix shipped back as far as Sacramento with the horses owned there that took in the Arizona meeting, and the opportunity presented for one more day of fun was too good to be passed up, a number of San Franciscans making the trip up by boat the previous night in order to be in on the deal.

Potrero Boy nabbed the Class A pace from George Woodward and Don Vassar, and Will Ivey "sprung one" when he put over the green pacer Donald for two heats over Oro Mo. Current report represents this lad as having "set Bill back" just thirty-seven-fifty, which shades Ben Cohn's purchase of Mabel Dillon. Brown Bear, by Teddy Bear, annexed the slow trot, and his dad trounced Dick W. and Zulu Belle in the free-for-all, though he didn't have things "all his way." Dick W. liked the going better "back home" than in Arizona, and took the first heat in 2:10, with Teddy second and the Belle third. Ottinger went after Silva in the second and carried him to the wire in 2:08½, and Dick came back at him in the third and made him do a quarter-second better. A break just before the wire by Teddy in one close decision raised a question, but the horses were placed as they finished. The summaries:

Class A pace:

Potrero Boy (L. B. Daniels)	1	1
George Woodward (S. H. Cowell)	2	2
Don Vassar (D. E. Hoffman)	3	3

Time—2:11¾, 2:12½.

Free-for-all pace:

Teddy Bear (C. F. Silva)	2	1	1
Dick W. (A. Schwartz)	1	3	2
Zulu Belle (A. Ottinger)	3	2	3

Time—2:10, 2:08½, 2:08¼.

Class A trot:

Brown Bear (C. F. Silva)	1	1
Woodrow (L. B. Daniels)	2	2

Time—2:35, 2:34.

Class B pace:

Donald (W. J. Ivey)	1	1
Oro Mo (C. F. Silva)	2	2

Time—2:15, 2:10½.

Judges—T. F. Bannan, F. J. Ruhstaller, Fred Warren. Starter—F. E. Wright. Announcer—George Vice. Timers—M. E. Delano, S. C. Tryon. Marshals—M. T. Hurt and Tevis Paine.

CATTLE OF THE VIRGINIA HILLS.

From the famous pastures of Hon. Henry Stuart, Governor of Virginia, recently went a trainload of steers that sold in New York at $10.40. They were made on grass alone. Governor Stuart carries in his pastures about 4,000 cattle and year by year his grass gets better, the carrying capacity of his pastures increases. There are reasons: The governor lives in a land of rich limestone soils; he does not overstock, but always leaves some grass to decay and deepen the layer of mold; then when he may bave a pasture with grass a bit thin he limes its surface and perhaps applies phosphorus as well. Thus he has often doubled the grass with no plowing at all.

Virginia is perhaps the one state in America where a serious effort is being made to increase pastures—to make them hetter and to enlarge their output of beef. Excellent is the success of many men. They seed land to permanent grasses, they lime, they apply honemeal or other forms of phosphorus, they feed cattle on the sod. They prize their pastures and love them. There is record that some Virginia pastures have made as much as 250 pounds of beef to the acre, and even much more than that on the best areas. At 10 cents per pound it is easy to reckon what such pasture land is worth. This devotion to good grass and cattle brings up among the Virginia hills a fine type of intelligent, steadfast, land-loving men. Their farms are not for sale. They erect fine homes. They educate their young folks. They maintain as interesting a civilization as rural America knows.—Breeders Gazette.

NATURE'S BENEDICTION.

Grass is the forgiveness of Nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and ohliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleagured by the seven hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortresses of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring Sown by the winds, by the wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the nude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting seas. It invades the solitudes of the deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forhidden pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character, and destiny of nations. Unohtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of hloom to charm the senses with fragrance of splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.—John J. Ingalls.

DOES THIS MEAN YOU?

Under the Act of October 22, 1914, providing for emergency revenue for the United States Government, special taxes were laid on certain occupations. These special taxes are due this month and must be paid this month to prevent the imposition of a penalty of 50 per cent. Sworn returns on a form to be obtained from the Collector of Internal Revenue in San Francisco, or from the Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue at Oakland, Sacramento or Fresno, must be filed, disclosing the identity of those affected and their tax liability.

The following persons are subject to these taxes: Brokers, pawnbrokers, commercial brokers, customs house brokers, proprietors of theatres, museums or concert halls, proprietors of circuses, proprietors or agents of public exhibitions, proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, commission merchants, all dealers in tobacco, cigars and cigarettes whose annual receipts from sales exceed $200, all manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Immediate inquiry should be made of the Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco, or of one of his Deputies, as directed above, regarding the rate of tax and for the form on which to disclose liability. This must be done during the month of November, or the person liable to such tax when found by the field officers of the revenue service will be subject to the severe penalties of the law.

BLISTERS.

Blisters are very commonly prescribed in veterinary medicine, but we find that stockmen have erroneous ideas as to their composition and use. The blister primarily is used to bring a hig flow of blood into a part. The blood brings in at the same time nutrients from which new tissues are formed and takes away products of inflammation and disease. Building up tissues is needed where a wound has occurred, or where an abscess has caused a cavity. From such abnormal conditions morbid matters have to be pumped away. Added flow of blood does this.

Blisters, also, are used as "counter irritants'" and then are expected to draw the blood to the surface, or divert it from the part attacked by disease. There is a possibility of such effect; but the chief remedial effect is the greater added supply of fresh blood brought to the part by the irritating effect of the blister. When a blister is applied to a bony growth, such as ringbone or spavin, it is expected to do one of two things, viz., either cause reabsorption of the growth, or complete the formation of false bone by bringing down, in the increased blood supply, the salts from which the growth is formed.

If the growth is reabsorbed, as sometimes happens in young colts, lameness may be obviated and the eyesore at least is removed. If the growth is completed quickly, which is liable to happen when blistering is done in an adult horse, lameness subsides, because the joint involved hecomes united by the deposit of bone, and when motion ceases friction suhsides, pain disappears and the lameness due to pain is removed. A blister, therefore, should be applied with these effects in mind and will not be likely to do any good if the effect is not caused, or needed. For instance, it is useless to blister repeatedly for spavin lameness, unless the animal is completely rested; for the blister can only do good by causing union among the bones involved, and such union (anchylosis) cannot take place during motion. For that reason we tie a horse up short for at least six weeks after firing and blistering the hock joint for spavin.

The veterinarian who succeeds in ohtaining the longest rest for his patient has the best success in treating lameness. It may be added that firing and blistering, as a rule, do little good in the treatment of bony excrescences of colts, such as ringbones and spavins, as the continued growth of the bones prevents anchylosis. Firing is best done in adult horses. The firing and blistering of a ringbone of a fore pastern also fail, in most cases, as the fore foot carries much weight and the added concussion or motion offsets the effect of the treatment. It is impossible to rest the part properly.

Many horsemen err in the form of blister they use. Often an old formula from an antiquated book is compounded and it takes off "hair and hide, as slick as a whistle." It should not have such an effect. The bad effects commonly are caused by use of corrosive sublimate, turpentine and other caustics in the ointment or liquid used.

It is better to make up a simple blistering compound by melting three ounces of lard and then melting in that one-quarter ounce of yellow beeswax which has been cut into fine shavings. Into the combination stir one ounce of powdered Russian cantharides, while the mixture is hot; then pour it into a shallow pan and stir until it becomes cold. This hlistering compound improves with age, if kept tightly covered in a Mason jar. To use it properly clip off the hair, wash the skin clean and dry it perfectly. Rub the blister in, a little at a time, for fifteen minutes by the watch; then smear more blister on the part and tie the horse up short in his stall so that he will be unable to bite or lick the part. Wash the blister off in forty-eight hours; then apply a little lard daily. Do not blister on the loins or high up on the hip. Never apply a blister after a poultice, or while the skin is irritated. Do not bandage a blistered surface.—Canadian Sportsman.

Our Honored Dead

TRIBUTES FROM CONTEMPORARIES.

Turf interests of the Pacific Coast recently suffered the loss of a talented friend in the death of William G. Layng, which accurred on November 6 from heart trouble. Mr. Layng was editor of The Breeder and Sportsman at the time of his demise, his latest con-beginning about three years ago, after a vacation about three years ago, after an extended vacation from his newspaper labors enforced by ill health. Before that time he had been connected with that paper in an editorial capacity for several years.

Mr. Layng was one of the best informed writers of his time, and a man intensely interested in the welfare of the sport on the western side of the Great Divide. Possessed of a vast fund of information on horse suhjects, and particularly those concerning the Pacific Coast and the Antipodes, his articles on matters in these localities were taken as more authoritative than those of any other writer of the day.

As a breeder Mr. Layng had acquired some fame, notwithstanding his operations were limited. Among the record animals he bred was the pacer, Sir Albert S. 2:03¾.—Western Horseman.

The death of Wm. G. Layng of San Francisco on Nov. 6 leaves a big gap in the ranks of California horsemen, one that will be hard to fill. He was editor of the Breeder and Sportsman and one of the best posted horsemen, particularly on early California horse history, in the state. He has been editor of our western contemporary for a long period of years, except for an interval when he visited Australasia. He bred a numher of standard performers, including Sir Albert S. 2:03¾.—Horseman.

The Trotter and Pacer is pained to learn from a dispatch from San Francisco, dated Novemher 7, of the death of Wm. G. Layng, long time editor of our contemporary, The Breeder and Sportsman, and a talented writer on the horse and racing subjects. We had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Layng, but from correspondence from time to time and from knowledge of his work we had formed a high opinion of his ability. He was horn in this city, going to the other coast many years ago, and was in his sixtieth year. A more extended account of his life and work will be given next week.

W. G. Layng, editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, of San Francisco, Cal., died on Nov. 6 of heart trouble. He had been in poor health for some time, hut seemed to he on a rapid road to recovery when his death occurred. He was the hest informed man ou the history and breeding of Pacific Coast horses in that section and hoomed the light harness sport whenever opportunity presented itself. Mr. Layng's remains will be interred in Philadelphia, Pa., his old home. Next to Pacific Coast horses, Mr. Layng was thoroughly informed on Australian horses as well, since he visited that country a number of times.—Horseman.

In the death of William G. Layng, at his home in San Francisco, a few days ago, the harness turf lost a most prominent factor, and one of its most brilliant advocates and writers. Mr. Layng was born in New York in 1855 and was connected with several of the old time turf papers from early boyhood. Many years ago he went to California and became associated with the Breeder and Sportsman, which has been the most influential and leading publication on the Pacific Coast. The great racing program for harness races in connection with the Panama Exposition, for which many entries are being made now, was due largely to the efforts of Mr. Layng and his paper. His death was caused by heart trouhle.—Horse World.

On the morning of Thursday, Nov. 5, John Caldwell Kirkpatrick, of San Francisco, Cal., died at his home in that city from a complication of kidney and liver diseases. His fifty-eighth birthday had been celebrated only the previous Saturday, and at that time it was known that his health was not in a condition to relieve his friends of anxiety; still no apprehension was then entertained that he was in the grip of a fatal malady. The news of his death will bring with it a feeling of deep sorrow and sadness to a throng of friends which the dead man possessed in all parts of America—but nowhere will this be more genuine than among harness horsemen.

Col. Kirkpatrick was born in Steubenville, O., Oct. 31, 1956. He was educated in the public schools there and then took a law course at Ann Arbor, Mich. Soon after he emigrated to California and began the practice of law in San Francisco, where he rapidly forged to the front and eventually became the chief legal adviser of the great Sharon estate. It was, however, as the owner and manager of the Palace Hotel that he acquired a country-wide reputation and made himself known and liked by people from all parts of the world. After the Palace "passed" he became identified with the new Fairmont, to whose success he was the chief contributor. He had many financial interests of magnitude, and was one of Sau Francisco's most prominent figures in social and cluh life. But nowhere was he so completely "in his element" as when indulging in his love for the harness race horse. His devotion to the trotters and pacers began early and continued throughout his life. The great pacing stallion Charley D. 2:06¼, by McKinney 2:11¼, he bred himself, while among other notable horses that raced in his colors were the trotters John Caldwell 2:08½ and Lucretia 2:13¼ (campaigned on the Grand Circuit by James Thompson and, later, by Mr. Geers), John Gwynne 2:11½, the pacer Clipper 2:06, etc., etc. He was himself a clever amateur reinsman, and the joys of sitting hehind a fast trotter or pacer in a morning workout, or a brush on the speedway, were to him "above price." His death leaves a gap in the ranks of the harness horsemen of the Pacific coast that will never be filled, for in addition to his interest and enthusiasm there radiated from his personality a whole-souled geniality, a bigheartedness and a hospitality such as is seldom met with in any sphere of life—Horse Review.

Col. John C. Kirkpatrick died in San Francisco, Cal. on Nov. 5, aged 58 years. He was one of the standbys of the light harness horse in California and owned and raced such good horses as Charley D. 2:06¼, which he hred himself; Clipper 2:06, John Caldwell 2:08½, John Gwynne 2:11½, and Lucretia 2:13¼. He had a firm hand with the lines and trained most of his horses, having a specially fitted up hungalow at the Pleasanton track, where he spent most of his spare time. He was vice-president and director of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association and also was chairman of the Pacific Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association. He was one live wire of the light harness sport on the Pacific Coast.—Horseman.

John C. Kirkpatrick, one of the leading figures in horse circles on the Pacific Coast and a member of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, died Thursday, November 5, at his home in San Francisco. Although a resident of California, Mr. Kirkpatrick was widely known among the owners and breeders of the trotter throughout the United States. He was fifty-eight years old, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of the law school of the University of Michigan. He went West in the eighties, and soon became actively interested in several public enterprises. At his death he was a director in the Associated Oil Company and the Wells-Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

Although Mr. Kirkpatrick owned and campaigned several prominent horses, among them being Charley D. 2:06¼, Clipper 2:06, John Caldwell 2:08½, John Gwynne 2:11½ and Lucretia 2:13¼, he also actively participated in the matinees of his city. He maintained an estate at Pleasanton, Cal., and as much time as possible was spent with his horses. The trotting interests of the Pacific Coast loses one of its staunchest friends, for he was actively engaged in every hranch of the industry. He leaves a widow and two children.—American Horse Breeder.

NO NEED TO FEAR MEAT.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—According to the specialists of the Department of Agriculture people even in States quarantined for the foot-and-mouth disease need have no fear of eating meat, provided they cook it thoroughly. The foot-and-mouth disease is not easily communicated to humau beings through food, although milk from a diseased cow might transmit the disease to a human being. In the case of milk, however, pasteurization will render it entirely safe. Human heings who do get the disease commonly get it from direct contact with a sick animal. It is wisest, therefore, for people to keep away from all animals having the disease, unless they are properly provided with rubber gloves, coats and boots, and these are thoroughly disinfected after each visit to the animals.

In the case of meat, as in the case of milk, it must be remembered that all herds which actually show the disease are quarantined, and neither milk nor meat from the sick animals can be sold. Sixty per cent of the meat used in this country is produced in the nearly 900 Federally inspected slaughtering and packing establishments located in 240 cities. In these estahlishments no animal is slaughtered until it has passed an ante-mortem inspection which is followed by a post-mortem inspection by a veterinarian at time of slaughter. After slaughter its meat cannot leave the establishment until it has heen carefully examined and stamped "U. S. Inspected and Passed." In all these establishments no animal showing any symptoms whatever of foot-and-mouth disease is allowed to go to slaughter, and no meat which, on post-mortem inspection, shows any suspicious symptoms of this complaint, can be shipped out of the estahlishment. All meat suspected of coming from an animal suffering with this complaint is sent, under Government seal, to the tanks to he rendered into fertilizer. The Federal inspection stamp on meat, therefore, means that it is entirely safe.

The Federal Government, however, has no jurisdiction over local slaughter houses which do not ship meat outside of the State in which it is slaughtered. If, however, meat from such an animal did escape from one of these local slaughter houses, which are purely under State or municipal control, all danger of its communicating the disease to human beings would be removed when it is thoroughly cooked and sterilized. Those who are located near an infected region and wish to be absolutely certain of the safety of their meat should cook it thoroughly.

The disease when contracted by adults is not at all a serious illness. It commonly takes the form of slight fever sores in the mouth and a slight eruption on the fingers. In the case of small or sickly children, it may take a more serious form, especially if complicated by other illnesses.

MILK RECORD COMES BACK TO CALIFORNIA.

A world's record has come back to Yolo county and the ranch of A. W. Morris & Sons. On the night of Nov. 13 at 7:30 o'clock Tilla Alcarta, pure bred Holstein, wrested the laurels for the greatest production of milk in one year from Creamelle Valle of Brockton, Mass., by producing a total of 30,452.6 pounds of milk in 365 days, under official test. The previous record was 29,591.2 pounds and was made by the Massachusetts cow finishing in November, 1912.

Not only has the record come back to this country and the Morris ranch, but it has come to the world's first 30,000 pound cow, an animal imagined in the abstract for many years by leading breeders of pure bred dairy stock as well as the American Holstein Association. The pride is great of the owners of this prize cow and this pride is supplemented by that of the people of Yolo county.

All the more honor is attached to the achievement when the age of Tilly Alcartra is considered. She is just five years old and in competing for a world record for milk production she has entered a class heretofore considered in advance of her age. Even so she has made a mark which will be a hard one to beat unless she herself does so when she has reached a more mature age and is again put on official test.

Although bred in Iowa, Tilly Alcartra dropped her first calf and was developed in Yolo county. Her sire is Alcartra Polkadot Corrector, a son of the great transmitting cow, Alcartra Polkadot, one of the foremost cows in Holstein history. She has a record of 29.09 pounds hutter in seven days and has two daughters that have records ahove 30 pounds in seven days. Alcartra Polkadot figures prominently in the pedigree of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the world's only $50,000 bull. Tilly Alcartra traces through both her sire and dam to De Kol Burke, the sire of Riverside Sadie De Kol Burke. The blood of De Kol Burke and that of Alcartra Polkadot seems to have nicked particularly well in the case of Tilly Alcartra.

There are but six cows in the world that have produced ahove 28,000 pounds of milk in one year. Three of the six are memhers of this herd and have made their records here. These cows are Tilly Alcartra, Riverside Sadie De Kol Burke and Aralia De Kol. Their combined yearly records are higher than the records of any other three cows in the world.

Tilly Alcartra dropped her first calf at two years and six months of age and milked as high as 73.3 lbs. of milk in one day. The evenness and persistence of her production at that time was evidence of a wonderful dairy animal and she was believed to be a good prospect for a future record breaker.

Unfortunately she was bred too soon by mistake and did not have the opportunity of finishing her year's test. However, her semi-official test for 285 days showed a production of 14,837.2 pounds milk and 556.2 pounds butter, a very large year's record for a heifer with first calf. On calving again without rest she produced 95.8 pounds milk in a day, as a junior three-year-old. She was continued in test for the milk and butter record for the age hy producing 21,421.3 pounds milk and 841.22 pounds butter. After this year's work she was allowed to go dry and get a short rest. The plan was not to force her for another until about her seventh or eighth year when she was expected to be at her best.

Calving again at five years she started off at a record breaking pace, producing as much as 109 pounds of milk in a day, and at the end of 100 days she was doing so well that it was thought best to try her out for the yearly milk record.—Woodland Mail.

INDIANS AND BEEF RAISING.

Considerahle difference of opinion exists concerning the policy of Cato Sells, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with regard to beefraising by the braves on reservation pastures now occupied by whites, according to a correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette. The recent heavy run of range cattle at Chicago carried young steers that would not have appeared at the market until next season but for this change in Government policy. Mr. Sells' idea is that the Indian population can be made self-supporting through beefmaking. Cattlemen occupying needed reservation grazing lands have heen notified of the end of their tenure and have cleaned up.

Frank Brainard, brand inspector at Chicago for the South Dakota and Wyoming associations, insists that the Government is merely putting another crimp in the beef supply by thus dispossessing white cattlemen. "The Indians have heen enjoying a nice revenue from their grass under the present system, whereas it is doubtful if they will make even a moderate success at cattleraising," he said. "Reservation pasture lessees in South Dakota offered an annual rental of $3.50 per head for grass they enjoyed at 25 cents per head a few years ago, but the Government told them to move off. My experience is that the average Indian merely values an animal for heef and is more likely to slaughter the breeding cattle furnished him than to produce results."

This is not the general opinion, however, and the experiment will be watched with interest. The Indian Department has had gratifying success with beefraising by the northern Cheyennes in Montana, and while that tribe is not yet self-sustaining it produces the beef needed for tribal consumption, and sends a respectable shipment to Chicago every season as evidence of progress.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

A JEWFISH EPISODE.

The author of these sparse lines has done the Caesar act—i. e., he has "came and saw and conquered" the Jewfish and, by the same token his respect for the huge finned fellow is in no whit increased. The Jewfish is as game as a sculpin, as much of a fighter as a stingaree, and but little more use than a horned toad.

But, and here lies the ruh, it is something, when you are sojourning at Catalina, to come into the pretty little harhor with the flag flying from the mast of your launch, and in the bottom a 300-pound mass of flesh and bone which you have conquered with a light rod and line. Behind it all there is ever the chance that you will break a record—that you will set a new mark for enthusiasts in things piscatorial to shoot at, and that your name will go down in history as one of the masters of the gentle art, sadly de-Waltonized on the high seas by many who seek only the fish they get.

Catalina, the Magic Isle, dreamland of the West, has often been extolled in print, but no one can ever do justice to her hoatmen—some of them, that is, for there are others that are the worst that ever guided hoat over green sea. But than these few topnotchers there are none hetter, and on that day when we headed for the hlack bass grounds I was so fortunate as to secure one of these, an adept in whose veins seems to flow the hlood of the Montezumas.

None can handle a rowboat as can he; few there are who can best him in running before the storm or into the teeth of it in a power boat. Indeed he is almost as good as old George of San Pedro. Notice, I said almost, for the hrown man never can equal the white man in any game that has been invented since time hegan.

Now the Jewfish is a dweller in deep water, a lover of the rocks that lie many fathoms down in the clear, green ocean—in short, a wanderer among the dark places of the sea's depths, and for him and his kind we knew we should have to go well out from the sheltering shore of the little island.

A strong, fresh inshore hreeze was hlowing as we left Avalon, and with the launch's nose pointed up the channel we were compelled to heat directly into the teeth of the wind. Straight ahead we ploughed, once clear of Sugar Loaf, the white foam curling away from the little boat's bows, as, with increased speed, we made for the hroad streak of deep water wherein we hoped to find our lordly quarry.

One mile, two miles, three miles, mayhap four, went by. Then the engine slowed down, out went the drag, and from the bait pit in the hottom of the boat came a two-pound mackerel. A whitefish would have been better, according to the hoatman, but whitefish we did not have and mackerel were plentiful, so lacking what we wanted we took what we had.

My outfit was a light yellowtail rod of fourteen ounces without the reel, and a No. 21 Cuttyhunk line. On the end was a 20-inch wire leader, and on the end of that one large hook, fastened directly to the leader hy its strong eye. No snell was ever yet invented fit for use on these hig fellows, and the small chains affected hy some fishermen as leaders for deep-sea work are at hest makeshifts which are continually kinking and occasionally sawing the line in two.

The hest leader for this work, to my mind, is the one long thread of piano wire—and such a one I had. Midway down it was a swivel, and it was hent into the main line with another swivel, so that I had little fear from fouling, so long as I kept my line reasonably tight.

The hook was the regular black bass hook, which any reputable tackle dealer will sell to you without naming the number or other identification. I go thus specifically into detail because there may he those of my readers who, as summer wanes, may care to go after this game themselves, and a word in time may save them trouhle and loss of fish as well.

The mackerel hait, heing dead, was stuck on the hook carelessly; indeed, there seems to be little need for skill in baiting a hook for a Jewfish, at least none such as is necessary when fishing for yellowtail or for white sea hass. A sinker, which ran off some four or five feet from the place where the leader joined the line, and which weighed not less than six ounces, was one of the things I failed to mention when describing the outfit. This arrangement permitted the hait to swing clear of all interference, while the lump of lead held the line true in the water.

No need for the far-reaching cast of the surf fisherman here. Gently I tossed the lure over the stern of the launch, now rising and falling with each gentle swell that rolled in round the northern end of the Magic Isle. Slowly it sank—dowu, down, down, until the blue of the fish merged with the shadows of the sea's depths, and only the few feet of running line remained in sight.

Below us, so the boatman said, was a rocky ledge. To this from the boat's keel was not less than 150 feet. How deep the ahyss sheered off from the edge of the submarine cliff he did not know; he had never attempted to fathom it. On my reel was 1000 feet of line, or possibly half a hundred feet less, as some had been cut from the fresh spool for testing purposes. At every hundred feet it is my habit to wrap the line with a very fine red silk thread, tying the marker securely. This does not interfere with the ruuning of the line, and it is of very great aid at times when a big fish of uncertain strength and running power is hooked.

Accordingly I let the line run heyond the first 200-foot marks, and was surprised that it did not stop there, where the ledge should have caught it, accordiug to my boatman's measurements. On down it weut, and I paid out another hundred feet. Still it did not stop, so I threw on the leather brake and held the hait, rather heavy at this depth, as nearly stationary as I could.

Nothing happened. Half an hour passed. Still no message from the other end of the line. Theu I reeled iu and put my lure over on the other side of the hoat, where I felt that the water was less deep. Another half hour was spent here with no results. Then the boatman suggested that we pull up and work out into still deeper water, there to try our luck afresh. By this time the breeze had died down and the sea was quite smooth.

Out almost around the end of the island we moved, the screw slowly beating the water into a milky foam, my line trailing behind principally for the very good reason that I was too lazy to reel it in. Fact is I was a bit sore on all the Jewfishes because one of their number had not taken the bait I offered so freely, and I didn't really believe that there was another hlack sea hass this side of Japan anyway.

And then, along about the time when I began to long for the Budweiser hydrant over at Avalon, my pipe went out, and I was rudely waked up. This is the way it all happened:

Seated carelessly across the stern of the launch, one leg half way round the rudder post, the other trailing over the stern, I was paying as little attention as possihle to the line, when, slowly and deliberately, I felt the tip of my pole go down. With it there came a steady tug. "Bunch of seaweed," says I to myself. "There goes my bait."

But it wasn't. I lifted the tip of my rod ever so little, let the line run from the reel a moment, and then laid on the hrake with none too gentle a hand. Instantly over that fine thread of Cuttyhunk came the peculiar throb of the hooked fish. In an instant I was on my feet and over into the pit of the launch. "I've got him!" I cried to the boatman. With the words the engine stopped, the little craft swung round, and the fight was on.

Peculiar fight it was, too, for neither the boatman nor I knew what I had hooked. I thought it must be a shark, for no one ever heard of a Jewfish seizing a moving lure. What the swarthy man at the wheel thought I canuot say—he kept his thoughts and his advice to himself, one of the attrihutes which makes of him a good boatman and a good companion on a fishing cruise.

I gave my unknown quarry a gentle lift with the hook and he came up a hit; I gave him another dig with the barb, and he sounded. Down, down, and yet further down he went. Might as well try to stop an express train. I threw in the brake, gently; the rod tip bent to the water, and I had to give him his head. Five of the red threads ran off the spool ere he slowed up in his downward course. And he went straight to the bottom of the sea, too, no sidewise trips for him.

There he stayed while I tried all the tricks I knew to dislodge him. Up and down and around I spun that rod, trying to get a grip on him that would start something doing down there in the depths. At last I settled upon steady nagging. Five minutes of this gained me a few feet of line. I was getting him up, that was a certainty, hut the process was very slow.

I got into a sort of habit of doing the jerking act until it grew tiresome, and I laid hack on the rod for oue good lift, which should start him ,if such a feat were possihle. I threw all my weight into the hlow, trusting the rod and the line and the leader to distrihute it, and—keeled over, almost into the bottom of the boat. He had heaten me at my own game and was coming up to meet me.

With a rush a dark body rose almost to the surface, some thirty or forty feet from the launch, then turned away in a straight line and hegan to run. I gave him the line I had gained until we got in motion; then we followed him, out clear around the point of the island into the open sea and the deep water where his kind love to dwell—for the hrief glimpse vouchsafed me in that upward rush and dizzying turn was of a Jewfish.

From that time on it was a slow fight, merely a question of endurance and skill. And, as usual ,the man in the boat held the winning hand. Gradually he gave up. Shorter and shorter gecame his rushes. He hegan those time-honored hass tactics of lying still and moving his great head from side to side rapidly, like a man striking sidewise with a sledge. On a man's arms this is the most wearing game that was ever invented. Twice I was tempted to cut the line and let him go; then I would get new courage from the thought that he must be a monster—300 pounds at least—and I went at him again.

Slowly I hrought him alongside, a hlack mass of fish flesh, with none of the sheen of the yellowtail or the bonita or even the white sea bass about his dingy hide. Indeed, he looked the creature that he was, a dweller in the depths where the light of day seldom penetrated, and where great hulk rather than activity was the essential of long life.

In his mouth the hook was firmly set; he was well nigh worn out when the long strain of keeping his mouth open beneath the water, and yet it was all I could do to hold him level while the boatman set the gaff into his side. Then we lifted him into the boat. Three-hundred-pounder, nothing! If he weighed 150 pounds he was overweight. And here, all the time, I thought I was fighting a record fish. When we got to Avalon he weighed just 127 pounds, if I remember correctly—at any rate, I know he was a long way under 150 pounds.

Then and there I said to myself: "How do these fishermen catch their 300-pounders on light line and with a rod?" I had fought that fish for almost two hours, and I was thcroughly tired out, hut there had been no sport in it, nothing but hard work, and I have been sorry many a time that I did not let the black fellow go when I had once won the victory by hringing him alongside. I am sure I should do it were the opportunity ever to present itself again.

That night we ate some of him, but he was as poor meat as I ever ate anywhere, and he was cooked hy a man who knows the preparation of fish from A to Izzard, too. Don't ever be persuaded to buy black sea hass in the market, aud don't lug your catch home from the pier; my word for it ,the best Jewfish ever caught is not fit food for anything but a shark or a seagull.

The black sea bass is one of the most regular of fishes in its visits to the South Coast. It may be said to be fairly dependahle, for on the same month of this year and last year and the year before, it has made its first appearance, and, in all probahility, will do so on the same month of next year. As has been said, it is a frequenter of deep waters, of the banks off the west coast of Santa Catalina and Santa Barbara islands, particularly. Here it is found in great numbers at the proper season of the year, and, I am told that some few remain there the year round. These deep waters off the open seashore of the island chain are most wonderfully filled with all manner of game fishes, and among the long list no one is more often hrought into Avalon than the black sea hass, of varying size. For the most part those that are taken in the channel do not range above 200 pounds—hy far the greater number are less—and almost all are taken on hand lines.

Outside, in the open sea, however, there are to be found the big three and four-hundred-pounders. Indeed, I have seen one or two of these fish, when the mackerel or the whitefish were running well, which could not have weighed less than six or seven hundred pounds. I have no knowledge, however, of any of these big fellows being taken, even on a handline, and as nets are never drawn on that side of the island the handline is about the only way these monsters could be brought in.

By no meaus am I ready to helieve that the man lives who can take a fish of 400 pounds' weight on rod and reel and hring it in. Those of 250 and 300 pounds have been so caught, or at least the claim has been made for their lucky captors, that they were taken in this manner, hut, for my part, much as I have fished at Avalon, I have never seen one of more than 180 pounds even hooked, let alone fought to the death.

The food of the Jewfish is, as has been said, made up of fish of from one to four or five pounds in weight, or larger. Rarely do these great hogs of the sea disturb the small swimmers. I have seen one of the great bass moving through a school of anchovies and the little fish harely moved out of his way. A yellowtail or a homita, or a harracuda would have created the direst alarm in their ranks; there would have heen wild flight in every direction, with the usual result of a lane of anchovy heads and tails floating on the sea to show where the predatory fish had passed.

The Jewfish is said, also, to be very fond of young squids, but young squids are mighty uncertain in their appearance, and there are so many other fish that are fond of young squid that it is doubtful if many are offered by coast anglers to tempt the worthless Jewfish from his cave in the depths.

But ,all in all, the hlack sea bass is an interesting fellow, even though he does not offer unusual attractions to the man who fishes for sport aloue, especially after the angler has taken one of the hig creatures on rod and line. He gets (or at least I did) his fill of work without the modicum of sport which is the crowning reward of every real fisherman, whether he cast his lure for the speckled trout or the king of the sea fishes, the lithe-bodied tuna of the Southern California ocean.

Winchester Winnings.

Over at Williams, Arizona, on the rim of the Grand Canyon where all nature is heautiful, Red "W" guns and ammunition again proved their superiority. Mr. S. A. Huntley, the veteran amateur, won high average with the good score of 176 x 180. Mr. H. E. Poston was high professional, scoring 165. Both Mr. Huntley and Mr. Poston also used a Winchester Repeating Shotgun.

The Championship of Arizona, the annual blue ribbon event, was won by Mr. H. P. Demund at Phoenix on November 10 with the grand score of 49 x 50. Mr. Demund selected Winchester factory loaded "Leader" shells for this great event, as they are "the kind the champions use."

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

ALASKA A GAME PRESERVE.

The government has taken complete charge of the seals for several years past and is marketing the skins, with the result that the catch is much more profitable than it ever was before.

In addition to the seals there are other valuable fur bearing animals on the Prihilof islands, among which is the blue fox. The skin of the blue fox is worth about $50 and is quite as valuable as that of the fur seal. The total catch of blue foxes during the winter of 1910-11 was 391.

Little attention was given the blue fox on these islands before, but it is believed the yields of this species of fox can he easily increased to more than 1,000 a year, if proper care is provided. There are a few white foxes on the islands, but they are permitted to he killed because the skins are worth very little and they are a source of great danger to the blue fox.

Heretofore the government had been able to keep track of the number of furs shipped out of Alaska hy freight or express, but there was no way to determine the number shipped hy mail. Now the post office department is co-operating with the department of commerce and labor, with the result that every one offering a package of furs for shipment by mail is required by the postmaster to fill out a blank—provided hy the fisheries bureau—stating the number and kind of furs contained in the package, and to whom they are sent. The postmaster certifies to the accuracy of the statement and the blank thus filled out is forwarded to the bureau of fisheries at Washington. In this way the bureau will get an accurate record of all furs shipped by mail, and this, together with similar records it has always heen receiving of the shipment hy express and freight, makes the record of furs leaving Alaska complete.

The law as it stands today makes it illegal to kill any fur bearing animals in Alaska, but it authorizes the secretary of commerce and labor to establish open seasons. Placing the sea otter, beaver, mink, weasel, foxes and black bears under the control of this bureau rather nonplussed people for a time.

Few people know that the sea otter is the most valuable fur bearing animal in the world. One year the total catch in Alaska was 37 skins. When the pelt of an animal is worth from $250 to $800 it is going to be sought for most assiduously; and the seeking for sea otters in Alaska that year by the hundreds of Indians, squawmen and others, resulted in the capture of only 37. That is significant of the fact that the sea otter is getting pretty scarce and needs protection. So one of the regulations establishes a closed season on the sea otter until November 1, 1920; and there is also estahlished a closed period of five years for the beaver, which is also getting scarce in Alaska.

Much has been said and written of the fur seals of Alaska, but little is generally known of the many game animals in the territory other than the seal. Among Alaska's game animals are some of the largest and finest in the world, as the giant moose and the huge brown bears. The game of the territory includes moose, caribou, deer, mountain sheep, mountain goat, walrus and polar, brown, grizzlies, black and glacier bears, besides a variety of water fowl, shore birds and upland game birds. In game resources Alaska compares favorably with the western part of the United States in the early days, and at the present time it is one of the most important game regions in the world.

Alaska is of particular importance as a game region because, of all American possessions, it is the one in which frontier conditions promise to last the longest. Notwithstanding its wealth of mineral and other resources, the territory is not likely to be thickly populated, at least, not for decades to come.

Even if bison ,elk and antelope had remained abundant in the United States, still the game of Alaska would he of special interest, hecause it includes many fine animals, quite different from these in kind and habits. The wholesome interest in nature study and outdoor life recently awakened in the United States is likely to be permanent, and future generations, whether hunters, naturalists, animal photographers, or simply lovers of nature, will set a high value upon the possession of an undespoiled territory furnishing primitive haunts for wild game.

The game of Alaska has also a very real money value. Each individual animal is part of a great interest bearing capital. If all the game in Alaska were brought together in one large inclosure the animals so gathered would far outnumber those of the largest stock farm in the world. Assuming it possible to market such a herd a large sum of money would be realized. But a stock raiser does not market his entire herd unless retiring from business. He sells only the annual increase in order that the herd may maintain itself and assure an unfailing future income. Viewing the matter solely from a business standpoint, experts say, a similar conservative course should be pursued with our stock of wild game, the extermination of which for the sake of immediate returns is absolutely indefensible.

The Alaska moose is the largest existing land mammal in America and the largest member of the deer family in the world. It is similar to the moose of eastern North America and the elk of the Old World, but larger. Its antlers reach magnificent proportions, almost rivaling those of the extinct Irish elk. The average spread from tip to tip is between five and six feet, while many pairs have been recorded having a spread of more than six feet.

Various methods of hunting moose are employed in Alaska. Of these still hunting is most common. Calling with the birch bark horn, so successfully practiced in eastern Canada, is not greatly in vogue, hut wheu properly executed is effective. Contrary to the custom in the east the imitation of the hull is used most frequently, although evidence that hulls can he attracted by the call of the cow is not lacking. In some instances dogs have been successfully employed. The Indian's lazy method of lying in wait near trails or ponds known to be frequented by moose is also practiced.

Caribou inhabit the treeless and semi-treeless parts of Alaska from the Arctic ocean to the Pacific side of the Alaska peninsula. Except in crossing from one mountain ridge to another, they rarely enter the timber and consequently are seldom seen by travelers on the main river highways. They scatter widely in summer and in the fall collect in herds, often very large, but at times they roam widely. The great herds in the fall of the year perform a more or less regular movement in the nature of a migration, and within certain limits their course of travel and time of arrival at given points are well known. Probably the best known of the large herds is the one which collects along the watershed between the Yukon and Tanana rivers. This herd still regularly musters from 1,000 to 3,000 or more animals, although levied upon annually hy hunters from Forty Miles, Eagle, Circle and the new mining towns of the Tanana river. Formerly the woodland caribou inhabited Maine and other northern states, but in recent years it has disappeared and may never reoccupy its old territory. The caribou of Alaska, therefore, are the only ones now to be found in the territory of the United States.

Only one species of mountain sheep lives in Alaska, the white or Dall sheep. It differs decidedly from the well known bighorn or Rocky Mountain sheep, being practically pure white in color, somewhat smaller in size, and having more slender and rather more gracefully curved horns. Its former range included practically all the mountains of the interior of Alaska, and at present it is absent only from those mountains which lie near permanent settlements.

Another game animal of Alaska is the white mountain goat. This animal is the most peculiar of American game animals, and with the possihle exception of the musk ox its habits are the least known. Despite its name, it is not a goat, nor is it an antelope, though having more in common with antelopes than with the true goats. At present its nearest relatives are the curious Asiatic serows and gorals and the well known chamois, all of which belong to a group collectively termed goat antelopes. It lives almost entirely at high altitudes, frequenting steep cliffs, rock walled canyons and summits of an even more forbidding nature than those traversed by mountain sheep. To approach a mountain goat successfully is more a feat of mountaineering than of crafty hunting. This is partly because the goat keeps watch only over the country below him, so it is necessary to get above—and to get above a white goat is in most cases to reach the skyline.

Although the greater part of Alaska is without small deer the southeastern coast region or "panhandle" is greatly favored in this respect. Only one variety occurs, however, the so-called Sitka deer, but this one is very abundant. It is a variety of Columhia blacktail, but smaller. Like the hlacktail, the mule deer, it is a "bounding" deer and in flight pursues a zigzag course, alighting on all four feet at once after each leap. Unlike the white tail, it does not raise its tail or "flag" when running. In size it is small, ordinary hucks weighing less than 100 pounds. Previous to the enactment of the Alaska game law deer were killed by hundreds and even thousands merely for their hides, which netted the hunter a few cents apiece.

Alaska is without a rival in respect to number and variety of bears. No fewer than 13 kinds live in the territory. These, however, belong to only four general types, the hrown bears, the grizzlies, the hlack bears and the polar bears.

The brown hears are the most numerous and most important. They are of huge size, being much larger than the grizzlies and all other bears except the polar bear and their relatives of Kamchatka. Therefore the statement, often made, that they are the largest carnivorous animals in the world needs little qualification.

It has also heen said that the brown bears are less ferocious than the grizzlies, but the evidence is conflicting. Certainly they are more powerful and at close quarters very dangerous. They come out of their winter sleep early in the spring, usually in April. When the salmon begin to run they feed largely on them, and on this account have been called fish bears, or fish eating hears, although other bears have the same hahit. They eat a great variety of other food, however, including kelp and shellfish secured about the mouths of streams and along tide flats, and also berries, roots, ground squirrels and mice obtained on higher ground.

The brown bears of Alaska will doubtless become very rare or extinct at no very distant date. Such formidable, carnivorous animals, even though not inclined to attack human beings, are commonly regarded as a menace to the safety of travelers, and therefore undeserving of protection. Already they have become scarce on Kodiak island, where formerly they were very ahundant, and on the Alaskan peninsula, though still fairly numerous, they are being killed at a rate prohably greatly in excess of their increase. In the heavy forests of southeast Alaska and in the region of Mount St. Elias they may hold their own longer.

Black hears are fairly common throughout all Alaska. They are among the shyest of animals and many slip away without allowing themselves to be seen. Thus in many districts where fairly common they are supposed to be scarce. Belonging with the black hear group is the rare and interesting glacier bear, inhabiting the southern slopes of the St. Elias range and nearby mountains, at least from Cross sound to the vicinity of Cape St. Elias. This bear is supposed to live near the numerous glaciers of this region, but its habits are practically unknown and, so far as reported, it has never been killed by a white man. Scarcely a dozen specimens, mostly imperfect, are contained in the museums of the world. The glacier bear is similar in size and general character to the hlack bear, differing mainly in color, which is silvery gray slightly mixed with hlack, the nose being brown and the feet blackish. In certain conditions of pelage the color has a somewhat slaty or bluish gray effect, hence the name "blue bear," which is sometimes applied to the animal.

The well known polar bear, which is no less common near the northern coast of Alaska than elsewhere in similar latitudes, completes the list of Alaska's bears. Owing to the remoteness of its habitat it is seldom seen except by whaling or exploring parties.

Although the walrus is not always considered a game animal, a paragraph may be devoted to it, since its imposing tusks are often sought by trophy hunters and since it has been protected by the Alaska game law. The Pacific walrus, except for its larger size, is in all general features and habits practically identical with the Atlantic animal. It is now rare south of Bering strait, although formerly large numbers came south each season with the pack ice. In comparatively recent times, also, several good-sized colonies of walrus lived throughout the year about the shores of Bering sea, especially in Bristol bay, but only the merest remnant of these is left.

Alaska's game birds are mostly breeding water fowl, the same well known migratory species which spend all or part of the winter in the United States. Therefore, while the territory is highly important as a refuge for large game, it is scarcely less so as a shelter for our surviving water birds. Ducks, geese and wading birds, so recently ahundant on our coasts and inland waters, are everywhere diminishing in numbers, and more than one species is threatened with extinction in the near future. Under such circumstances the innumerable ponds of the interior of Alaska and the lonely tundras of its northern coasts, in which many of these birds rear their young, become of the utmost importance. The birds arrive in the north early in the spring, in April or May, and, after breeding, leave for the south in August and September. Among them are great numbers of ducks, geese, swans, and vast hordes of small shore birds, as plovers, snipes, curlews and sandpipers. A large proportion of these stop in the United States in the fall or spend the winter there.

TRAPSHOOTING AT NOME.

Wonder how many people fully realize the vast extent of the growth and spread of trapshooting. We have just been advised through their enthusiastic and hard-working president, Dr. W. D'Arcy Chace, that the Nome Gun Club, of Nome, Alaska, which is close to the Arctic circle and the farthest north trapshooting club under the flag, has completed the most active season in its history and wound up by wiring to "The States" for an automatic trap. During past seasons the club has competed for Du Pont gun club trophies, which have helped materially in keeping up the interest, and next season they want to hold a registered tournament and say they have some men up there who are anxious to win a Du Pont long run trophy.

The newspaper account of their final shoot for the season reads:

"A large and enthusiastic group of gun lovers turned out on Sunday to witness the shoot of the Nome Gun Club at their Steadman Ave. grounds. The weather conditions were favorahle and a most enjoyable time was had. Walter Johnson won the coat, donated by Geo. F. Lomen & Co., also the cartridges given by Barling & Dean. Grant Jackson walked away with the fine razor from the Board of Trade Barber Shop. Dr. Chace became the possessor of a knife given by Carleton & Melin. McLeod, of the Fairhaven Water Co. now wears the handsome cravat donated by a local firm. Ira Rank won the gloves offered hy Doc. Kemp. Frank Fletcher will treat from the decanter of The Nevada's Monogram. Ed. Burroughs will follow suit from that given by The Eagle. Otto Van Sickle now owns an electric curling iron donated by the Seward Pen. Power Co. Russ Downing won the bottle of Johnnie Walker offered by himself and also got the big doughnut given by John J. Meyers. Dr. Chace made the best score of the day and won the Du Pont trophy for 1914. Lomen Bros. were in evidence and took a number of good views of the crowd and the shooters which will be highly prized by all who were present."

It is worthy of note that mail addressed October 16 reached us November 12, which will give an idea of the length of time it takes to make the journey to the farthest north gun club under the flag.

Thought some of your readers would be interested in this account, and if so, will you kindly publish.

T. E. DOREMUS.

Manager Sporting Powder Division, Wilmington, Del., November 18.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

PANAMA EXPOSITION SHOOT.

The project to hold a big shoot in this city next year at the Exposition Fair grounds does not receive any substantial encouragement from the Fair officials.

Last week the Exposition City Gun Club endeavored to hold a big meeting of trap shooting supporters, for the purpose of starting the ball rolling for a big tournament here next year. The attendance was slim—mostly trade representatives. The club consequently has dropped the matter.

The tip is out that the Pastimes at San Diego will be sponsor club for the Pacific Coast Handicap for 1915, to come off during the coming San Diego Fair. Well and good, so far as that goes.

If the Golden Gaters get busy there is no reason why the California-Nevada State tournament can not be held in this city next year. For one thing the Fair will attract visitors from everywhere and fares from the East and from all over the Coast will be reduced. Such being the case there is no reason why the largest trap shoot ever held west of Chicago should not take place here.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Interstate Association For the Encouragement of Trap Shooting will be held on the third day of December, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the office of the Association with The Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, receiving and acting upon reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

* * *

In accordance with a resolution adopted at their annual meeting of 1912, the Directors of The Interstate Association would be pleased to have the president, or some other duly accredited representative. of the several State Associations and prominent gun club organizations, attend their annual meeting in 1914 and give them the benefit of their views on trap shooting.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

A committee composed of delegates from the different Chicago gun clubs is arranging a plan of campaign for holding the sixteenth Grand American Handicay in the Windy City under the auspices of the allied gun clubs of that city. Grant Park is the site selected for the big shoot—a committee will proceed to Washington for the purpose of securing consent of the War Department to "permit shooting over the lake." When the preliminaries are settled "the allied gun clubs of Chicago will extend an invitation to the Interstate Association to hold its next G. A. H. in Grant Park, Chicago—the most attractive and most accessible site for such an event anywhere in the country."

Well, possibly so, but what are the Dayton powder burners doing?

Los Angeles Gun Club.—November 8 was a beautiful day at the Venice trap ground, and yet a rather small crowd was out at the park, due to the close of the summer season and the large number who were out a week before. Quite a few of the regular attendants were reported to be out after ducks and quail.

The scores made by the fifteen who faced the traps were as follows: McFarland 87 ex 100, Wood 85, Wood 84, Wood 82, Cotton 82, Frank Nichols 70; Hallet 44 ex 75; Dr. Packard, 50 ex 50, Teeple 43, Pulley 42, Fred Nichols 41, Millard 41, James 39, North 33, Towne 15.

FISH LINES.

Three projects for the betterment of angling conditions are rapidly going ahead. Work has been started on the new fish ladder at the Derby dam in the Truckee river. The contemplated dam across the new channel of Paper Mill creek, near Point Reyes, is also progressing favorably. The lumber for the structure has been secured. The Excelsior Company's fish ladder in the South Yuba river is being repaired and will be in first-class shape again. All of which items will be noted with satisfaction by many local rod and reel devotees.

* * *

Young fish were placed in California streams from hatcheries during the last ten months in the ratio of 16 to every person in California, according to the report of Superintendent of Hatcheries W. H. Shebley, just filed with the State Fish and Game Commission. The number is 37,324,000. There were classed as follows: Trout, 11,987,000; salmon, 25,337,000.

* * *

The largest fish reported have been caught in the Wingo district. Al Lindsay's take was topped by a 43-pounder, besides which he had several other good-sized ones. A. Kramer landed six bass, running from 6 to 10 pounds in weight. Z. Zacchi and partner caught four bass, the heaviest scaling 19 pounds. These fish were caught in Napa No. 2 at a well known fishing spot known as Appleby bay. Other good catches of large bass have been made since.

The Petaluma creek contingent were also lucky Sunday. Adam Hackmeir was high hook, with a 45-pound bass. Other fishermen also had good luck near the twin houses, red barn and other fishing places.

SHOOTING IN TIME.

Some time ago I discussed the age at which we see shooters at their best, or, at all events, still in form, and now I propose to say a few words about the all-important factor of "time." Now, time in ordinary phraseology is a relative term, and is used to denote the degree of quickness shown by any shooter in getting on his mark; it is also often used as a synonym for another important factor in correct game shooting, namely, allowance. I have tried to show that a man's sight was of all other things the most important detail in regard to shooting, as given good sight, viz., normal or natural sight, a shooter might shoot away quite efficiently long after he had reached old age so far as the mere matter of years are concerned. On the other hand, if a man remained robust and strong, sound in wind and limb, and in short hale and hearty at seventy, although he might hunt, course, fish, ride, or golf, he could never hope to shoot if his sight had gone off. Spectacles might improve matters for him for a time, but improving is one thing and curing is another. And so we see, as pointed out, that it is as a rule the element of sight that ultimately puts a man off his shooting with approaching age and not mere bodily infirmity.

Time is associated with the above, and naturally to a very great extent, for if a man's sight is right his time is more likely to be right, too, than if his eyesight had undergone, or was undergoing, any of these changes connected with advancing years. But time also plays a very important part with every shooter from the youth of fifteen upwards; indeed, I may say it is time (or, if you prefer the term, "allowance") that determines the point of whether a shooter is a good shot or an indifferent one. Let us for a moment or two then look into this matter of time and allowance. There are practically two great classes of game shooters; to wit, those who "lead" their birds and fire in front of them, thus arranging for the shot charge and the bird to reach the same spot in the air at the same moment, and those who do not lead their birds but fire point-blank at them, keeping their gun well on the swing when they pull trigger. In the latter case it is the centrifugal force that makes the shot successful; in the former case it is the allowance, or, as shooters will persist in calling it, "time." Much diversity of opinion exists as to which style is the best. Personally, I always liked to see a man aim fairly full at his birds and keep his gun swinging while pressing the trigger; but some admitted experts have recently written condemning this style, and so I suppose out of respect for my betters I must modify my own views, though I do so with reluctance.

As a factor in correct shooting, "time" (whether by swinging one's gun or firing so many inches or feet in front of one's mark) is by far the most important detail in the whole economy of the sport, and there is nothing easier of proof than this. If a clay bird be thrown across a shooter before a whitewashed iron wall, it will be seen that the bird, if missed, is missed by the shot being behind it. The aim was clean and direct, and straight to the very spot, and if the bird had only stopped or paused in its flight the charge of shot would have reached it. But it went on instead of stopping, and so the shot charge not being timed properly, only reached the spot where the bird had been, and not where it actually was. Similarly, if a bird be fired at flying over the water and missed, it is usually or almost invariably missed by the shot striking the water behind it; the shooter had not fired sufficiently in front of it, or had not kept his gun sufficiently on the swing while pressing the trigger. In all other respects the aim was right enough. Now, when we come to consider the vast number of cases that come under our notice, and when we see that the misses are almost without exception due to or associated with the matter of "time," it is at once apparent that "time" probably is the most important element in any shooter's make-up. If asked my own opinion, I would immediately say that it is so. Furthermore, I know of no defect or shortcoming so difficult to set right. I know men of today who can and do shoot plumb center every time so far as alignment is concerned, but who, instead of being crack shots, are extremely bad ones, simply because they cannot get in front of their birds. Such men at a rabbit shoot would be hopelessly out of it, and, barring an occasional fluke, could not count on hitting one rabbit in every dozen shots. Or a partridge going at full speed and quite straight would be beyond tbeir ability if a crossing shot; the most twisting and tortuous snipe would present an easier mark for them. Yes; "time" is everything in good game shooting; it is the stumbling block in the way of nine shooters out of ten; and, in fact, I am going to commit myself now to the opinion that, "time" being right, every shooter almost in the world would be a crack shot.—D. H. in Shooting Times.

The San Pablo shores, from Pinole down to San Pablo, during the pleasant and sunshiny days, were well patronized by the clam-tossers and numerous good catches made. The rain and north wind of last week, however, created muddy water conditions that retarded the sport along the Contra Costa shore last Sunday.

Many bass have been cauht at South Vallejo, Vallejo Junction, Crockett and a short distance above Port Costa. Joe Dober's 12-pounder, Mo Uri's 15-pounder and Terry Evans' 17-pound bass is a partial showing of what is again expected by tomorrow's striped bass pilgrims.

HUNTING NOTES.

Canvasback ducks have put in an appearance about the upper bays in immense flocks and more are coming in every day, in fact not in many years have these ducks been so phenomenally plentiful. During the week the bay blinds off the south side of the Alameda mole have been manned by coast artillerymen, and many "cans" have been gathered. Such good shooting in that part of the bay is rather unusual so early in the season, but then you never can tell what that variety of the webfoot species will do. With the canvasbacks are a very plentiful showing of bluebills, both ducks being deep-water birds.

Near the mouth of Galenas creek, below the brick yard, over in Marin county, three guns accounted for fifty-five "cans" Monday. Fred Tobelman shot from a shore blind over there on Thursday and bagged nine of the big ducks. Further north, between Novato creek and Black Point, Dr. W. O. Ogle, Dr. Maguire and Judge Deasy, occupied bay shore blinds a week ago, when there was a good flight of "cans" and bluebills. Along the Petaluma creek marshes other gunners also enjoyed fine sport, a pleasing change from the poor shooting of the previous fortnight. Andy Lawrence's Sunday bag counted twenty-three "cans."

Referring again to canvasbacks, these ducks, although found in the interior fresh and salt marshes, are most numerous about the bay stretches of water. The shooting places vary according to the wind. A southwest wind will cause the ducks to take shelter in the lee of the east bay shores, and a northwest blow will send them scurrying to the western lee shores—the Sonoma flats, Napa and Petaluma creeks and their tributaries. Ducks always work up against and quartering into the wind.

Suisun marsh duck hunters have had a busy time with the quackers for the past week. Sprig are the most numerous, mallards and widgeon are fairly plentiful, with a sprinkling of teal, canvasbacks and blackjacks. Out of 100 ducks shot at Green Lodge by W. W. Richards, Dave Hearfield, George Emmons and Henry Bashford of Vacaville, ninety-five of the birds were sprig, fat as butter; in fact all of the Suisun sprig are in the very best condition. Richards, Harlow Bancroft and a guest each shot limit strings at Green Lodge Wednesday last week. On Sunday the combined bag for five guns was 125 birds of which 116 were sprig. A big overflow pond at the resort is an ideal loafing place for the birds. Wednesday morning when the gunners went out to the blinds over 3000 birds rose from the overflow, where they had put up for the night. The Sunday Suisun visitors all enjoyed good sport. At the Sunrise ponds Frank Maskey's bag was principally canvasback ducks. J. W. Bourdette and O. M. Goldaracena also were located at good blinds. Ellis Johnson and Frank Maskey enjoyed fine sport last Sunday.

* * *

Two members of the Lincoln Gun Club, Emil Klevesahl and Pete Ashcroft, are reported to have shot canvasback limits near Reclamation Wednesday.

Farther up in Sonoma county, in the Wingo district, William Ealand's trip resulted in a mixed bag of "cans," bluebills, teal and "spatties"—which all tends to show that the Petaluma and Sonoma marshes are on the pick-up for duck shooting.

Above the Petaluma bridge Sunday not a half-dozen shots were heard. The weather was too fine for that section. Dr. W. O. Ogle and Dr. Murphy were out in the "blind bay" region and thereabouts Wednesday and bagged acceptable strings of canvasback ducks.

Probably the most regular shooting since the season opened has been found down at Los Banos, where there is plenty of feed and fresh water. Field and Tule Club members, Ned Bosqui, J. B. Coleman, Joe Harlan, Nat Boas, Jack Wirtner, A. H. Landsberger and others have usually enjoyed a two-day week-end limit shoot; mallard, widgeon, teal and spooneys were also plentiful.

During the past week canvasbacks have been fairly numerous. The adjoining Los Banos Club preserve has also been prolific in duck limits.

In the Tulare lake region there are not many northern birds reported.

From one end of the Alameda marsh to the other for the past week results have not been very satisfactory.

Rem-U M C Notes.

Chris Raithel of Deming, N. M., won the Arizona State Tournament with Arrow shells totaling 490 x 520, one more than B. F. Wilson of Gallup, N. M., who used Nitro Club shells throughout the shoot. Sportsmen were present from all sections of the Southwest.

The Chapman (Kansas) Gun Club held the final of their shoot the 10th inst., Herman Wetzig of Junction City, Kan., using a Remington Pump and Nitro shells, capturing first amateur honors after the keenest kind of competition.

J. W. Thompson of Loup City, Neb., scored high amateur gun with Nitro shells at the shoot of the Greeley (Neb.) Gun Club, breaking 138 out of 150 birds.

W. Poplar and H. Whitman, both of Havre de Grace, and Leo Shaab, of Annapolis, all using Nitro Club shells, scored first and second at the meet of the Havre de Grace Gun Club November 12. Poplar was first with 70 x 75 and the latter two were tied for second with 65 x 75.

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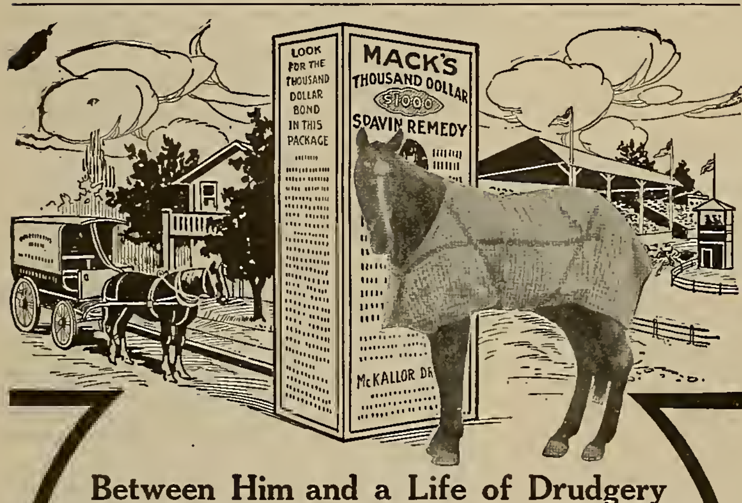

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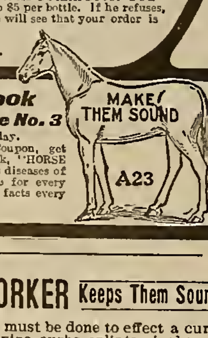

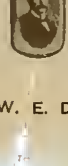

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THE FARM

THREE-CORNERED ALFALFA HOPPER A MENACE.

During the present month several complaints have been received by the department from the large alfalfa growing sections of southern Virginia of serious injury to alfalfa by an insect depredator which girdles the stems of plants. These injuries have proved to be the work of the three-cornered alfalfa hopper. This is a small, yellowish-green insect which obtains its food by sucking the sap of the plants attacked and therefore cannot be poisoned with arsenical sprays. It punctures the stems of the affected plant in such a manner as to cause girdling, thus depriving it of nourishment and causing it to become yellow and die off above the girdled area.

The adult insects pass the winter in a more or less dormant condition, under bunches of wild grass, dead leaves, brush, weeds, etc., in the latitude of southern Virginia, but may remain active most of the winter in the extreme southern portion of the affected territory. The eggs are deposited in the stems of the plants behind leaf sheaths and sometimes at the surface of the soil, during the first warm days of spring, in southern Virginia, but as early as February in Arizona and southern California.

The life cycle from egg to adult occupies, roughly speaking, from 50 to 60 days. Thus in the latitude of southern Virginia there are probably two annual broods, but in southern Arizona and California as many as four broods may occur. The territory mainly affected by the insect may be roughly indicated as all that portion of the country south of latitude 35 degrees, although the insect occurs throughout almost the entire country excepting the Rocky Mountains and Cascade Range plateaus. It feeds upon many plants, chiefly those of the bean family, but is mainly injurious to alfalfa, clover, and cowpea.

The chief means of controlling the three-cornered alfalfa hopper is by destroying its hibernating places. Thus, all bunches of rye and other wild grasses, weeds, brush, rubbish, etc., in or about affected fields, in fence corners, along ditch banks, should be burned or otherwise destroyed during the fall or winter months, after the insects have ceased feeding and have become dormant. Pasturing affected fields, where practicable, has been found beneficial. Harvesting affected alfalfa immediately after egg laying has occurred will also probably prove somewhat effective.

The local outbreak in Virginia is probably due to the peculiar meteorological conditions prevailing during the past year. A mild, short winter was followed by an unusually hot, dry summer, both of which conditions favored the extreme multiplication of the species.

It has long been known that the packers in eastern stockyards have utilized everything in connection with the hog but the squeal. They have been doing nearly as well with cattle except when it came to the cows' ears. The war has shut off importation of camels' hair brushes and a Chicago stockyards genius called attention to the fact that the finest hair in the world was on the inside of the cow's ear and these hairs are now being utilized and are said to make the finest watercolor brushes in the world.—Northwestern Stockman and Farmer.

Every acre that is turned this fall and winter will increase your possibilities for a large yield and profitable returns next year. Those who wait till spring to break their land will be circumscribed in their farm operations next year. You can not afford to neglect fall and winter breaking.

Broad-tire wagons would save much expense in keeping the country roads. In fact, all kinds of vehicles should be equipped with broad tires and then the roads should be dragged after every rain and kept in repair. This is the way to reduce the expense of hauling farm products.

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Synopsis.

Chapter I.—The suckling colt—first milk—treatment for diarrhea—in pasture—feeding paddock—mannering the colt.

Chapter II.—The weanling colt—feeding—halter breaking—leading beside pony—hooting—bitting—ground breaking—hitching to cart—shoeing.

Chapter III.—Making speed—pulling—how Airdale, 1, 2:15¾, was trained—Peter Volo, 1, 2:19—Hester C., 1, 2:21½—Wilbur Lou, 1, 2:19½—Miss Stokes—Adbell, 2:23—Horlaine, 2:31½—Hinda Rose, 2:36½—Edna the Great, 2:29¼—Palo Alto system.

Chapter IV.—Shoeing colts—first trip to blacksmith—dressing hind feet—hard frog unnatural—changes in gait—natural dressed foot.

Chapter V.—Preparing for two-year-old futurities—how Murphy trained Peter Volo, 2, 2:04½, and Native Belle, 2, 2:07¾—Arion, 2, 2:10¾—Justice Brooke, 2, 2:09½, and his diary—Axtell, 2, 2:23.

Chapter VI.—Three-year-olds—working between races—comparison of shoeing of 63 famous colts—training of Colorado E., 2:04¾—General Watts, 2:06¾—Fantasy, 2:08¾—Sunol, 2:08¼—Axtell, 2:12.

Appendix—How to feed and water a colt—chronic indigestion.

Some of the Authorities Quoted.

Thomas W. Murphy	Henry M. Jones
Walter R. Cox	Gus Macey
Ed. F. Geers	Reamy Macey
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W. O. Foote	Henry Williams
Jas. Hazelton	Ed. Willis

Illustrations.

Peter Volo, 2:03½ Native Belle, 2:06½
Colorado E., 2:04¾ Airdale, 1, 2:15¾

Testimonials.

The Trotting World of London, England, says: "It is just the book we have been waiting for."

The New York Sun says: "The directions seem to be sensible and practical.

The Australian Trotting Record, Melbourne, Australia, says: "It is simply invaluable to any trotting man and its 112 pages cover every detail of the proper handling of a trotter and pacer."

The Pacific Horse Review, Portland, Ore., says: "Shoeing, feeding and other problems of common experience are dealt with helpfully. Ready reference to current turf history illustrates points of moment, and the book is of value to the studious trainer."

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All kinds of fodder should he carefully saved, that as much live stock may be wintered as the farm will carry; hecause this is the key-note to hetter farming. The corn fodder, straw, rowen and waste from the garden and orchard should all he made the hest possihle use of, hecause it all helps to feed the animals. Let nothing go to waste about the farm

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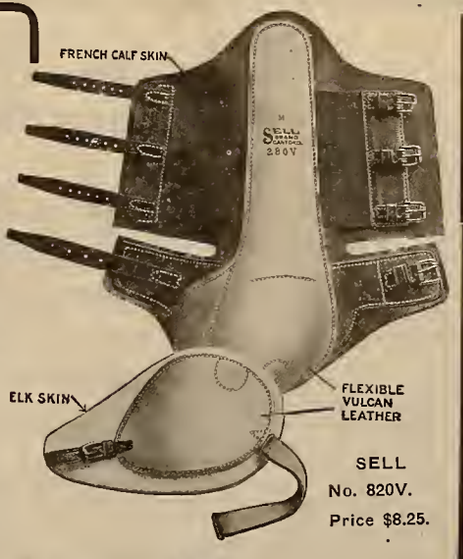

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Entries Will Close November 30, 1914

Consignments Already Received:

L. B. TAYLOR consigns 7 head, including the great McKinney stallion,

Tom Smith 2:13¼, by McKinney—dam Daisy S.
Vallejo Girl 2:10¼, full sister to Tom Smith.
Yolanda 2:14¼, by McKinney—dam La Muscovita.
California Lou (2) 2:27¼, by Kinney Lou—dam Carrie B. 2:18.
Yoncalla (3), trial 2:19¼, by Bon Voyage—dam Birdie by Jay Bird.
Athlone (2), by Tom Smith—dam Weltha by Birdman out of Wanda.
Hannah (2), by Tom Smith—dam Danton Moultrie.

H. H. DUNLAP consigns Brown Filly by Bon Guy (3) 2:11¾, dam by Tidal Wave 2:06¾.

WM. DeRYDER consigns Ateka 2:26½, by Athasham 2:09¼, dam by Botsford, son of Yosemite.

D. L. BACHANT consigns the well known horse and sire, ATHASHAM 2:09 and the five-year-old gelding CALIFORNIA B. (3) 2:14¼, that trotted the Pleasanton track this spring in 2:10.

G. B. SIMPSON consigns four-year-old bay mare by The Fleet 2:22—Bonita by Welcome 2:10½.

C. L. DeRYDER, Agent, consigns:—
Silkworthy by Morgan Axworthy 2:17.
Future Tramp by Trampfast (2) 2:12¼.
Spriggan by Baron McKinney 2:10¼, dam Helen Simmons 2:11¼.
Brown Gelding, tr. 2:26, by Geo. W. McKinney.
Black Gelding (4), breeding unknown, but nice young animal.
Lady Rea 2:26½, by Iran Alto 2:12¼. Broodmare.
Ivaneer by Eugeneer and dam of North Star 2:11½, and in foal to Quintell 2:12¼.
Lucy May (3) 2:22½ (winner Ky. Futurity) by Oakland Baron 2:09½. Bred to Vernon McKinney 2:01½.
Chestnut Mare by Nutwood Wilkes. Nice driving mare.
Brown Yearling by The Bondsman. Just broken to drive.
Roan Yearling by The Bondsman—May Belle by Neernut 2:12¼.
Bay Gelding 2 T by Quintell 2:12¼, dam by McKinney.
Babe W., br. mare by Guy Wilkes, dam by Nutwood.
Black Yearling Trotter by El Zombro, dam by Hedgewood Boy 2:01. And others.

ESTATE OF COL. J. C. KIRKPATRICK consigns 14 head, including—
CHARLEY D. 2:06¼, by McKinney, dam Flewy Flewy.
Lucretia 2:13¼, by Nazote—dam Lucyneer by Electioneer.
Flewy Flewy, by Memo.
Poinsetta 2:25, by Star Pointer—dam Flewy Flewy.
Black Mac 2:24, by Charley D. 2:06¼.
Mountain Dee 2:24, by Charley D. 2:06¼—dam Mtn. Maid by Vasto.
Jno. Gwynne 2:11½, by McMyrtle—dam by Secretary.
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And others by Charley D., as well as carts, sulkies, harness, a very fine trap and other vehicles.

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FALL MEETING, OCT. 30 TO NOV. 13, 1915.
No. 2—2:10 CLASS TROTTING - - - $20,000
No. 39—2:06 CLASS PACING - - - $20,000
ENTRIES MADE JUNE 1, 1915, $1000 TO START

Horses to be named with entry. Entrance fee to accompany nomination. Horses must be eligible on Jan. 1, 1915, to stakes in which they are entered.

Stakes divided $5000 to the first heat, $5000 to the second heat, $5000 to the third heat and $5000 according to rank in summary. Moneys divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Above races mile heats, 3 in 5. No race longer than five heats, and moneys in races not decided before the fifth heat will be divided according to rank in the summary at the termination of the fifth heat.

A horse with a record shall be allowed one second for each year, if raced, in which it fails to equal or reduce its record or win a race, if same is claimed by the nominator when making the entry.

Time allowances according to National Trotting Association rules.

Other guaranteed Stakes from $2,000 to $5,000 for all classes, Trotters and Pacers

Races to close March 1, 1915. Three heats, money divided 25 per cent to the first heat, 25 per cent to the second heat, 25 per cent to the third heat, and 25 per cent to the race according to rank in the summary. Money in each division divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Should two or more horses be tied for first place at the completion of the third heat, such horses only shall contest in a fourth heat and money divided according to rank in the summary at the termination of this heat. A horse having won the first two heats and drawn or distanced in the third heat shall not lose position in the summary.

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When Woolfolk Henderson, of Lexington, Ky., breezed through the fifteenth Grand American Handicap, at Dayton, O., September 8-12, 1914, he shattered all trap-shooting records. The three big events, including the Grand American itself, were all won by Mr. Henderson, with

PETERS SHELLS

In the National 1914 Amateur Championship at Single Targets, Mr. Henderson was pitted against the Champions of no less than 35 states, and by breaking 99 out of 100 singles at 16 yards, he established himself as the Champion of Champions.

At Double Targets he also captured the Amateur Championship with 90 out of 100. His Grand American Handicap score was 98 out of 100 from 22 yards—A NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

Mr. Henderson's world record-breaking victories were all made with PETERS "steel where steel belongs" SHELLS, long accorded deserved recognition as always reliable at the traps or in the field.

Use the shells that "*winners*" choose--the Ⓟ brand. They *insure* satisfaction and results

THE PETERS CARTRIDGE CO., Pacific Coast Branch: 583-85 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

HERCULES POWDER

Hercules E. C.

At the Arizona State Shoot

Phoenix, Arizona, November 9, 10, 11, 1914

C. Raithel, of Deming, N. M., tied for high Amateur average—490 x 520—Shooting E. C.

J. F. Couts, San Diego, Cal., third high Amateur average—488 x 520—Shooting E. C.

E. L. Mitchell, Los Angeles, Cal., won high Professional average—509 x 530—Shooting E. C.

H. E. Posten, San Francisco, Cal., second high Professional average, 499 x 520—Shooting E. C.

LONG RUNS

E. L. Mitchell,—126—Shooting E. C. (Longest Run of Shoot.)
S. A. Huntley,—90-92-92—Shooting E. C.
J. F. Couts,—50-85—Shooting E. C.
Chris Raithel,—79—Shooting E. C.
J. F. Dodds,—60-70—Shooting E. C.

WHETHER you are shooting at the traps are in the field, be sure your shells are loaded with Hercules Infallible or E. C. — A good score and a full bag will be your reward.
Most dealers and Gun Clubs have Infallible and E. C. loaded shells in stock. — All dealers and clubs will get them for you. — Write for latest book on trapshooting.

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San Francisco, Cal.

THE PARKER GUN

AT DAYTON, OHIO, DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 7th to 12th.

The Old Reliable Parker

in the hands of Mr. Woolfolk Henderson won the amateur Championship at Singles, scoring 99 x 100 targets at 18 yards; the Amateur Championship at Doubles, scoring 90 out of 50 pairs; and

THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

with the unprecedented score of 98 out of 100 at 22 yards rise.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP

was won by Mr. Toney Prior with the splendid score of 97 x 100 at 20 yards rise.

THE HAZARD CHAMPIONSHIP CUP

was won by Mr. Sam. A. Huntley with the brilliant score of 91 out of 50 pairs, and in the Amateur Championship at Doubles Mr. Huntley was second, scoring 89 out of 50 pairs.

Messrs. Prior and Huntley shot 34 inch barrel PARKER Guns.
Booklet on small bore shot guns will be sent free on request.

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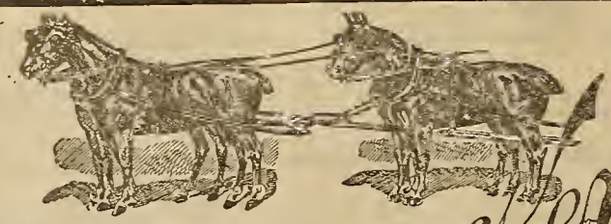

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The Duck Shooter's Piece de Resistance

It's worth while to have a gun especially for duck shooting, when you can get one so admirably adapted for this purpose as the Winchester Self-Loader. After lying around in a sink box or along the marshes on some frosty morning, you want to be prepared to get a good bag when the birds come. The Winchester Self-Loader is fired and reloaded by simply pulling the trigger for each shot. This is a great help when in a cramped or crowded position, or when the hands are cold. The gun is simple to operate and to take apart, and has great strength, being constructed throughout of Nickel Steel. In balance and shooting qualities, it is way ahead of most guns.

SEE THIS HANDSOME REPEATER AT YOUR DEALER'S

Make Sure of Your Ducks

It's difficult to bring down a fast flying bird with ammunition that is uncertain. And there is a logical reason for the definite certainty of Arrow and Nitro Club Shells.
That reason lies in the added shot speed—the great velocity insured by the steel lining. The greater speed of your shell cuts down the lead—cutting down the lead does away with guess work—and you know what the elimination of guess work means.

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Autoloading and Pump Guns

—when used with Arrow and Nitro Club Speed Shells—are known everywhere as "The Perfect Shooting Combination."

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Go straight and swiftly to the mark—you can depend upon them absolutely. Lined with highly tempered steel, they are moisture proof, no dampness can get through—waste proof, because no energy can be lost. Fifty years of loading experience guarantee a perfect battern, superior penetration and great velocity.
The most expert shotgun shooters in the world use Arrow and Nitro Club Speed Shells—they won 24 of the last 38 State Trapshooting Championships—no better record has ever been made.
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To produce efficient loads, each charge of powder and shot must be uniformly accurate. The wads must be selected because of their fitness for the particular load and all assembled in the shell under proper pressure. Shells loaded in this manner will be practically perfect and while fresh will hold up to Factory Standard.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

VOLUME LXV. No. 23. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914. Subscription—$3.00 Per Year

WILLIAM 2:00, the Four-year-old Champion

Billy Marvin Up

SATURDAY, DECEMBER TWELFTH

At Pleasanton Driving Park, 10:00 a. m., at

CHAS. L. De RYDER'S FALL SALE, 1914

will be offered at auction the following great array of

Standard Bred Stallions, Geldings, Mares and Youngsters

L. B. TAYLOR consigns 7 head, including the great McKinney stallion,
Tom Smith 2:13¼, by McKinney—dam Daisy S.
Vallejo Girl 2:10¼, full sister to Tom Smith.
Yolanda 2:14¼, by McKinney—dam La Moscovita.
California Lou (2) 2:27¼, by Kinney Lou—dam Carrie B. 2:18.
Yoncalla (3), trial 2:19¼, by Bon Voyage—dam Birdie by Jay Bird.
Athlone (2), by Tom Smith—dam Weltha by Birdman out of Wanda.
Hannah (2), by Tom Smith—dam Danton Moultrie.

H. H. DUNLAP consigns Brown Filly by Bon Guy (3) 2:11¾, dam by Tidal Wave 2:06¾.

B. COHEN consigns Ateka 2:26½, by Athasham 2:09¼, dam by Botsford, son of Yosemite.

D. L. BACHANT consigns the well known race horse and sire, ATHASHAM 2:09¼ and the five-year-old gelding CALIFORNIA B. (3) 2:14¼, that trotted the Pleasanton track this spring in 2:10.

G. B. SIMPSON consigns four-year-old bay mare by The Fleet 2:22—Bonita by Welcome 2:10½.

E. K. BROWN consigns MAY KING, weanling colt by Palo King—Maymonio by Demonio 2:11¼.

MRS. H. E. ARMSTRONG consigns DOMESTIC, br m by Mechanic—Modesto by Mendocino, and BELLE DEMONIO (3), b f by Demonio Wilkes 2:09¼—Jessie M. (dam of 2 in 2:10) by Del Norte 2:08.

ESTATE OF COL. J. C. KIRKPATRICK consigns 14 head, including—
CHARLEY D. 2:06¼, 01873, by McKinney, dam Flewy Flewy.
Lucretia 2:13¼, by Nazote—dam Lucyneer by Electioneer. In foal to Charley D. 2:06¼.
Flewy Flewy, by Memo. In foal to Onward McGregor (3) 2:23¼.
Poinsetta 2:25, by Star Pointer—dam Flewy Flewy. In foal to Joe Patchen II 2:03¼.
Black Mac 2:24, by Charley D. 2:06¼.
Mountain Dee 2:24, by Charley D. 2:06¼—dam Mountain Maiden by Cresco.
Jno. Gwynne 2:11½, by McMyrtle—dam by Secretary.
Charles II 2:25, by Charley D. 2:06¼—dam Melba by Nutwood Wilkes.
Lucretia Bond (2), trotter, br f by The Bondsman—Lucretia 2:13¼.
Bon Black, (3) bl g by Bon Voyage 2:08—Flewy Flewy.
Vernon Pointer, (1) br c by Vernon McKinney—Poinsetta 2:25.
Brown filly, (1) by Charley D. 2:06¼—Lucretia 2:13¼.
Bay gelding, (2) by Charley D. 2:06¼—daughter of Silver Bow.
Bay mare by Silver Bow.
Also all carts, sulkeys, light and heavy harness, traps and carriages belonging to the estate.

C. L. DeRYDER, Agent, consigns:—

Graham Bellini (3) 2:11¼, 51208, by Bellini 2:13¼—Gracie Onward 2:12.
Frank Perry (1) 2:15, world's champion yearling pacer, now four-year-old, by Toddington 2:20—Lilworthy by Axworthy.
Spriggan (4), b g, trotter, by Baron McKinney 2:10¼—Helen Simmons 2:11¼ by Simmons.
Silkworthy 58175, (3) b c, trotter, by Morgan Axworthy 2:17—Clear Silk 2:20¼ (sister to Helen Hale (2) 2:13¼) by Prodigal 2:16.
Future Tramp (3), b g, trotter, by Trampfast (2) 2:12¼—Future Princess Ideal, great brood mare, by Chimes.
McGregor Bond 60149 (1), b c by The Bondsman—Greggie by Steinway 2:25¾. Staked.
Azrose (dam of Happy Dentist 2:05¼, Azmoorie (3) 2:20¾, Little Louise 2:17) by Azmoor 2:20½—Arodi by Piedmont 2:17. Believed to be in foal to Joe Patchen II 2:03¼.
Ivoneer 2:27 (dam of North Star 2:11¼) by Eugeneer—Salinas Belle by Vermont. In foal to Quintell 2:12¼.
Babe W., br m by Guy Wilkes 2:15¼—Chantilly 2:29¼ (dam of 3) by Nutwood 2:18¾.
Lucy May (3) 2:22½ (winner Kentucky Futurity) by Oakland Baron 2:09½—Katie Clay by Allandorf. In foal to Vernon McKinney 2:01½.
Lady Rea 2:26½ (dam of Carl Rea tr. p. 2:11) by Iran Alto 2:12¼—Yedral (dam of 3) by Nutwood 2:18¾.
Adelaide T. (2), ch f by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½—Lauress (dam of Laura Rogers 2:11¼) by Mendocino.
Bonquin (2), b g by Quintell 2:12¼—Lily Young by McKinney. All California stakes.
Grace Nutkin (3), b f, trotter, by Jonesie Mac—Lady Rea 2:26½ by Iran Alto 2:12¼. In foal to Onward McGregor (3) 2:23¼.
Bay mare by Searchlight 2:03¼. In foal to Vernon McKinney 2:01½.
Brown filly (1) by The Bondsman—Ava J. 2:28 by Zombro 2:11. All California stakes.
Roan gelding (1) by The Bondsman—May Bells by Neernut 2:12½.
Bay gelding (1) by The Bondsman—daughter of Iran Alto 2:12¼.
Black gelding (1) by El Zombro—Crabtree's Gift by Hedgewood Boy 2:01.
Brown gelding (4) by Geo. W. McKinney 2:14½.
Black gelding (4), breeding unknown, but a trotter and nice driver.
Bay colt, weanling, by The Proof 2:29¾—Rose Trix by Corbitt's Rose; second dam Trix Marshall, very great brood mare, by Nutwood Wilkes. All California stakes.
Bay filly, weanling, by Graham Bellini (3) 2:11¼—Greggie by Steinway 2:25¾. All California stakes.
Bay filly, weanling, by Graham Bellini (3) 2:11¼—Ava J. 2:28 by Zombro 2:11. All California Stakes.
Bay colt, weanling, by Frank Perry (1) 2:15—daughter of Searchlight 2:03¼.

ESTATE OF MARTIN CARTER consigns AGNES CARTER (2) 2:20, by Nutwood Wilkes—Excella by Monbells 2:23½, and ELLA M. R. (2) 2:16¾ by Lord Alwin—Excella.

JOHN N. COLOMB consigns MARY GORDON 2:09¾ by Gordon 3127—Nell, by Young Octoroon. In foal to Vernon McKinney 2:01½.

H. G. SMITH sends DREAMONA, ch m by Demonio 2:11¼—Olita by Bradtmoor 2:26½. Broken to harness and saddle. Also NANCY VANCE, a nice pacer, br m by Sir John S.

JERRY DORAN sends bay gelding (1) by The Bondsman—Garra Pattis, by Pittick.

C. A. DURFEE consigns JOHNNY (4), br g by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½, dam and grandam both producers. Nice pacer and HE DOESN'T WEAR 'EM.

WM. HIGGINBOTTOM, Agent, consigns T. D. W. 2:13½ by Nutwood Wilkes—Abaca Callendine by Wilkesdale. Great for road or matinee.

JAMES D. JOHNSTONE sends NIP, br g, by a son of Altamont out of a Messenger mare. Safe for a lady to drive, and sound.

M. C. KEEFER consigns ZORANKIN (2) 2:29¾ by Zombro—Dimontes by Diablo 2:09¼. Now six years old and a pacer that has gone the route free-legged in 2:09½, half in 1:02, quarter in :29½. Good for the money or matinees.

WOODLAND STOCK FARM, INC., sends these:—
St. Patrick 2:11¼, by Direcho—Florence, by Zombro. Eight times a starter and eight times a money winner in 1914. Has worked in 2:09½ and will be a hard one to beat.
Fiesta Maid 2:11¾, by Zombro-Fiesta (triple producer) by Bob Mason 2:27¼. Here is one of the nicest bred ones in the land, and the making of a great mare.
Also the following weanlings, well bred, well broken, extensively staked and right in every way:
Quintellema, b f by Quintell 2:12¼—Aleema by Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½.
Josie Douglas, b f by Commodore Douglas—Princess Josie by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½.
Ristori, b f by Gayristo—Mista Lockheart by Lockheart 2:08½.
Joe Tell, b c by Quintell 2:12¼—Josie Ansel by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½.
Tiena's Girl, b f by Commodore Douglas—Tiena by Prince Ansel.
Otto Wise, br c by Commodore Douglas—Gay Princess by Prince Ansel.
True Serpol, ro c by True Kinney 2:12¼—Serpolo by Mendocino.

SEND FOR CATALOG---TODAY

Wm. Higginbottom, Auctioneer

C. L. DeRYDER, Pleasanton, Cal.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Turf and Sporting Authority on the Pacific Coast.

(Established 1882.)
Published every Saturday.
F. W. KELLEY, Proprietor.

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Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith.

NO HITCH IN P.-P. I. E. PLANS.

Charles C. Moore, president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, has sent a telegram to the governors of all the states and to the mayors of important cities, which, in its survey of the exposition situation, will remove all doubt in the minds of its readers as to the exposition opening on time; also as to the effect of the European war. The message follows:

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is ninety-five per cent completed; that our exhibit space is over-applied for; that participation arrangements by the states of the nation are the greatest ever known in exposition history; that notwithstanding the European war we shall still have with us as active participants as many foreign nations as have ever been represented at any exposition and notwithstanding the fact that all transportation experts agree that the war will actually increase attendance in 1915, rumors are rife in your state that the exposition because of the war will be postponed.

"These rumors are utterly without foundation. Our loss in exhibits by nations at war will be negligible.

"The standing of the exposition as a factor in the economic situation resulting from war and as a factor in obtaining new markets by American producers is being realized by the largest and most alert manufacturers in this country and from the commercial side the exposition becomes more important than ever.

"The honor and prestige of every state and of every city in this country and the pride of every American citizen are involved in the success of this great national celebration of the completion of the Panama canal.

"SILENCE THESE RUMORS.

"The above mentioned considerations justify me in asking you to lend your vigorous assistance in our effort to silence these rumors by publishing the facts.

"The exposition will be open on schedule time, February 20, 1915.

"It will be 100 per cent completed when opened. It is sure of being the greatest and most important in history and promises today regardless of the war to have a commercial influence beyond all precedent.

"Will you as an American citizen and as one directly interested in the success of this enterprise take active measures to assure the public as above?"

—o—

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES throughout the country come most gratifying indications of a generous entry list for the big twenty thousand dollar stakes for the P.-P. I. E. on their next closing date, January 2nd, when entries, according to the system of graduated entrance fees based on the date entry is sent in, may be made on a basis of three per cent to start. Individual stables are already in the Golden State for the winter, others are at "way stations" on the journey, and the near future will see quite a number of stars on their westward way. Track managers are receiving inquiries for stable accommodations from eastern owners and trainers, and our western "regulars" are going into winter quarters with strings that are in many instances considerably larger than usual.

All this is as it should be. "Precedent busters" usually have more or less of hard bumps to meet for a time, and the instance of the Panama-Pacific meetings has been no exception. Primarily, precedent was utterly routed by the munificence of the exposition's offerings and the unusual terms of entrance to its major stakes. No attention was paid to what had ever been done before, which was an absolutely necessary move (as what had been done for the trotter by the world's fairs of the past had been so little as to be mostly a shame and a disgrace), and the directors announced a racing program in true keeping with the balance of the plan of the exposition—a program that, carried out, would make the greatest race meetings in history to go hand in hand with the world's greatest fair, and never has their intention wavered to carry it out to the letter. From the first, the racing plant, the livestock department, and the plans to guarantee success to the speed program have been the concern of every high executive of the exposition.

The "war scare" was the hardest jolt to the exposition and the exposition trots, and was the most uncalled for of the buffets they have received. Remain the war confined to Europe, and the success of the P.-P. I. E. and its race meetings is absolutely in no way endangered. The war scare was productive of some almost comic "reversals of form" on the part of many visitors of high or low degree. A solemn visaged easterner would alight from the ferry at the foot of Market street and greet his waiting friend with a sad handclasp and, in the tone you would use the day after the funeral he would murmur: "Too bad, old man, too bad! Isn't it awful that your beautiful exposition is ruined and that your workmen have been thrown out of employment?" And so on for some time. The San Franciscan's cue has been for respectful silence—and a trip to the grounds to view the "remains." One trip was all that was ever necessary to send the stranger on his homeward way with his head awhirl with the shock he had received, and a firm conviction in his heart that in the P.-P. I. E. the world will be given its most wonderful fair—and that in the speed department the records to be broken are not merely those of a strict time nature, but of every other kind that can attend such an event. In speed, in moneys offered, in attendance, in the method of their staging, in the grandeur of their natural and artificial surroundings, in every way you wish to name, in fact, the exposition trots will attain a hitherto unreached plan of greatness among meetings of their kind.

—o—

IN ITS COMMENTS following the death of Wm. G. Layng the Denver Field and Farm made the following remark: "But now none of the old crowd is left—Simpson, Burke and Kelly—and all of them are gone." The writer, without resort to mystic measures such as usually employed in communing with the spirits of the "departed," has taken this matter up with Mr. Kelley (whose name has not yet been removed from the position it has long occupied at the head of this page) and elicited the following information, that if he is in the "better land" it is so much like California that he had never noticed the change!

—o—

THE MAN ON THE MARKET for something in the way of trotting horseflesh who cannot find something in the DeRyder sale ring to suit him had better get off the market. There has not in years been offered at auction locally so many horses of such exceptional quality, and the consignments run the gamut of classification, from staked weanlings to sires and great brood mares. Remember, next Saturday morning at ten o'clock sharp.

A. T. R. A. SUPPLEMENTARY PREMIUMS.

Very quickly after the announcement of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the directors of the American Trotting Register Association adopted a resolution appropriating the sum of one thousand dollars to be used in providing supplementary premiums at the big show for classes for standard bred trotters and pacers. The classification of the events to which the association has made additional awards has been prepared and announced by Secretary W. H. Knight, the added premiums taking the form of cash and cups in the major classes and cups in all other events, and presentation will be made to the following classes under these regulations:

UNDER HEAD OF TROTTING HORSES.

Standard Bred Trotting Horses.

Champion Stallion with 5 of his get, four year olds and under, $200 cup and $300 cash.

Champion Mare with 2 of her colts, four year olds and under, $100 cup and $100 cash.

Champion Stallion, any age, $100 cup.

Champion Mare, any age, $100 cup.

Champion Gelding, any age, $100 cup.

Horses standard bred and registered in the American Trotting Register Association.

All mature horses must be 15 hands, 2 inches high or over and sound.

All horses must have long tails.

The following percentage will govern in Stallion and Get:—

General conformation and all around suitability of Sire as a light harness horse, 30%; style, action, manners and speed of Sire, 20%; general conformation and all around suitability of Get as light harness horses, taken as a whole, 30%; style, action, manners and speed and uniformity of type in Get, 20%.

The following percentage will govern in Mare and two of her colts:—

General conformation of dam as a brood mare of the light harness horse, 50%; general conformation, style, action, speed and manners of her offspring, 50%.

None of the above conditions alone shall be conclusive.

Horses alone to be considered.

A certificate of registry in the American Trotting Register Association is absolutely necessary to render animals eligible for entry in this class.

This action on the part of the Register Association has been quick to meet with the approval of horsemen, coming as it does as concrete evidence on the part of the parent association of interest in the welfare of the business at large. The standard bred trotter is taken care of generously by the exposition schedule of awards, and interest in these classes will be much stimulated by the offering of these supplementary premiums. The best of the offering of many great farms will be participants in the exposition's show classes, and the individuals and groups to whom the above awards are made will be practically the champions of the breed.

—o—

LIVES THERE A MAN with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
"Early to bed and early to rise,
I'll get rich if I advertise."
—"Ballads of Baldy," American Sportsman.

Yes, there was such a man, named Dennis Mudd,
Proprietor of a crossroads stud;
"Advertisin' don't pay," he was wont to think,
Which is why his business is on the blink!
—"Ballads of Another Baldy."

THE CALIFORNIA HOST BUILDING,

the official home of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which with its furnishings will entail an outlay of $2,000,000. Its social activities will be administered by the Woman's Board of the exposition.

Week-end Wanderings

If you bad heen two years away from a farm and then dropped in for a visit with the boss and the boys, the studs and mares and the training string and, especially, witb the weanlings, how would you like to he greeted with "Hello there, ol' boy; still partin' your bair in th' middle?" Nevertheless, that was Superintendent Dowling's cheerful salutation to me last Friday at Woodland when I stepped on the track at the gate just in time to see him go hy behind a space-destroying Prince Ansel yearling, accompanied by Walter Mabel with a weanling of like hlood and similar trotting inclination. It was almost as bad as that one, "How would you like to he named Harold, yourself?" tbat the Pacific Horse Review "pulled on me" some time since. All I have to say is tbat I still do part it in the middle and doubtless will continue to do so. Furthermore, there is a "big reward out" for anyone who can make me change the system, for, as Colonel Post says daily in countless advertising mediums: "There is a reason"—wbich most of you know.

With last season's campaigners turned to tbe paddocks, Messrs. Dowling and Maben are up to their ears in work with the youngsters and prospects for bonors next year, and the long line of stahles is well filled with individuals of exceptional prpomise, the trotters predominating. Joe Watkins, tbe yearling bay colt by Kentucky Todd 2:08¾—Fair Recluse hy Moko, was a show winner at Sacramento, as was his stable mate Jimmy Hardman of like age and sex hy Directum Spier 2:11¼—Ila Moko by Moko, and hoth are pleasing youngsters at the trot. Little has heen asked of them to date but in recent work they have negotiated quarters in 37 to 39 seconds. The Kentucky Todd colt is perhaps the nicest individual from some viewpoints, but the Directum Spier colt has the hulldog huild that goes fast miles and regularly comes back for more.

Prince Arista and Prince Magella, geldings, four and two years of age, respectively, are native sons, being by Prince Ansel and out of Rosemint (dam of Arista Ansel (2) 2:18¼) hy Nushagak, and Magella B. (dam of two) hy Nushagak. The former has some nice work to bis credit, and the latter, who was a nervy little rascal just broken the last time I saw him, has grown into a nice bodied lad with a very convincing way of going, with two-year-old trials in standard time and balves as fast as 1:07. Lottie Ansel, the two-year-old champion of 1912, has grown into a very high class mare and has all the speed and pleasing conformation that attracted so much attention in her two-year-old form. Sadie Ansel, a yearling filly by Prince Ansel-Lauress (dam of Laura Rogers 2:11¼) by Mendocino, trotted quarters in :37 at eleven months of age, and a baby daughter of Robert Bingen bas done the quarter-distance in :40. The two-year-old Yolo King, by Palo King 2:28½, dam by Prince Ansel, showed so nice for Hi Hogoboom tbat the Woodland Stock Farm promptly purchased his as a striking example of the qualities of daughters of Prince Ansel as speed producing matrons. The King is rugged but smooth and pleasing individually and trotted the Woodland track tbis season in 2:21.

In the pacing division Dowling is pinning his faith largely to the six-year-old Josie Ansel, whom he insists will show some of the boys the way to the wire in 1915. She is as sound as a dollar, is a mare with lots of power ,and has shown Harry enough over the bome track to make him more than optimistic as to her future. She has gone the route and repeat in time fast enough to earn good money, and on occasion, when let down for a quarter, has done that part of the mile faster than a two-minute gait. Princess Josie, a full sister a bit older, also has tbe speed and stamina to go to the races. Both mares bave promising foals on the farm and the family bids fair to huild up quite a name for itself and Woodland, tbe tbree-year-old Joseph Ansel, full brotber to tbese mares, baving started the ball rolling with a record this year of 2:12¾ at Salinas.

Rohert Bingen will be raced next year as a trotter and sbould prove a hard borse to dispose of. He has always been inclined to mix his gaits, and in changing shoes and weights on him Mr. Dowling sprung the combination that flattens him out on the trot, at wbicb way of going be has shown more speed than be ever did at the pace. In one heat at Pleasanton, breaking over to tbe trot in a pacing class, he was timed a quarter in :30½, and bas gone the route trotting close to the 2:10 mark. As he matures his conformation bears more and more markedly the imprint of tbe Bingens, and be is a most satisfactory "eye-full" individually. Airlie Demonio 2:05½ has been returned to Owner Charley Jobnson for tbe purpose of breeding a few mares, but early in tbe training season he will come back to the farm, Dowling racing bim in 1915 for Mr. Jobnson. Harry will also race for Johnson a couple of Airlie Demonio youngsters. St. Patrick is "taking his" in a big paddock in the infield, and down between the weanling paddocks I ran across Ruth Ansel and the season's pacing sensation on tbe coast, Clara Mac 2:04½. Both were full of feed and high spirits and look ready to commence jogging whenever tbe boss gives the word. Josepb Ansel (3) 2:12¾ is out playing around with tbe green trotter Jean Jaques and a few mares in tbe infield and both youngsters are getting hig and husky. Jean Jaques is characterized at Woodland as "a sure enough trotter" and is a Brook Nook product, being by The King Red 2:20¼ (sire of Kingbrook 2:07¼, etc.) and out of a daughter of Alfonso 2:29¾ (sire of the dams of Kingbrook, Eulabel 2:09¼, etc.).

Just to break the routine of riding to cart and sulky and to "keep his hand in" at old tricks, Harry has heen putting in his spare time educating Gayristo to saddle, with very pleasing results. The black son of Nushagak and Nosegay B. (dam of Aristo 2:08¼, Nuristo 2:10¼, etc.) took very readily to the new way of going and has developed a very smooth single-foot and a nice way of breaking over from one gait to another. He is also getting a hit of "high-schooling," and when Dowling gets through with him he will be a finished saddler for whom someone will pay a high price.

Prince Ansel never looked better to me than on the day of my last visit, but I was especially pleased with tbe way True Kinney has grown and rounded out. Wben I last saw him nearly two years ago he looked a hit small and light even for his age, but now he has size in plenty, and he has always had the other qualities of beauty, speed, and good temper that are so requisite to a sire's success. The foals by him in this year's crop instill a very comfortable feeling of confidence in Mr. Considine's selection of this youngster as a fit stable mate for Prince Ansel and Robert Bingen.

Out in tbe infield, running with a little band of other brood mares and two or three gelded youngsters, I found the matron whose get have so recently added new laurels to her crown, Carrietta 2:18, dam of Silent Brigade (1) 2:26, (2) 2:10¾, Alianza (2) 2:30, Hester C. (1) 2:21¾, and Suldine (1) 2:26¾, this year's champion yearling colt trotter. She is ample in size and of the very highest quality otherwise. She is straight and smooth, well ribhed and rounded and with lots of heart and lung room; she is a rich bay in color, with two very slight bits of white in her forehead, and has a most excellent head and a pair of eyes that speak of vigor and intelligence—in fact she is just the kind of mare you would expect to find after knowing the quality of her foals. She left in Kentucky, in addition to Suldine, a weanling by Peter the Great 2:07½ and is again in foal to tbe premier of Patchen Wilkes Farm. Carrietta was bred hy Groverland Farm, Georgetown, Ky., and was foaled in 1902, taking her record as a four-year-old at Lexington. She is a daughter of Directman (son of Directum 2:05¼ and Cicely by Mansfield, sire of the dam of Direct View 2:08¾) and out of Blackbird by Stranger, sire of the dam of Promise 2:10; second dam Jay Bird by Jay Bird 5060, sire of the dams of Baroness Virginia (3) 2:08¼ and other 2:10 performers. She occupies a unique position among contemporary matrons, and her career in California will be watched with a great deal of interest.

The mares at Woodland are uniformly high in quality both as regards blood inheritance and physical conformation, and one can spend many hours prowling about the pastures. With the exception of Lottie Whippleton, who breeds only every other year, almost all of the proven speed producers on the farm are in foal, mostly to Prince Ansel, and next year's crop of foals will be the choicest of the farm's history.

At this season, however, the most interesting things on the place are the weanlings, lads and lassies from the farm's choicest mares and such sires as Prince Ansel, True Kinney, Bonaday, Quintell and Commodore Douglas. Down close to the entrance are two roomy paddocks where the youngsters at present "at work" run in their idle hours, and in the "town corner" is another nice bunch, mostly of shorter ages than those now up, though all have been broken—and well broken. No higher tribute could be paid to Walter Maben as a colt handler tban is evidenced hy these youngsters by their manners both in and out of harness. In the stall or paddocks tbey "ask to he handled" and when put in harness they trot off like that was all they knew. One of the slickest colt trotters I have ever seen is in tbe Woodland buncb, Anselila, a bay lassie witb white bind ankles—almost "stocking-legged"—and a hit of an irregular star. Sbe is by Prince Ansel, out of Ila Moko, the succeeding dams by Dictator, Happy Medium, Countersign and Inglis' Hamhletonian. She has the very best of manners, and I have seldom seen a baby of her age take as naturally to her work, or go ahout it in a more husinesslike way. Not far behind her in manners and gait are any number of others of a like age, and, as said ahove, they are the most interesting things on the farm. Anselot, tbe weanling full brother to Prince Lot 2:07¾ and Lottie Ansel (2) 2:14¼, has quite a hit more substance than his older sisters Lottie and Ruth, and promises to make a big fellow. Straight tbrough the bunch, there is no lack of evidence of breeding and individuality coupled with speed, aided hy handling of the most skillful character.

Much to my regret I failed to find Hi Hogoboom "at home" on either of the two trips I made to his stables in tbe afternoon, and as tbere was "weatber on the way" I didn't risk waiting for him. I did get to sbake hands and say bello as he was coming off the track with a hahy trotter just as I arrived, and I saw a couple of his youngsters in harness witbout knowing what they were. Hi always bas tbe goods and tbe hoys at tbe farm across tbe way tell me tbat bis youngsters this year are "rigbt up to sample." With Little Express, by Alto Express, be annexed the big end of tbe two-year-old pacing division of tbe Breeders Futurity this season, and from tbe way his youngsters show now he will make somehody race horses to beat him in 1915. Next time I hope to have better luck and see his string at close quarters, for tbe Palo Kings are well worth interviewing.

Leaving Woodland and arriving at Sacramento in the rain, things didn't look promising for a pleasant day at the fair grounds Saturday, but before daylight was many hours old on the following morning the sun was out and the weather was fine, though things were a bit slushy underfoot in places.

One of the first men I struck at the grounds was Chris Jurgenson, who was performing his customary specialty of giving manners and general education to a nice bodied young thing hitched to a breaking cart. Chris, who is the official bronco fighter of the community when it comes to breaking 'em to harness, lays no claims to being a speed developer, but he manages to dig up a good deal of that commodity just tbe same. Right here over the Sacramento track he made the trotter Dean Swift that Loren Daniels raced so successfully this season. Chris' luck with Dean was no luck but hard luck, as he bad to send him to the sale ring at a bad time and he realized but little for his good work. Incidentally, the Sacramento horsemen who were in attendance at the sale went to sleep and let a good one get away from tbem, as he was hig and husky, in good shape, and they had seen him work miles right around 2:11 at home. Just now Chris can open up some little speed at the pace when he cares to, with a two-year-old brother to Normono 2:14¾, by Demonio 2:11¼ out of Louise by Welcome, and a tbree-year-old by Natomah, out of a mare by a son of Albert W. With the former Chris turned the trick in 2:23 at the end of ninety days' work, including breaking and all, and the latter worked nicely as a two-year-old, Chris having just gotten him up again lately. The balance of his string is composed of youngsters that he is just breaking.

Walter Tryon has a two-year-old gelding belonging to James Marshall that ought to do to go down the line with some day, being by The Patcben Boy (3) 2:10¾ and out of a daughter of Diablo 2:09¼, second dam that great old speed producer that has thrown so many good ones, Trix Marshall by Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½. The blood combination is one that should guarantee speed. The black gelding Bonnie Derby, belonging to C. E. Wells, shows good at the trot and is by Bonnie Direct 2:05¼, out of a Charles Derby mare. The balance of Tryon's stable is composed of horses belonging to his principal patron Mr. S. H. Cowell, headed by the rugged old matinee favorite George Woodward 2:07½, now nearing his eleventh year but with his speed still on tap whenever Mr. Cowell makes tbe call for it. Panama, the son of Kinney Lou 2:07¾ and the great race and brood mare Dione 2:07¼ by Eros, is so full of spunk and vinegar that he can hardly stay on the ground, but he pulled down some money and a mark of 2:10¼ very easily last summer, and ought to do hetter in 1915. He is not large, but his quality otherwise is of a pretty high order. Sunday, just about the time I was due to leave the grounds to catch a train for tbe coast, Mr. Cowell and Walter showed up on the track with some "new ones" just brought up from the ranch, one of them a handsome and handy daughter of Dan Logan 2:07¼, out of a Falrose mare. The breeding of the other youngster I failed to get, as our party left the grounds before Walter and Mr. Cowell came off the track.

Woodland didn't seem natural without the Elmo Montgomery stable, but I ran across old friends at the Sacramento track in the shape of Jim Logan 2:01¾ and Lock Logan, in cbarge of the old reliable "Tennessee Bill" Morrison, wbo has been looking after the Montgomery string for a matter of some half-dozen years. The coast champion will be looking for more fast company next year, and looks to be able to give good account of himself. Lock Logan, hy Zolock 2:05¼ and out of the "mammy of the clan," Effie Logan, has been gelded recently and has come along very nicely. He has a good lick of speed and no douht will eventually give his dam another fast one "in the books." Down on the ranch at Davis Elmo is jogging a numher of young ones, which will soon be sent to Sacramento for their regular work on the big oval. Maxine, the daughter of Jim Logan and Trilby Maid hy Black Ralph Jr., that won the three-year-old pacing division of the Breeders Futurity, heads the delegation composing the home-guards, which also includes a two-year-old and a yearling by Demonio 2:11¼ out of Effie Logan, a weanling filly by The Proof out of a daughter of Cbestnut Tom 2:17¼ (sire of tbe dam of Wilbur Lou (3) 2:10¼, etc.), and tbe only foal by Lock Logan, a weanling filly out of the dam of Maxine. It is a great collection of youngsters, and the Demonio-Effie Logan comhination ought to produce some sensational speed.

Will Ivey has the Frank Ruhstaller stallion Moko Hall 2:11¼ looking better than ever, and has a two-

year-old filly by him, also belonging to Mr. Ruhstaller, that is a most promising trotter. The little lady is Tina Hall, out of Tennie by Temescal, and she has extensive stake engagements here on the coast. Sutter Basin, the five-year-old brother to Normono 2:14¾ that Charley Silva left in Will's hands, has rounded into a right promising pacer and has turned the home track in 2:09½, while the bay gelding Jim Donnelley, owned by Frank Wright and named in honor of his partner, has gone the route in 2:11 with halves in 1:02. He is a clean gaited, free-legged fellow with lots of power, and has won a number of nice matinee events for his owner. There are two other staked youngsters in the string, both by Lijero 2:15½, one owned by Ivey and the other by Dr. John White. Will's youngster is a yearling colt out of Mater Expedio (dam of Expedio 2:09¼) by Knight 10557, while the Doctor's is a two-year-old filly out of a daughter of Wildnut (sire of Wild Bell 2:08¼, etc.), both very promising babies. D. D. McDonald has two in Will's stable, the chestnut mare Frances Zombro trial 2:17 by Zombro, dam by Altivelo, and the green pacer Donald who upset calculations at the last matinee and with whom there goes a little story. The lad was sold at Need Brothers' sale some two or three years ago for twenty-five dollars, and later was taken to the hills by his new owners on a fishing and hunting trip on which he got none too good treatment. On their way home the party stabled with Mr. McDonald, and the horse in question was in such shape that he couldn't be gotten out of the barn, the result being that after some talk Mr. McDonald became owner of the lad on a thirty-five dollar basis. Eventually he rounded into shape and Ivey took him to the track, where he has come fast. He has never made a break, and at the recent Sunday matinee he headed Oro Mo to the wire for two heats in 2:15 and 2:10½. With six months prep he worked the Sacramento track in 2:10, with a half in 1:01½, quarter in :29½, and eighth in :14, and as he is in good shape all around he ought to be quite a factor among the green ones in 1915. Contrary to my original information here in the city that the lad was one of the Topsy kind that "just growed" and never had any folks, he is pretty stoutly bred, being a son of Golden Baron and out of a daughter of Knight (sire of Anaconda 2:01½ and the dam of Expedio 2:09¼, etc.), second dam by Imperious (a J. B. Haggin product exported in the nineties to New Zealand), third dam by Algona (sire of Flying Jib 2:04, and the dam of Anaconda, Kelly Briggs 2:08, etc.), fourth dam by Gladiator, etc.

Charley Spencer was away at Pleasanton arranging for winter quarters there, but the senior member of the firm, Mel Keefer, was on deck taking his share of the muddy jogging. Their stuff has all been eased up on for the winter, but the closing workouts were most satisfactory. Nuristo 2:10¼ and Bonnie Ansel, belonging to Mr. Alex Brown, are in the best of shape for preparation for the 1915 campaign when the time rolls around, and the latter shows up as a green trotter of the very highest class. She is a five-year-old daughter of Prince Ansel and Woodland Bonnie Derby (dam of two) by Charles Derby, and is a mare of good size and very powerful and pleasing conformation. Her last workouts in time below the 2:10 mark by a generous margin are given consideration elsewhere by C. C. Crippen, who is most enthusiastic concerning her. The Proof, the five-year-old son of The Exponent 2:11¾ and Chord 2:27, the producing daughter of Wilkes Boy and the great brood mare Sonata by Dictator, has beeu brought along carefully and in his last work went the full distance in 2:12½, last half in 1:05, last quarter in :31½. His qualities as a sire are also demonstrated without going further than the Keefer and Spencer stable, in the yearling filly The Expense, recently secured from Charles Marley of Woodland. This lassie is a growthy girl of nice build and an excellent natural trot, out of Nusta 2:23½ by Nushagak, second dam Anselois by Prince Ansel, and she is entered in the P. P. I. E. stake for two-year-old trotters. Zorankin, the son of Zombro and Dimontes, by Diablo that started out as a two-year-old trotter with a record of 2:29¾, has developed into a nice free legged pacer. He has made speed at that gait to a 2:09½ figure, half in 1:02 and quarter in :29, and from the way he is gaited and mannered it is a wonder that he hasn't been picked up by some of the fun drivers. The other member of the stable is the four-year-old roan pacing gelding Don Vassar, owned by E. M. Barber of San Diego. He is by Vassar 2:07 and has worked alone in 2:11½, with very fast fractional parts, and his sole appearance in company was in Dan Hoffman's hands at the recent Sunday matinee at Sacramento in which Potrero Boy was the winner.

Two of the busiest men at the State fair grounds are Loren Daniels and Wilber Smith, who are working the big stable of horses assembled by Charley Silva in anticipation of "one big time" in 1915, as Charley believes in racing early and often in all sorts of events, from Sunday "duellos" with Henry Cowell, or regular matinee events, to the places where they hang up the money. The Silva horses that hold records or are already well known to the public and that will be seen in next season's amateur and professional classes are the "Silva standby," Teddy Bear 2:05, Nifty 2:07¾, Kid Cupid 2:08¼, Oro Mo 2:06½. Potrero Boy (the full brother to Airlie Demonio 2:05½), Columbia T. (2) 2:22½ and Eloise Dell 2:26, while Daniels has the 1913 two-year-old champion pacing gelding John Malcolm (2) 2:11½. There are a host of youngsters, among the most promising of the lot being the two members of the Bear clan, Black Bear and Brown Bear, four-year-olds, the former out of Polkadot 2:14¼ by Mendocino, and the latter out of Devilletta 2:10½ (dam of Aeroletta (2) 2:20) by Diablo. The black one paced below 2:20 in easy three-year-old work and the brown one, whom Daniels regards as a trotter of exceptional promise, worked around 2:25 at the same age and won the Class A trot in the last matinee. There are two other nice young Teddies in the stable, both pacers, the two-year-old filly out of Economizer 2:17½ by Charles Derby and the yearling sister to Black Bear, a chestnut lassie with white markings that is as slick as they make 'em. The stable is given an added "family flavor" by the presence of Fayal, trotting trial 2:18, by The Statesman 2:11¾; a two-year-old filly and a yearling colt, both trotters, by Lijero, all out of good old Queen S. (dam of Teddy Bear) by Sable Wilkes. Woodrow, the Carlokin-Mamie Elizabeth trotter purchased at the Canfield sale, has grown into a nice appearing youngster, as has Nearest Alto McKinney, that trotted in 2:11¼ this year as a three-year-old and is highly regarded for the future. Other youngsters up at present are out of excellent mares and by such stallions as Lijero and Palo King. Wilber Smith has up his Montbaine-Lockheart trotter, and Daniels, in addition to John Malcolm, has two Dan Logan pacers, the two-year-old Hal Logan and the yearling Stanley Quinn, the latter out of a daughter of St. Vaux, second dam a full sister to the dam of Capitola (2) 2:17¾, (3) 2:14½.

It is an easy matter to see that a few days can be spent at Sacramento pleasantly and profitably by any lover of the trotter, for in addition to the horses now at the track there are any number of good youngsters scattered around the city and surrounding country and being jogged by their owners for the pleasure of it. A day is all too short even for a visit at the track, let alone the neighborhood in general.

Sacramento and the State fair grounds are good wintering places, and the state's plant is more popular than ever this year owing to the efforts put forth at all times by Secretary C. W. Paine to make things safe and comfortable not only for the animals in training, but for owners, drivers and caretakers as well. Most of his time is spent at the park and he knows daily the needs of his grounds and his "tenants." The result is that the track has never been kept in nicer shape, "the boys" have never been more comfortable, and there is hearty co-operation between all concerned to keep things in excellent condition all over the grounds. It is the right spirit that is displayed on both sides. "The boys" swear by Charley Paine, and in turn Charley swears by—not at—the regulars on his grounds. Th' top o' th' mornin' to all o' them!—[NEAL.]

OLD GLORY SALE.

New York, Nov. 24.—With prices ranging from $50 to $2,100, nearly 200 horses were sold today in Madison Square Garden at the opening day of the Old Glory sale. Horsemen from all over the country, many of whom never come to New York except for this event, were on hand early, and there was no end of spirited bidding for the more desirable of the consignments.

Most of the day was devoted to the sale of yearlings, which included part of the consignment from Walnut Hill Farm, one of these youngsters bringing the top price. This was the brown colt, Harvest Note, a half-brother to The Harvester, champion trotting stallion, by San Francisco, dam Notelet. He was knocked down to W. B. Miller of New York City for $2,100. The same buyer also secured another yearling in the filly Trenella by the same sire for $400. Both of these racing prospects will be turned over to Walter Clarkson to train.

These were the day's best prices:

Harvest Note, br c (1) by San Francisco; to W. B. Miller, New York City	$2,100
Nellita, r f (3) by McLintock; to E. J. Trantor, New York City	650
Franc Sterling, b c (1) by San Francisco; to H. G. Silleck, New York City	525
Roi Bingen, b c (1) by Bingen; to Lyndon Farm, Syracuse	500
Trenella, br f (1) by San Francisco; to W. B. Miller, New York City	400
Lady Hayt, c m (6) by Charley Hayt; to J. W. Gyles, Paterson, N. J.	410
Pen Mar Belle, b m (7) by Ashland Wilkes; to L. E. Gardner, New Bedford, Mass.	325
Binguard, b s (4) by Bingara; to C. H. Alvord, Syracuse, N. Y.	280
Harry B., b g (8) by Bradley; to J. G. Muns, Flushing, L. I.	270
Silk Spier, br s (5) by Directum Spier; to R. F. Mulhall, Morristown, N. J.	210
Silent Knight, b c (1) by Walnut Hall; to Ernest Platt, New York City	200
Morris Tipton, ch c (1) by San Francisco; to Benjamin Moore, Jr., Astoria	200

Nov. 25.—Prices were decidedly brisker today, the highwater mark being reached when the two-year-old colt, General French, was brought into the ring. This handsome youngster with a mark of 2:10¾ and champion two-year-old stallion of 1914, was the center of some spirited bidding. Starting at $200 Auctioneer Bain gradually advanced him to $1,000 and then to $2,000 and he was finally sold to the representative of the Brook Farm of Chester, N. Y., for $2,100. The same establishment paid $2,000 for the mare Poinsetta, by Barongale, and $1,000 for Native Judge, who was sired by Justice Brook.

The crowd was much larger than on the opening day and the average prices higher. A number of prominent breeders and owners who did not put in an appearance on Tuesday were on hand, among them being W. B. Dickerman, Harry K. Devereux, President of the Grand Circuit; Dr. Charles Tanner, W. P. Harvey, George Tiplings, J. D. Callary, President of the Pittsburgh Driving Club; Ex-Gov. Horace White and his brother Ernest from Syracuse, J. H. Moore of Washington, Pa., Clem Beachey, Lexington, John R. Townsend, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Rennsaler Weston, Goshen, N. Y., George D. Conner, Secretary Detroit Grand Circuit meeting. Following are the day's best figures:

General French 2:10¾ (non-win.), b c (2) by Justice Brook; to Brook Farm, Chester, N. Y.	$2,100
Poinsetta, b m (4) by Barongale; to Brook Farm, Chester, N. Y.	2,000
Native Judge, b c (1) by Justice Brook; to Brook Farm, Chester, N. Y.	1,600
The Scorpion, br f (1) by San Francisco; to Ernst Ploth, New York City	1,250
Nellie Jay 2:14¼, rn m (15) by Jay Hawker; to H. J. Schlesinger, Milwaukee	1,125
Betsy Bingen 2:19¾, b m (4) by Bingen; to Curls Neck Farm, Virginia	1,000
Caracus, blk m (16) by Bingen; to Curls Neck Farm	1,000
Nowaday Boy 2:20, b g (5) by MacDougall; to E. Miller, Boston, Mass.	1,000
Crescent Todd, br c (3) by Todd Mac; to George N. Lattimer, Buffalo, N. Y.	825
Bola, b f (3) by Cochato; to J. J. Simmons, Philadelphia, Penn.	710
Anita Knight, b f (2) by Border Knight; to A. J. Furbush, Brighton, Mass.	525
Baron Garry 2:14½, br s (6) by Oakland Baron; to F. J. Allen, Boston, Mass.	530
Hannah Hall, b f (1) by Walnut Hall; to John Tucker, Pittsburgh, Penn.	500
Princess Nelda, ro f (3) by Prince McKinney; to C. H. Smith, New York City	510
Boovista 2:16¼, br s (7) by Bingara; to J. T. Backman, Reading, Penn.	435
Peter Moko, br c (2) by Peter the Great; to G. Howard, New York City	400
Border Prince, b c (3) by Border Knight; to E. H. Terp, New York City	410
Fanella 2:13, b m (21) by Arion; to W. E. Akin, Buffalo, N. Y.	325

Nov. 26.—In spite of the cry of hard times the prices obtained for harness horses today were the best in two or three years. It was the banner day of the sale and the average price was well over $700.

The record mark came in the evening, when the bay gelding Dago, consigned by James P. McNichol of Philadelphia, was brought into the ring. The trotter was started at $500 and quickly went to $1,000; from then by easy stages Auctioneer Bain carried him along until he was finally knocked down to M. J. Burroughs, Burlington, Vt., for $2,400, while The Bondsman found a new owner at $1,500 in the person of Ole Wilhite, Bartlesville, Okla. These are the day's best sales:

Dago 2:09, b g by Gen. Forrest 2:08; to M. J. Burroughs, Burlington, Vt.	$2,400
Eva Tanguay 2:09¾, br m by Peter the Great; to A. H. Corden, New York	2,250
Baroness Virginia 2:08¼, gr m by Baron Review; to Curls Neck Farm, Cotman, Va.	2,200
Dick Watts 2:15¾, b c (3) by General Watts; to A. S. Rodney, Jersey City	2,000
Ess H. Kay 2:00¾, blk s (10) by Direct Hal; to McKennan Farm, Washington, Penn.	1,800
Baby Axworthy 2:25¾, b m by Axworthy; to J. H. Tucker, Pittsburgh, Penn.	1,800
Alma Forbes 2:10¼, br f (3) by J. Malcolm Forbes; to J. O. Winston, Kingston, N. Y.	1,750
The Bondsman, b s (18) by Baron Wilkes; to Ole Wilhite, Bartlesville, Okla.	1,500
Anabingen, b m (6) by Bingen; to H. J. Schlesinger, Milwaukee, Wis.	1,300
Roberta Bingen 2:13¼, b f (3) by Bingen; to Curls Neck Farm, Cotman, Va.	1,300
Blue Feather 2:11¼, br s (6) by Walnut Hall; to A. J. Keating, New York City	1,100
Bay colt, weanling, by Peter the Great; to Roy Martin, Rockville, Conn.	1,025
Dorothy Gay 2:11¼, b f (4) by Peter the Great; to W. R. Cox, Dover, N. H.	1,000
Unset 2:19¾, br c (3) by Henry Setzer; to C. E. Pitman, Trenton, N. J.	1,000
Silent Brigade 2:10¾, blk s (6) by Silent Brook; to W. Harry Orr, Reading, Penn.	1,000
Dr. Richmond 2:15½, gr g (7) by New Richmond: to F. E. Davis, Port Jefferson, L. I.	900
Bertha Forbes 2:22¼, b f (2) by J. Malcolm Forbes; to Clyde C. Smith, Warren, Penn.	800
Ethel Toddington, b m (4) by Toddington; to Curls Neck Farm, Cotman, Va.	750
Nora Setzer 2:21¾, b f (2) by Henry Setzer; to P. Hesperhausen, New York City	670
Ada Floyd 2:16½, b f (2) by Sidney Prince; to William Connor, Pittsburgh, Penn.	625
Silent Annie, b f (1) by Silent Brigade; to M. Morris, Washington, D. C.	625
Nennie, br m (8) by Moko; to Curls Neck Farm	600
Baron Marque 2:07¼, ch c (3) by Sir Marque; to Frank Howell, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	575
Baroness Chelsea 2:25½, ro f (2) by Silent-Brigade; to P. Myers, Schenectady, N. Y.	550
Florie D. 2:13¼, b m (5) by Bingen; to J. J. Simmons, Philadelphia, Penn.	525
Peter Simms 2:13½, br g (6) by Limmore; to A. Sevigny, Montreal, P. Q.	520
Hertha's First 2:22, bl c (2) by Silent Brigade; to Peter Hughes, Milford, Penn.	500
Silent Lad, br c (1) by Silent Brigade; to John J. Brown, Trenton, N. J.	500

Nov. 27.—With the sale of odds and ends in horseflesh, the Old Glory closed tonight. Men who have attended these sales for the last twenty years assert that the general run of prices, for the class of stock offered, has been as high, if not higher than in the last six years.

R. Howard of New York paid the top price today, when he obtained Colonel O. for $1,400. This young stallion is well bred and made a record in 1914 of 2:13¼ at Mineola. He was consigned by L. H. Chambers, who trained and raced him in the metropolitan circuit. At Goshen he was third to Wanless in 2:08, and has done well in every event in which he has been entered. The best prices follow:

Colonel O. 2:13¼, b s (6) by Alcyo; to H. Howard, New York City	$1,400
Birara, b m (10) by Bingara; to F. E. Davis, Port Jefferson, L. I.	950
La Restina 2:13¼, br m (7) by Moko; to C. F. Johnson, New York City	635
Dreamwold Dugald, blk c (5) by Dreamwold Proem; to George Odom, Boston, Mass.	510
Princess Peter 2:19½, b m (5) by Peter the Great; to George Keyes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	400
Polly Danvers, b f (4) by Danvers; to J. J. Simmons, Philadelphia	400

NOTES AND NEWS

The DeRyder Sale—next Saturday.

◈ ◈ ◈

Arlie Demonio 2:05½ will be raced again next year in the Woodland Stock Farm stable, but this time for the account of owner Charley Johnson.

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Geo. T. Algeo of Oakland is offering for private sale tbe stallion Chestnut Tom 2:17¼, sire of the dam of Wilbur Lou (3) 2:10¼ and others. The blood lines represented have been invaluable in extreme speed production.

◈ ◈ ◈

R. J. MacKenzie, more than proud over the 1914 career of the champion trotting mare Maymack and enthusiastic over the outlook for his stable for next year, has been spending quite a bit of time of late in California, principally in this city and Pleasanton, where he has been "taking the air" behind various of the fast ones in his string.

◈ ◈ ◈

Ed Parker is wintering at Woodland and jogging easily witb his two-year-old colt Tango by Lijero 2:15½ out of Paprika by Oro Belmont 2:15¼. He is a nicely built bright bay lad with lots of "pep" and in the last week in August worked the Woodland track in 2:20, with the last half in 1:07, the quarter in :32½ and the eighth in :15¾. Ed thinks he will two-ten as a three-year-old with no unusual bad luck, and has him staked in the Stanford.

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Dione II, the very fast daughter of Cupid 2:18 and Dione 2:07¼ that in Walter Tryon's hands showed such a world of speed but was hampered by a surplus of spunk and spirits, is being given a course of education a bit unusual for a great trotting prospect. Down at the ranch in the Santa Cruz valley Mr. Cowell is giving her steady work under saddle, riding her always at a walk or trot, and if he is successful in toning her down to where she is properly responsive to rating in harness he will have one of the great mares of the coast.

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Friends of the Woodland horseman, Charley Marley, will be sorry to learn that he is again in a very bad way physically. Some months ago he underwent an operation for appendicitis and was apparently all right, but complications arose that necessitated bis return to a doctor's care. For several weeks he has been an inmate of the St. Francis hospital in this city, and in that time has been compelled to undergo a number of operations that have kept his vitality at a serious drain. He is putting up a game fight for a return to health, and his wide circle of friends join us in wishing him well in his battle, and hoping for his early release from confinement.

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Johnny Ray, the Cleveland actor and trotting horse enthusiast, has three youngsters at Woodland that go east to Hunter Moody when the Considine youngsters go, the yearling bay colt by Prince Ansel—Woodland Bonnie Derby by Charles Derby; the yearling brown filly, Nushagak's last foal, out of Gay Princess by Prince Ansel, and the weanling cbestnut colt by True Kinney—Josie D. (dam of Joseph Ansel (3) 2:12¾) by Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½. The latter youngster is one of the nicest of this year's crop of foals, and out of the three the ever-entertaining Johnny ought to get some first class campaigners and fun horses for his brushes on tbe Cleveland speedway.

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Owing to an error in the index to performers in Volume 29 of the year book reference was made last week in this paper to "Zulu Belle 2:12½." "Feelin' for the fractions" with the idea that the black mare's trotting mark was somewbere right in the neighborhood of ten, the writer took the year book's word for it as indexed. In the extended table of record performances for the year the same error occurs, the table giving her Los Angeles race as her fastest trotting performance. In the detailed summaries in the same volume, however, she is credited with winning a third heat in 2:10¼ which is her correct record at the trot and which are tbe figures tbat should follow her name whenever she is mentioned as a trotter. So much for Volume 29—and so much for the writer being in a hurry.

◈ ◈ ◈

Out at tbe Silva rancb at Sacramento there is one of the nicest little bands of weanlings that one could ask to see, largely the get of Charley's top campaigner, Teddy Bear 2:05. Tbey are not numerically a big bunch, seven in all, but they make up in quality what they lack in quantity, and quality is what gets the money tbese days. They are well grown, straight and sturdy, and the Teddy foals are evenly divided between bay and chestnut. There is in the hand a nice black filly by Moko Hall 2:11¼ out of a sister to Teddy Bear, and tbe following ones by the son of Del Coronado and Queen S.: Chestnut colt out of a daugbter of McKinney 2:11¼, chestnut colt out of Camille by Stam B. 2:11¼, bay colt out of a daughter of Zombro 2:11, bay colt out of Whitehose by Zolock 2:05¼, bay colt out of a mare by Diablo 2:09¼, and a chestnut filly out of Polkadot 2:14¼ by Mendocino. The oldest Teddy Bears have shown their ability to go fast, and out of mares bred like these Mr. Silva ought to have every chance in the world to raise some campaigners of the very best kind.

The winter colony at Pleasanton Driving Park is steadily increasing.

◈ ◈ ◈

Keefer and Spencer will winter at Pleasanton this season, prohably having gotten located there by tbe time this appears, as they planned to move from Sacramento to the MacKenzie plant some time this week.

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And once again we remind you that the DeRyder sale takes place next Saturday, rain or shine, at the Pleasanton Driving Park. If you ever thought of buying a stallion, a brood mare, a proven race horse, a well tried green one, or an embryo futurity prospect, here is the time and the place for you to get action on your money.

◈ ◈ ◈

Some days ago Al Whitney of the West Side track, Chicago, shipped the pacer Dr. Burns Jr. 2:04¼ and the trotter Bessie Custer 2:29¼ to Los Angeles in charge of Jack Travis, and the pair will be pointed for the Panama-Pacific big events. Bessie Custer is a 2:10 trotter and improving steadily, and Dr. Burns Jr.'s time of 2:00½ in a race this year makes him like a sure enough pacing cyclone. Whitney followed the horses in a very few days, and before long there will be more of the easterners "taking theirs" on California tracks.

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Last Wednesday there arrived at the state fair grounds at Sacramento from the Nevada Stock Farm, George Wingfield's speed nursery at Reno, eight head of the choicest thoroughbred yearlings that have come west in a long time. The youngsters have just come off pasture at tbe farm, and are in the finest sort of shape for starting work on them, as they are well grown and hearty as can be. With the exception of the Col. Wheeler-Recreation filly from tbe Burns & Waterhouse establishment, the babies came from Kentucky, having been purchased at the Keene sale, as follows: Chestnut colt hy Superman—Jarto, bay colt by Hippodrome—Fleeing Venus, bay filly by Voter—Hanrose, bay filly hy Hippodrome—Calyx, chestnut filly by Voter—Hattie Walker, bay filly by Voter—Fair Empress, and the brown filly by Sweep—Grace Commoner, the latter young lady carrying the hlood of those two great thoroughbred sires Ben Brush and Hanover. The stable is in the capable hands of Trainer George Strate, and those that stand the prep and show something—which from present indications means the entire string—will go east in 1915 to introduce the Wingfield colors at the principal meetings.

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W. T. McBride, former boniface at the Rose Hotel at Pleasanton but now a resident of Los Molinos, dropped into this office Monday, fresh from a visit at Rush & Haile's big farm at Suisun and enthusiastic in the extreme over the situation there. Demonio and Montbaine he states to be in the very pink of winter condition, and he is unsparing in his praise of this year's crop of foals, mostly by them. Bon McKinney is doing nicely in his new home, and doubtless will prove a valuable factor in the farm's future breeding operations. Mr. McBride was so pleased with the Rush & Haile stallions and their get that with the coming of the hreeding season he will probably send Dawn O' Light 2:17 by Searchlight 2:03¼ to the court of Demonio 2:11¼, and La Moscovita (dam of Bon Guy 2:11¾, etc.) by Guy Wilkes 2:15½ to be bred to Montbaine. At home Mr. McBride has a nice trotting colt by Graham Bellini—La Moscovita, and a "natural born pacer" from the Searchlight mare and Vernon McKinney 2:01½, both combinations being of the kind that ought to make speed and lots of it. "Mac" insists that he is now strictly a dairyman, but he will be years older than he is now before he loses interest in trotters and quits having a few likely young ones about the place.

◈ ◈ ◈

Stake races, which closed recently for the Saratoga Springs meeting of 1915, have filled hetter than ever before. Over 500 horses have been nominated for the five important events which will be run next August at the Spa. Beginning with the Grab Bag Handicap, which is for two-year-olds at six furlongs, there are forty-two entries.

The United States Hotel stakes for $5,000, for two-year-olds, has 124 youngsters named, and the same number for the Grand Union Hotel stakes. Both of these rich events are at six furlongs. Eighty-two fillies have been listed for the Spinaway of $3,000, at five and a half furlongs. This is the best showing made in this race for females since 1908, when racing was in its prime. The high-water mark is reached in the $7,500 Hopeful, which closed with 134 two-year-olds nominated.

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THE WOODLAND CONSIGNMENT.

Woodland Stock Farm's consignment to the DeRyder sale is one tbat should please buyers, headed by the two good trotters St. Patrick 2:11¼ and Fiesta Maid 2:11¾. The Direcho horse looks good for the 2:10 list without doubt, and when the mare's racing days are over sbe should be highly valuable as a producer, as she comes from houses that have given us many of our best performers. The consignment is rounded out by a bunch of seven classy weanlings, well staked, well hred, and most excellently hroken at tbe hands of Walter Maben. They are out of representative Woodland mares and are sent to the ring principally because they are mostly hy sires owned elsewhere, and the time of Woodland's trainers will be fully occupied in the development of the big lot of youngsters by the farm's stallions that they still have left.

WOODLAND YOUNGSTERS TO GO EAST.

During the few years that John W. Considine has been at the head of Woodland Stock Farm be has been a generous patron of eastern farms, and has brought west a number of exceptionally good youngsters and mares. Not wishing to play a one-sided game he will reciprocate by giving the east a view of a representative collection of "native sons"—and daughters—in tbe shape of seven Woodland weanlings which will soon make the journey to the Blue Grass. Arrived there, they will go into the stable of Hunter Moody, who has been so successful with the youngsters owned by Mr. Considine and already in his care, and an effort will be made to show the eastern folks just how good tbe Prince Ansels are. The shipment has been delayed owing to the uncertainties of the hoof and mouth quarantine, but it is very likely that the youngsters, properly escorted hy Superintendent Dowling or Walter Maben, will make the eastern pilgrimage some time during January. The seven youngsters booked for the journey, all by Prince Ansel, are Anselila, bay filly out of Ila Moko (dam of Wila (3) 2:24¼) by Moko; Anselot, brown colt out of Lottie Whippleton (dam of Prince Lot 2:07¾ and Lottie Ansel (2) 2:14¼) by San Diego; Alma Ansel, bay filly out of Alma McGregor by Jay McGregor 2:07¼; Verbena Ansel, bay filly out of Verbena Mac by Directum Spier 2:11¼; Lord Ansel, bay colt out of Lauress (dam of Laura Rogers 2:11¼) by Mendocino 2:19½; Ansel's Bonnie, bay filly out of Woodland Bonnie Derby (dam of two and two others that have beaten 2:10 in their work) by Charles Derby 2:20; and the chestnut filly Edna Ansel, out of Edna Saunders (sister to Adlon (3) 2:07¾, etc.) by Axworthy (3) 2:15½.

These youngsters have been fitted by Messrs. Maben and Dowling to go into Mr. Moody's hands with the preliminary work not only done, hut most excellently done, and the Kentucky reinsman will take from the cars seven of the best bred and best mannered youngsters to be found in the state that has sent east so many trotting champions. The degree of individual excellence and natural early speed is of a high order, and from all present indications California may well trust her reputation to the delegation from Woodland, confident that they will loyally uphold the same.

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MAYMACK THE THREE-HEAT CHAMPION.

One of the features of the closing mile track meeting of the year at Phoenix, Arizona, was the performances of the bay trotting mare Maymack, owned hy R. J. MacKenzie and driven hy Cbarles DeRyder. On returning from the Grand Circuit to Pleasanton Mr. DeRyder went back to Phoenix with the intention of racing a few horsemen at the fair meeting and won two sensational races with Maymack. The opening day of the meeting she won the 2:09 trot in 2:05¼, 2:05¼ and 2:05½ and starting back the third day in the 2:07 trot she was again victorious in 2:04½, 2:05¼ and 2:05, establishing a new three heat race record for trotting mares.

The best previous performance for three heats by trotting mare stands to the credit of Rhythmell, which won the opening week of the Lexington meeting in 2:05¾, 2:05¼ and 2:04½ and broke the average of the former best trio trotted by Hamburg Belle in 2:05, 2:06 and 2:04¾ in 1908. Maymack's average time is 2:04 7-12, Rhythmell's 2:05 1-12 and Hamburg Belle's 2:05¼.

As in the case of Rhythmell, Maymack was at one time considered an utter failure and her now brilliant success is also due in no small degree to the skill and untiring patience of a good trainer. In the fall of 1911 Mr. DeRyder saw Maymack race and was so impressed with her speed, gait and splendid individuality that he induced Mr. MacKenzie to purchase her at a good substantial figure. The following summer she was staked through the Grand Circuit and with Joe Patchen II and other horses of the MacKenzie stable came east to try conclusions with the hig line stars. She proved a complete disappointment and making four starts, was distanced in each one of them. Mr. MacKenzie, however, was not discouraged and when DeRyder took over the horses that fall was willing to let him go on and make good his claim that Maymack was a high class mare. She was accordingly well staked over the mile tracks on the coast in 1913 and with DeRyder as her pilot ,she won seventeen straight races and took a record of 2:08½.

This year Mr. DeRyder desired to go a little farther and prove that the mare was capable of defeating the Grand Circuit horses that made a show of her in 1912 and she crossed the Rockies a second time. This year she has been one of the most consistent trotters raced on the hig tracks and has wound up her campaign in a blaze of glory with a race record of 2:04½ and the three heat record for trotting mares to her credit.

Maymack is an exceptionally handsome bay mare sired by Arthur Wilkes 2:28½, son of Guy Wilkes 2:15¼, and her dam is Lady Whips by Whips 2:28½, sire of the ex-champion gelding Azote 2:04¾ and a son of Electioneer 125; second dam Volita hy Antevolo 2:19¼; third dam Ruby by Withrop 505.

While Mr. MacKenzie is a Canadian and Maymack is Canadian owned, she has never heen on Canadian soil and her owner spends much of his time at Pleasanton, Cal., where he owns the large racing plant and winters all his horses.—Canadian Sportsman.

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Billy Higginhottom will do the George Bain act at the Pleasanton sale next Saturday.

CARRIETTA AND BEAUTIFUL BELLS.

In the Breeder and Sportsman of Nov. 14th there was an interesting item about the great brood mare Carrietta, owned by the Woodland Stock Farm, and dam of Suldine 2:24¾, the fastest yearling trotter of the year by the records. Sbe is also the dam of Silent Brigade (2) 2:10¾, that took a record of 2:26 as a yearling, which made him the fastest baby trotter of his year. Sbe also produced Hester C. (1) 2:21¾, the fastest yearling trotter of her year. The performances of these youngsters stamp Carrietta as one of the most remarkable producers of early trotting speed in the world, and Mr. Considine was very fortunate in securing such a valuable matron for his breeding establishment and I shall wait with interest to see what she will produce when mated with Prince Ansel, a horse whose greatness as a sire the public is yet to fully appreciate, as his opportunities are all in the present and the future; they have been limited in the past.

Brood mares of Carrietta's class are not plentiful and it would be absolutely impossible for a breeder, no matter how progressive or how financially able he might be, to stock a farm very extensively with such mares, as they are not be acquired, however much desired. The note about Carrietta in the issue of Nov. 14 referred to her as the only mare in the world that had ever produced three champion yearling trotters. This is an error. Carrietta's three foals were the fastest of their respective years, or if you please, champions of their years, but the lamented queen of brood mares, Beautiful Bells, produced three real and genuine yearling champion trotters of the world, the fastest in their day that had ever been produced. Thirty-three years ago her first foal, Hinda Rose, trotted in 2:36½, then considered a most wonderful performance. Ten years later another daughter, Belle Bird, placed the yearling trotting record at 2:26¼, dethroning the champion Athadon that had previously placed the mark at 2:27. Bell Bird wore her crown but a few days for Frou Frou, by Sidney, a Valensin Stock Farm product, took the yearling championship from the Palo Alto farm by trotting in 2:25½. Three years later, or just twenty years ago last September (Walter Mabel remembers the time), the yearling record was again brought back to Palo Alto when Beautiful Bells' great son Adbell trotted the San Jose track in 2:23, a championship mark that was undisturbed for fifteen long years. So Beautiful Bells is the first, last and only mare, that ever produced three champion yearling trotters, and that is not all: she is the only mare that ever produced three world's champion trotters of any age.

But I take my hat off to Carrietta; she is still a youthful matron as well as a remarkable one and time may prove her to be a greater fountain of early and extreme speed than the immortal Beautiful Bells, the illustrious mother of a wonderful family, whose blood appears in sensational performers and new world's champions each year.

* * * *

In a letter received today from Mr. Alex Brown he informed me that he had the pleasure of seeing his green trotting mare, Bonnie Ansel by Prince Ansel, step a mile a few days ago over the Sacramento track in 2:07¼. She stepped the first eighth in 15 seconds, the quarter in :31½. As there was quite a stiff north wind blowing Charley Spencer eased her down the back stretch and she reached the half in 1:05, passed the three-quarters in 1:36½ and trotted home in :30¾, with the last eighth in 15 seconds. She repeated in 2:09, with the last quarter in :31 and last eighth in 15 seconds. In this last mile Spencer talked her back all the way and only let her have her head in the last eighth. During the State Fair week Bonnie Ansel worked a mile in 2:09 which was her first trip better than 2:11½; since then she had not been asked for a fast mile till Charley stepped her in 2:07¼. This was the fastest mile ever trotted over the Sacramento track with the exception of an exhibition mile that Helen Stiles 2:06¼ once showed, which was around 2:05. The track record is 2:08, held by Bernice R. 2:07¼.

It is the candid opinion of your humble servant that had Bonnie Ansel been taken to Phoenix this fall she would have trotted that fast track in 2:05 or better, and I think it would have been better. There is no one better qualified to correctly estimate this mare's ability than myself as she has shown me things that others have yet to see and that I have never seen any other trotter show. The fact of the matter is I am crazy about Bonnie Ansel, only I am not crazy. She can do it, and she has never done anything yet but what she showed conclusively that she could do more. I would bet on her in the winter books to win the Panama $20,000 trot if Mr. Brown concludes to enter her.

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Three years ago Keefer & Spencer purchased the eastern bred colt The Proof by The Exponent 2:11¼. He was then a two-year-old and had just been given a time record of 2:29¾, but Charley Spencer thought he saw in him the making of a fast trotter. He was brought to California and made the seasons of his three- and four-year-old form in the stud, not being trained till this year. In the early part of the summer he was taking his work nicely and at Salinas in the latter part of July trotted a mile in 2:14½. Shortly afterwards he began to show signs of soreness in his front feet. Later, while at Sacramento, his owners consulted Dan O'Keefe, the well known and skillful Woodland horseshoer. By this time it had become necessary to suspend the horse's fast work. Mr. O'Keefe pronounced his trouble a contraction of the coronary band of his front feet and operated upon them, treating and shoeing them afterwards, absolutely curing the trouble, with the result that he recently worked a mile to cart in 2:12½, last half in 1:04½, last quarter in :31½, and the last eighth in 15 seconds. This mile was trotted with very little preparation, having previously bad but one mile as good as 2:17¼ after being practically laid up since the early part of August.

Cbarley Spencer says he could have stepped tbat mile in 2:10 and believes he is the fastest and classiest trotter he ever drove. They have a yearling by Tbe Proof that can trot a quarter in 35 seconds and has had but little work. Tbere can be no doubt that this grandly bred grandson of the great Bingen will not only make a very fast trotter but a sire as well. Every man who owns one of his colts thinks he has the best one he ever had. By the way, that good two-year-old pacing colt by The Bondsman that Elmo Montgomery won the Pleasanton Futurity with had the same trouble with his feet last summer and Mr. O'Keefe treated him in the same way that he did The Proof with the same beneficial results. There are very few horseshoers that have made as thorough a study of the anatomy and diseases of the horse's foot as Dan O'Keefe. The fact of the matter is that there is no trade or profession in the world that has as many incompetent men engaged in it as the horseshoer's trade. The great majority of them barely know enough to rasp the foot, nail on a shoe and then rasp it some more.

* * *

"The last of the Mohegans," or in other words, the last product of the great Palo Alto Stock Farm, that is now only a memory, is a handsome small bay gelding owned by Walter Wershing of Palo Alto. He is ten years old, was sired by Monbells 2:23, the last foal of the great Beautiful Bells, and sire of Marie N. 2:08¼, etc. His dam was the one time four-year-old world's champion trotter Manzanita 2:16, and he is her last foal. With the exception of a short time in the hands of Jack Phippen when a four year old, he was never trained. Jack drove him a mile in 2:28 when a case of distemper interrupted his training and he was never returned to the track. He was kept on the farm until after all the other horses that once filled its many paddocks and grazed upon its green hills were sold or had answered the call of the last bell. On account of having no use for a sire he was unsexed and was used as a driving horse by the farm boss until after the death of the late Charles Lathrop, when, as there was no one left in authority who for sentimental reasons cared to make a pensioner of the last survivor of the famous farm—the survivor whose immediate relatives and ancestors had done so much to make that farm famous, an inbred descendant of the immortal Electioneer, whose blood mingled with that of Beautiful Bells and Mayflower, which also flows in the veins of this last of the Mohegans, carried the name of Palo Alto and Gov. Stanford to the four corners of the earth before the Stanford University was ever heard of—he was destined to go out into the world.

After Mr. Lathrop had passed away Manzanita's son and last foal was traded in toward an automobile and later fell into the hands of Mr. Wershing, who was at one time an assistant trainer at Palo Alto Farm. He has a good home now and is only lightly used. Mrs. Wershing gives him most of his driving and another lady takes great delight in riding him as often as she can find an opportunity. Still, what would the Governor think if he knew that the last survivor of the farm he loved so well had been traded for an automobile? Perhaps he does know.

C. C. C.

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OFFERINGS AT THE DeRYDER SALE EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE.

Not in many years has there been gathered for auction in California the number of animals of the high general qualities of those composing the consignments to the C. L. DeRyder Fall Sale, which takes place at Pleasanton next Saturday, rain or shine. The offerings include almost every class of good horses—proven speed sires, productive brood mares, tried race horses for the classes and matinees, and green ones ripe for the winter's prep for the word in 1915, and weanlings and other youngsters well broken and ready to fit for their futurity engagements here on the coast, besides roadsters and saddlers. The interest shown prior to the sale has been most gratifying, and every indication is that the demand will be good, with a buyer for every offering and keen competition in the bidding on the likely ones that best suit the public fancy.

Among the early consignors was the estate of the late Col. Kirkpatrick, all the Colonel's horses and driving paraphernalia going to the ring. Charley D. 2:06¼, race horse and speed siring son of McKinney, heads the delegation, which includes also his dam, the great brood mare Flewy Flewy by Memo, and his six-year-old half-sister Poinsetta 2:25 by Star Pointer. The trotter John Gwynne 2:11½ by McMyrtle, and the game campaigner Lucretia 2:13¼ by Nazote, out of the great brood mare Lucyneer 2:27 by Electioneer, must find new homes, as must Black Mack (3) 2:24½, Charlie Second (3) 2:25, Mountain Dee (3) 2:24¾ and a number of other youngsters by the Colonel's favorite. All the Charley D.s show true race horse qualities, and there are other nice youngsters by The Bondsman, Bon Voyage and Vernon McKinney.

Lou Taylor sends seven, including Tom Smith 2:13¼, the son of McKinney and Daisy S. whose get have so often been prominent contenders in colt stakes and class races on the coast, and his full sister Vallejo Girl 2:10¼, that should make a most excellent brood mare. Yolanda 2:14¼, by McKinney—La Moscovita (dam of Bon Guy (3) 2:11¾, etc.) is bred to make one of tbe best of producers, and the trotter Yoncalla by Bon Voyage bas shown some very nice work. Tbree good two-year-olds by Kinney Lou and Tom Smith round out tbe Taylor offering. From the fun stables in San Francisco goes Ateka 2:26¼, well known to the public, and J. N. Colomb sends Mary Gordon 2:09¾, now in foal to Vernon McKinney 2:01½, with a generous standing offer for the foal. Wm. Higginbottom, Agt., will ask for prices on anotber Stadium standby, T. D. W. 2:13½ by Nutwood Wilkes, good for any use. Nip, sent by J. D. Johnstone, is a safe driver for a man or woman, and in Dreamona, a handsome daughter of Demonio, H. G. Smith offers one that is not only nice in harness but an excellent one to mount.

Californians need no information concerning Athasham 2:09¼, the great race horse and speed sire consigned by D. L. Bachant. He is tried and proven and in California B. (3) 2:14¼ Mr. Bachant consigns a sterling young trotter, one that has tramped the Pleasanton course in ten. Three nice young mares in the sale are the two sent by Mrs. Armstrong, Domestic and Belle Demonio, by Mechanic—Modesto and Demonio Wilkes—Jessie M. (dam of 2 in 2:10), respectively, and the four-year-old daughter of The Fleet—Bonita by Welcome, from the stable of G. B. Simpson. An exceptionally nice Bon Guy filly out of a daughter of Tidal Wave comes to the ring from H. H. Dunlap, and among the weanlings that ought to please is May King by Palo King, out of Maymonio by Demonio, consigned by E. K. Brown.

If you like 'em from producing dams, try this one, Johnny by Prince Ansel, with his dam and grandam both producers. C. A. Durfee puts him up and guarantees him a nice going free legged pacer, four years old and gelded. Jerry Doran sends a nice Bondsman yearling gelding out of a good mare, and from the Estate of Martin Carter come two half sisters that are among the best that ever came from the home of Nutwood Wilkes, Agnes Carter (2) 2:20 by the farm's long time premier, and Ella M. R. (2) 2:16¾ by Lord Alwin, both out of Excella by Monbells 2:23½.

Zorankin (2) 2:29¾ trotting, has been gelded and put to pacing and M. C. Keefer sends him in as a nice one for the matinees and a good one to race for the profit, as he is strongly bred, a good individual and good actor and has shown fast free legged—mile in 2:09½, half in 1:02 and quarter in :29. Two trotters that ought to suit almost anyone come from Woodland Stock Farm in the shape of St. Patrick 2:11¼ and Fiesta Maid 2:11¾, both bred right, just right to go on with, and faster than the books record them to be. Woodland also sends seven dandy weanlings, staked, all "Maben broke" and ready to go on with. They are representative Woodlanders, which means they certainly "ought to do."

Through Charles L. DeRyder as agent there are made some consignments of some of the very choicest stuff ever brought to California or ever bred here—highly useful horses of every description. Graham Bellini heads the class and is fit to head any stud or take out in company, a sound, game five-year-old. Bellini has a dozen in 2:10, and Graham Bellini's dam is a great brood mare by Onward. Two of the kind Californians seldom get a chance to bid on at home—eastern top notchers in breeding and performers of promise—are Frank Perry (1) 2:15, the champion yearling pacer, and Future Tramp, three-year-old trotting gelding by Trampfast (2) 2:12¼ and out of the triple producer Future Princess Ideal by Chimes. "More of the same" are Spriggan (4) by Baron McKinney 2:10¼—Helen Simmons 2:11¼ by Simmons, and Silkworthy (3) by Morgan Axworthy 2:17—Clear Silk 2:20½ by Prodigal, both of them trotters that you must see to appreciate. Two great producing matrons are offered in Azrose (dam of Happy Dentist 2:05¼ and two others) by Azmoor 2:20½, and Ivoneer (dam of North Star 2:11¼) by Eugeneer, in foal to Joe Patchen II 2:03¼ and Quintell 2:12¼, respectively. Other younger mares, proven good breeders and in most cases bred to the best of California's stallions in 1913 are a daughter of Searchlight; Babe W. by Guy Wilkes—Chantilly 2:29¼, dam of 3; Lucy May (3) 2:22½, a Keutucky futurity winner, by Oakland Baron; Lady Rea 2:26½ by Iran Alto—Yedral (dam of 3) by Nutwood; Adelaide T., by Prince Ansel—Lauress (dam of 1) by Mendocino, and Grace Nutkin by Jonesie Mac—Lady Rea 2:26½. The DeRyder consignment is rounded out with further offerings of the highest class of breeding and individuality to be obtained in drivers and race prospects of all sexes, and one of the nicest lots of weanlings to be found, all staked.

All in all there are 73 horses to be sold, and to handle them the sale will start promptly at ten o'clock a. m., which means that San Franciscans must take the 7:20 boat Saturday morning, or go up the preceding day. The catalogs are out and are in hot demand. This office has a number and we will be glad to have you drop in and get one and say hello. And put this in your head—if you are in the market for something good and don't attend this sale you are overlooking your one best bet.

———o———

Jack Welch has arranged to breed his matinee standby, Delilah 2:06½ by Zolock 2:05¼, to Mr. R. J. MacKenzie's Joe Patchen II 2:03¼. They don't come like Joe every week in tbe year, and the mare is not only fast but game from rib to rib, so that if the resultant foal anything like lives up to his ancestry Jack will have his great big money's worth.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE SPORT.

The meeting at Rockport, Ohio. which was hrought to a sudden close as a result of the outrageous conduct of some of the spectators over the stand taken hy the presiding judge, Robert S. Strader, reflects discredit on the racing public, yet proves that the judge himself and the manager of the meeting, Harvey Ernest, are determined to have fair play, to enforce discipline, and to do their part with fearlessness and determination. Mr. Strader's attitude in tbe race, which hrougbt about tbe unseemly conduct of the spectators, was in keeping with the spirit he has shown throughout his career as presiding judge, and, while it has hrought upon him the wrath of a certain element connected with racing, it bas added to bis reputation as a fearless official, and will doubtless make his services in demand wherever the sport is conducted on a high plane.

The stand taken by Judge Strader has doubtless made him a few enemies, yet it is also evident that at last a man has heen discovered who, besides possessing a keen knowledge of the rules and a familiarity with horses and drivers, has the moral courage to discipline all who are, in his judgment, at fault, thus making him thoroughly qualified for the position of presiding judge.

Racing the light harness horse, even at its best, has been menaced by sharp practice, hy harmful comhinations on the part of those who control powerful stahles, hy a certain element of those who het on the result of races, and unless something is done to change conditions, the sport will deteriorate into a game of chance. This season has shown conclusively that tbe rule which applies to the records of borses made in losing performances is a failure, and that it must he changed, or at least modified, during the coming winter, is the opinion of a majority who have the interests of racing at heart. Under present conditions drivers, after winning a beat in fast time, can avoid the penalty of a fast mark hy losing the race, and that this bas been done more than once during the past season is familiar to all who have closely watched the campaign.

While it is hut fair that a horse should receive an allowance after being heaten on its merits, and not be penalized, as is the winner of first money, it is obvious to all that the present rule is thoroughly unsatisfactory, as it gives too great an opportunity for fraud and is too liberal an allowance even when a conscientious effort has heen made to win.—American Horse Breeder.

JUDGING DRAFT STALLIONS.

For years we have seen awards on draft stallions made and reversed and we have beard tbe judges advance equally forceful reasons for their work. On what grounds are these awards being made? Has it ever occurred to you that in this country the point of view can not of necessity he the same as in the old world?

This is tbe only country in the world where the upgrading of draft stock is being prosecuted. In the old world there are practically no grades. In each country the point of view of the judge is a hard and fast one. He has something concrete, something estahlished to work from and hy in making his decisions. He is dealing to all intents and purposes with a purehred proposition. He has an accepted pattern as his guide. Fashion may require a difference of a few points from year to year, hut in the main be is dealing with tbe improvement or maintenance of a stated standard of a fixed sort.

How is it in this country? The perpetuation of purebreds is the least of the troubles of the great hulk of our stallion buyers. It is the production of tbe best commercial selling horses that is most often the goal in view. Now, no one need try to convince me tbat tbe horse tbat may he relied on most to beget prize-winners from purehred mares is bound to prevail as a sire of grades. We need stallions of quite widely differing types for these two jobs.

When we are choosing a horse to hreed to all sorts of mares we must take into consideration certain factors which are not important when the hreeding of purebreds is in view. To begin with there are the points of size and character. It is plain that with tbe bulk of purebred mares generally to be considered, cbaracter must be given much greater weight than when tbe production of good selling grades from all sorts of decent farm mares is the joh for which selection is being made.

In our sbowings this matter of the relative importance of size and character bas been a stumbling block in tbe way of progress. At a recent state fair a noted breeder took this position in discussing the subject:

"I have often wished that when entering the ring to make awards tbe management would tell me for just what purpose the borses were to he judged. If I were told they were to be placed as to their relative fitness for hegetting high-class commercial geldings from all sorts of good farm mares I would make a very different line-up from what I would if the procreation of purebreds were the object in view. I do not believe tbe two objects can be taken into consideration properly at one time and a compromise effected that can possibly satisfy all hands. Tbis matter of the relative importance of size and character is not one tbat can be arhitrarily fixed, but it is one that should dictate in tbe majority of cases different arrangement of the entries. If I were placing the stallions as I believed tbey would succeed as sires of commercial work horses, the line-up when the ribbons were hauded out would be quite far from what it would be if none but purebred mares were in consideration. We have had no fixed standard to guide us in the past. Is there any way by which we can estahlish one for the future?"

This puts the matter concretely into sbape. For what purpose have we heen judging our draft stallions in the sbowring—as progenitors of purehreds or as getters of commercial geldings? We can not have been serving these two masters well at one and the same time. There are some outstanding instances where the two birds may have heen killed with the one stone, but in the main tbe stallion that will succeed hest on purehred mares has not the size and ruggedness, the burliness and strengtb of the one tbat turns out geldings and mares from grade dams to fill tbe $300 class. "Too small, too fine," has most generally heen tbe criticism of the strict utilitarian element on the stallions chosen to head the most important classes. This has heen true oftener in some breeds tban in others, but in all even our hest judges have been cbarged with having strayed quite far from the proper path so far as the education of the general public is concerned that knows little and cares less ahout the breeding of purehreds as a business.

I have always favored the selection of stallions possessing great masculinity, majesty of presence, hurliness, ruggedness of strength even if somewhat deficient in cbaracter. I have found tbat they do hetter as sires of commercial sorts than the smaller, more typically accurate specimens that should be chosen to mate with purebred mares of approved scale and more or less accuracy of hreed type.

This is a hig subject, hut not necessarily barren of solution. Wben we can reach a common understanding of just wbat we wish done, then we can fix standards by which all of our best judges can work intelligently. Let us narrow the scope of the judicial purview, insisting that the line-up be made to accord witb some one specified purpose only—Breeders Gazette.

THE "INSIDE HISTORY" OF PILOT MEDIUM.

A difference of $250 came near robbing breeders of the world's champion progenitor of speed, Peter the Great 2:07¼. Had it not heen for the generosity of the late Robert Steel and the persuasive talk of the late Frank L. Herdic, tbe well-known pool seller, Peter the Great would never have existed. This announcement at this late day sounds like fiction, but the following romantic story, now puhlisbed for the first time, is vouched for by Ed Hogan, now employed hy Cedar Park Stock Farm.

Hogan, when a stripling of sixteen years, was still living at home with his father, who had charge of the brood mares owned by Robert Steel at Cedar Park Farm. George ("Buck") Eckstein, keeper of the breeding records at the farm at tbe time, is also still living, and, like Hogan, well remembers the transactions in reference to the breeding metbods of Steel when he was the owner of highly bred stallions and mares located at Cedar Park. Steel was still a young man when be purchased the stallion Happy Medium, grandsire of Pilot Medium, for $25,000, from Richard Galloway of Sufferns, N. Y. It was said to be the highest price ever paid for a trotting stallion up to the winter of 1873-'74.

In 1876-'7 Alexander Davidson, a hreeder, tbe late Frank Herdic, the greatest pool seller of his time, and "Major" Quimhy, a well-known owner of the gray mare Tackey 2:26 by Pilot Jr. 12, grandam Jenny Lind, by Bellfounder, sent tbe docked mare to Cedar Park to be bred to Happy Medium, son of Hambletonian 10. A gray filly was the result, but the little miss was afflicted with partial blindness, and not at all up to the expectations of the hreeders. In 1878, while on a visit to Cedar Park to look tbe filly over, the tbree owners felt so dissatisfied with the offspring that they did not want to settle for the service fee, $250.

However, through the "silver tongue" oratory of Herdic, it was finally agreed that hy paying for the service fee and keep of the mare Tackey at the farm, Steel would breed her back again to Happy Medium free of charge. As a result, in 1879, the gray colt Pilot Medium, the sire of Peter the Great, was foaled. Ill luck also followed this colt (Pilot Medium), for when he was running out with his dam in the orchard at Cedar Park, the youngster ran against a tree, dislocating his hip, causing a permanent disability.

When the owners, Davidson, Herdic and Quimby, came again to Cedar Park to ship Tackey and the gray colt back to Williamsport, they were accompanied by Walter Clark, of Battle Creek, Mich., who had come east to purchase from Steele a fast trotting team, Minnie and Blaze, hoth sired by Happy Medium. Tbe Williamsport horsemen were much dissatisfied with Tackey's crippled colt, and refused to ship him home. Clark made an offer for the youngster, which was accepted, and he was sbipped to Battle Creek for stud purposes, tbe name, Pilot Medium, being given him. The colt was never raced, owing to the hip ailment, but he proved a grand success in tbe stud, siring 127 2:30 performers, including Peter the Great 2:07¼, Jack 2:12, etc., etc.

It is a fact that none of the sires or dams in Peter the Great's pedigree ever had a record as fast as 2:20. Happy Medium carried a mark of 2:32½, and his dam, Princess, by Hambletonian, one of 2:30. Pilot Medium had no record. Grand Sentinel, sire of Santos, dam of Peter the Great, had a mark of 2:27¼; Tackey, dam of Pilot Medium, 2:26, and Sentinel, the grandsire of Peter the Great, 2:29¾. Tackey 2:26, by Pilot Jr. 12, was the dam of Naiad Queen 2:20¼, Pilot Boy 2:20, Class Leader 2:22¼, Onie D. 2:20, by sucb sires as Warwick Boy, Champion 808 and Major Lucas. Sbe was a dock-tailed, rattleheaded trotter, that could skip and skive for a mile, but always strike a trot coming to the wire. She won many races in her day, but she was always controlled hy a gambling element.

Robert Steel, who purchased Happy Medium for $25,000 from R. F. Galloway, sold him for $30,000 to General William T. Withers, of Lexington Ky., in September, 1879. The horse died in January, 1888, at the age of 25 years. The fastest of his get was tbe famous trotter Nancy Hanks 2:04.—R. M. Laycock, Philadelphia Record.

BREEDERS EXHIBITS CANCELED.

Tbe Portland Union Stock Yards have undergone a thorough disinfection and cleaning under federal government and state supervision, the same having heen started last Monday morning as a precaution against tbe possibility of the foot-and-mouth disease obtaining a hold therein. The officials of the union stock yards are determined to keep the disease out of this part of the United States, if possihle. Tbe yards in Portland are modern and are carefully cleaned every day, the concrete floor pens heing flushed witb water and disinfectants daily.

There will not be any exhihits of the breeding classes of livestock at the Pacific International Livestock show at the yards on December 7-12, as only fat stock intended for immediate slaughter will be shown, sucb action being taken as a precautionary measure against the foot-and-mouth disease, and hreeders do not want to send tbeir exhibition animals to tbe sbow under such circumstances.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Novemher 20, 1914.

To All Concerned:

The following stamp taxes are in effect on and after December 1, 1914, to continue until January 1, 1916. These documentary stamps may be procured at tbe office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in San Francisco or at the stamp offices located in Oakland, Sacramento and Fresno:

Schedule A.—Documentary.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indedbtedness of any association, company or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof..	$0.05
On each original issue of certificates of stock, whether on organization or reorganization, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof......	.05
On all sales, agreements to sell, memoranda of sales, deliveries or transfers of shares, or certificates of stock of any association or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	.02
Upon each sale, agreement to sell, or agreement of sale of any products or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade, or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, for each $100 in value of said sale........	.01
And for each $100 or fraction thereof in excess of $100	.01
Promissory notes, and for each renewal, for a sum not exceeding $100........	.02
For each additional $100 or fraction thereof.....	.02
Bills of lading, manifests, etc., issued by express companies or public carriers, etc........	.01
Bonds, except those required in legal proceedings	.50
Certificates of profits or certificates or memoranda showing interest in the property or accumulations of any association, company, or corporation, and all transfers thereof, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof........	.02
Certificate of damage or otherwise and all other certificates or documents issued by port warden or marine surveyor	.25
Certificates of any description required by law, not otherwise specified	.10
Contract: Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind, issued by brokers, etc., for each note or memorandum of sale not otherwise provided for in act	.10
Conveyance: Deed, instrument, or writing conveying lands, tenements, or other realty, etc., value over $100 and not exceeding $500........	.50
For each additional $500 or fraction thereof.....	.50
Entry of goods, wares, or merchandise in customhouse, not exceeding $100 in value........	.25
Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500........	.50
Exceeding $500 in value........	1.00
Entry for withdrawal of goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse	.50
Insurance, marine, inland, and life (except purely co-operative or mutual), lightning or other peril on each policy, or renewal on amount of premium charged on each $1 or fractional part........	.00½
Insurance, fidelity, and guarantee on each policy, on each $1 or fractional part thereof premium received	.00½
Passage tickets by any vessel from the United States to a foreign port, costing not exceeding $30 (tickets costing $10 or less exempt)........	1.00
More than $30 and not exceeding $60........	3.00
More than $60........	5.00
Power of attorney or proxy for voting at an election of officers of any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, literary societies, or public cemeteries........	.10
Power of attorney to sell or convey real estate or to rent or lease the same, to collect or to receive rent, to sell or transfer stocks, bonds, etc. (Papers used in the collection of pension, back pay, or bounty claims, or claims for property lost in military or naval service are exempt.)	.25
Protest: Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest	.25
Telegraph and telephone messages: Every person, firm, or corporation operating any telegraph or telephone line or lines is required to make a sworn statement to the collector of the number of messages or conversations transmitted over their lines during the preceding month for which a charge of 15 cents or more was imposed, and for each such message or conversation to pay a tax of	.01
On seats in palace or parlor cars and berths in sleeping cars (to be paid by the company selling the same)	.01

Respectfully,

JOSEPH J. SCOTT, Collector.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

REPORT ON THE ALASKA GAME LAW.

The following annual report of Governor J. F. A. Strong, to the Secretary of Agriculture, on the administration of the Alaska game law is of enough interest to Coast sportsmen to merit publication in these columns:

Introduction.—The first law for the protection of game in Alaska was approved June 7, 1902. This act was imperfect in many important particulars, and, although it was liberally amended in 1908, many of the incongruities and anomalies were suffered to remain. They are still there, and the recommendations that have been made from time to time having for their object the enactment of a simple but practical game law suited to the conditions obtaining in the different geographical and climatic divisions of Alaska have proved unavailing. The maintenance of wild life requires the combined wisdom and activities of all interested persons. The preservation of the game animals and birds of Alaska is therefore a matter that properly belongs to the Territorial Legislature. The Territorial Legislature is composed of representatives from the different judicial divisions of Alaska, and they have an intimate knowledge of the conditions existing therein, and are therefore better qualified to legislate upon this and kindred matters than is the Congress. Regulations under the game law that are suited to the game conditions in one geographic division of the Territory may be altogether unsuited to another. For instance, an open season for the killing of waterfowl beginning September 1 meets the conditions found on the Pacific coast of Alaska, but is unsuited to the interior and to northwestern Alaska, for the reason that wild fowl have generally migrated to more southerly localities by the beginning of September.

Under the existing law the brown bear is classified as a game animal and is protected. On the other hand, the black bear is denominated a fur-bearing animal and may be killed at any time. Is there any sound reason for this discrimination? Both species are found indiscriminately on the mainland and on the islands of the coast. The black bear is an inoffensive beast; the brown bear is vicious and destructive, and, so far as killing it is concerned, it should be placed in the same classification as the black bear; or, if it be deemed absolutely essential to protect any of the brown-bear family, that species found on Kodiak Island might be protected during a portion of the year. However, I do not deem it advisable to afford any protection to these animals, as in any case there is little danger of their becoming extinct.

Administration.—In a country of such vast size as Alaska, with a relatively sparse population and many diverse physical and other conditions, it is always to be expected that there will be violations of the game law. However, it may be stated that such violations are not numerous. The law in some respects is liberal, inasmuch as natives, miners, or explorers may kill any game animal or bird, when in need of food, at any time. Also, generally speaking, there is a disposition on the part of the people of the Territory to observe the law and regulations. Such violations as are reported are mainly chargeable to a class of men known as "market hunters" and itinerant sojourners, but with the rigid enforcement of the law these are rapidly disappearing.

The amount appropriated for the administration of the game law for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, is $20,000, an increase of $5,000 over the appropriation of the preceding year. This permits of the employment of more game wardens and will greatly aid in the more efficient administration of the law and more extensive protection of game, especially in remoter districts, where game of various kinds is still plentiful. A warden is now employed in the second judicial division, northwestern Alaska, where hitherto there has been none, and an additional warden has been assigned to southeastern Alaska, and special appointments will be made from time to time as occasion may demand. Three game wardens are now employed in interior Alaska and two in the southwestern section. Each of these wardens necessarily must traverse extensive areas in the course of his work, frequently under the most adverse conditions. The personnel of the game-protection service is excellent; the wardens are diligent and endeavor at all times to enforce the law and regulations with judgment and fidelity. Thousands of miles are traveled during the year both by land and water in steamers and small boats, and on foot, on horseback, and by dog team, and not infrequently the wardens must carry tents, food, and the usual impedimenta when off the frequented routes of travel.

During the past year there have been a number of successful prosecutions of persons charged with the unlawful killing of moose and caribou in interior Alaska and of deer and goats in the southeastern and southwestern sections.

Relative Abundance of Game.—From reports received at this office from the game wardens and other persons it may be stated that the number of game animals is not diminishing in Alaska, with the exception of deer on some of the islands of southeastern Alaska and possibly mountain sheep and goats. The latter species of animals, however, are probably increasing in the Cook Inlet country, where their killing has been prohibited. The decrease in the number of deer on the islands of southeastern Alaska is no doubt due in part to destruction by wolves. In this connection the following excerpt is taken from a letter received at this office from the Rev. David Waggoner, for many years a missionary at Klawock, on Prince of Wales Island:

> My observation in the last five years is that I have not seen a deer track in the snow that was not followed by a wolf track. Once I saw a fawn chased by a wolf. The wolf gave up the chase when it saw me. One native says that he has seen from one to four carcasses of deer that had been killed by wolves every time he has hunted. Five years ago it was my lot to see deer upon the beach every trip that I made along the west coast. One time I saw 40 deer upon the beach in a distance of eight miles. This was about 1909. Since 1911 I have only seen three deer, all told, upon the beach of Prince of Wales. I travel on the west coast from 3,000 to 6,000 miles yearly. When I came to the country in 1901 we could easily get a deer anywhere we went in the woods. Today there are only a few places where we can get deer at all, and then only with difficulty, because they are so few. This is not due to killing by the inhabitants nor to the severe winters, though both have contributed to the scarcity. More deer are killed by wolves in one season than by the people in several. The natives buy ten times as much meat from the shops as they did ten years ago. They would not do this if they could get deer as easily as before. It takes so long to get a deer now that they can not afford the time from their work at the canneries. * * *

In the moose country, on Kenai Peniusula, these animals are increasing in number, due in large part to the efficiency with which the game law is enforced and to its observance by hunters and others. In recent years, toward the latter part of the winter, in seasons of deep snows, dead moose have been found, having died, apparently, from starvation, due to their being unable to get food because of the destruction by fire of the small trees upon which they feed, or the encroachments of civilization, or by some form of disease. There is a difference of opinion among observers as to the cause. Caribou on the Alaska Peninsula are also reported to be increasing in number.

In interior Alaska moose are becoming scarces, according to reports received from the game wardens. Caribou, however, are still found in great abundance, although many are killed every year.

Protection of Game.—In my last annual report I made the following recommendations, which I again submit: That female caribou on the Alaska Peninsula be protected; that the season for killing moose anywhere in the Territory be changed from August 1 to September 1; that north of latitude 62 degrees the season for killing grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and water fowl should begin on August 15 instead of September 1, as these birds have generally taken flight for southern regions before the latter date; that a bounty for killing wolves be provided, in order to exterminate these animals, which are rapidly destroying the deer of southeastern Alaska.

Under the operation of the game law all moneys received by the governor's office for the issuance of hunting licenses, shipping permits, and guide licenses are covered directly into the United States Treasury, the total receipts for the firscal year being $4,550.

Amendments Suggested.—A number of amendments to the game law were also suggested in the report of this office for the fiscal year 1913, among them the following, which, if enacted, would greatly aid in the administration of the law and the preservation of the game of Alaska. These are again submitted for your consideration:

Section 5 provides that "it shall be unlawful for any nonresident * * * to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license * * *." While a nonresident may hunt deer and goats without a license, no provision is made for him to take trophies of the hunt out of the Territory. The result is that while a number of nonresidents hunt deer and goats every year, they are unable to take their trophies away with them, and there is a needless waste of game and trophies. Little supervision can be exercised over these hunters, and no revenue is derived. It would seem that no reason exists for permitting the killing of deer and goats without first obtaining a hunting license, or at least that some provision should be made for issuing shipping licenses for trophies taken by nonresidents, who are not now required to take out hunting licenses.

The second paragraph of section 5 provides, among other things, for shipping licenses to be issued to residents of the Territory who wish to ship trophies. Three kinds of licenses are required: (1) A $40 license covering the heads or trophies of 1 moose, if killed north of latitude 62 degrees, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, and 2 brown bears; (2) a $10 license permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; (3) a $5 license permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any deer, goat, or brown bear. Under the law there are apparently three classes of licenses provided: (1) Hunting licenses to nonresidents; (2) shipping licenses to residents, including the three kinds above mentioned; and (3) special moose-shipping licenses, for moose trophies taken south of latitude 62 degrees. The paragraph referred to contains the following limitation: "Not more than one general license and two special moose-shipping licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year." Evidently the "general" license referred to under the law includes the three kinds of shipping licenses ($40, $10, and $5) above mentioned. It would seem to follow, then, that each one of these licenses is a "general" license, and under the limitation quoted above only one such license may be issued to any one person in one year. Manifestly this is inequitable, not to say unjust. It is particularly unjust to a person who has been a resident of the Territory for a number of years and who finally decides to go to the States and wishes to take his trophies with him. Few have all, or even one of each of the kinds, of those covered by the $40 license and many have only a brown bear skin, and a deer, goat, caribou, or sheep head.

It would seem that the law would not be in serious danger of violation if residents of Alaska were permitted more latitude in the matter of shipping licenses. For instances, if they were permitted to obtain one $40 license, or two $10 and two $5 licenses, in any one calendar year, a larger revenue would be derived than at present and many game trophies which are now permitted to go to waste would be utilized.

Section 3 of the game law limits the number of each kind of game animals which may be killed in any one year by any person, with the exception of mountain goats, for which there seems to be no limit other than by inference from the number which a hunting license permits a nonresident to kill, which is 3. An amendment to this section specifically limiting the number of goats which may be killed is needed.

Section 4 of the law relates to the sale of game meat, hides, trophies, etc., during the close season. No provision, however, is made as to the giving away of game meat, and especially with respect to deer meat in southeastern Alaska, which is a source of continual trouble for the wardens, and under the guise of giving, it is no doubt true that many actual sales of deer meat take place. If the law prohibited the giving away of game meat during the close season, except from one bona fide miner, prospector, or Indian to another, and then only at points where fresh meat can not be obtained, it would put a stop to the numerous violations of the law which undoubtedly occur at present.

Under the operation of the game law and regulations thereunder no provision is made whereby a bona fide resident of Alaska may ship trophies to the States in order to have them mounted and returned without the issuance of a permit, for which he must pay from $5 to $150, and some provision should be made to permit this being done without the payment of the license fee now required, it being impossible to have this work done in many parts of the Territory.

The law should also be amended so as to enable a game warden or other officer to secure the issuance of warrants for the searching of premises where there is reason to believe that game killed in violation of the law is secreted. Some of the United States commissioners, before whom game violations are tried, have refused to issue search warrants when applied for, on the ground that such can not be granted for violations of the game law. If this contention be correct, the law should be amended, for it is most desirable that game wardens and other officers working for the enforcement of the game law should have the right to invoke the aid of the search warrant when they have the necessary information upon which to make the affidavit or showing before the commissioner.

Hunting Licenses.—In the fiscal year 1914 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 26, of whom 24 were citizens of the United States and 2 were residents of foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1913 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 36, of whom 25 were citizens of the United States and 11 were residents of foreign countries. Residents of Alaska are not required to take out hunting licenses.

AN INTERESTING HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The English Shooting Times Christmas Number has made its usual appearance despite the fact that many shooting men and anglers are engaged in far more serious operations than the pursuit of game and fishes. Even these strenuous sportsmen, however, have their intervals of rest amidst war's alarms, when they may read and dream of pleasures which they may not actively enjoy. To those thus circumstanced and others whom Fate has compelled to idle in these strenuous days the Christmas Number of the "Shooting Times" will provide consolation and some enjoyable hours of light reading. The articles, all contributed by sporting writers, deal mainly with shooting and fishing, some of them being serious, others merry and bright, with here and there a reference to the great conflict.

Among the articles of special interest are: On Severn Tide, by Wildfowler. A Lledr Salmon, by "N'Importe." The Refugee's Story, by Nicholas Everitt, F.R.S. Shooting a Seal, by A. R. Haig Brown. Black Game Shooting in the North, by "Ardaros." A Foxy Gamekeeper, by Gerald Sydney. A Good Day with Moufflon, by Walter Winans. Where the Salt Winds Blow, by A. Sharp. Sport in South Africa, by R. P. S. Sea Angling in Winter, by A. R. Matthew. Two Days' Grouse Shooting in the Mourne Mounutains," by "Blue Ribbon," and many others.

There are over sixty capital illustrations, and these greatly enhance the interest and vividness of the yarns. The price of the "Shooting Times" Christmas Number, which is quite a unique publication, is 6d., at all news agents, or 3d., post free, direct from the publicishing offices at 74 to 77 Temple-chambers, London, E. C.

ARIZONA TOURNAMENT.

Under the auspices of the Phoenix Gun Club the three-day tourney of the Arizona Sportsmen's Association came off at Phoenix, Ariz., a successful shoot in every particular with a good attendance of powder burners.

Tom L. Edens, of Phoenix, won the Interstate Amateur Championship with the fine score of 99 out of 100. The seven high gun trophy winners were: Edens 99, R. P. De Mund 97, E. White 94, W. A. Julian 94, H. P. De Mund 92, W. B. Twitchell 91, H. Heileman 91.

Huntley and Wilson each broke 97, Raithel and Couts 94 but were ineligible for trophy wins. Ed L. Mitchell and W. F. Cobb led the pros with 99 breaks each. Harry Hoyt followed with 96.

The Arizona Individual Championship was won by H. P. De Mund, the winner also of last year's championship event. De Mund, Twitchell and Edens each tied with 49 out of 50. On the shoot off, De Mund and Twitchell broke 25 straight, Edens lost 2 birds. On the next 25 birds De Mund broke 24, winning by one target.

Six squads lined up for practice on Sunday. W. L. Twitchell was high amateur with 169 out of 175. Twitchell dropped two clays in the fourth race and finished straight, making the longest run of the day—110. Clarence A. Haight shot high pro average with 162 x 175. Poston ran three straight 20's, dropped two birds in the next 20 and then ran out a 20 and two 25's straight.

The regular program started Monday morning with 31 guns on the firing line. Good scores prevailed despite a stiff breeze during the forenoon. Twitchell 190 x 200 and R. P. De Mund 188 were high amateurs for the day, Poston 196, Mitchell 194 lead the "pros." Sam Huntley won the miss and out shoot. An added special 50 bird handicap was won by Ray De Mund, 49 x 50.

The second day's program did not start until noon, weather conditions were favorable until near the end of the card. Chris Raithel broke 202 out of 210 for high amateur, Dodds of San Diego with 201 came second. Mitchell 207 and Cobb 203 were high "pros." Huntley who did not finish the schedule made the fine score of 158 x 160.

Coutts with 271 x 285 led the amateurs the closing day; B. F. Wilson was second with 270. Poston's 264 tally was top "pro" score, Guy Holohan was next up with 254.

The scores for the shoot follow:

Practice Day, November 8—

Targets	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	25	—175
Twitchell	18	19	19	18	20	25	25	25	—169
Dodds	17	17	20	19	19	23	24	23	—162
Haight*	19	19	19	18	19	22	22	24	—162
Poston*	20	20	20	18	20	25	25	..	—148
Couts	18	19	20	18	20	23	..	..	—118
White	18	18	..	..	..	24	25	24	—109
Mitchell*	19	20	19	..	..	24	25	..	—107
Raithel	19	20	20	20	19	..	..	..	— 98
R. P. De Mund	16	20	19	20	19	..	..	..	— 94
Hoyt*	17	19	18	19	20	..	..	..	— 93
Morrill	18	17	17	18	20	..	..	..	— 90
Rice*	10	16	15	15	18	14	..	..	— 88
Bruner*	18	16	19	15	19	..	..	..	— 87
Shelton	15	10	18	17	14	..	..	..	— 74
McDonald	18	19	15	16	..	..	..	..	— 68
Babcock	13	18	16	20	..	..	..	..	— 67
Campbell	15	17	17	16	..	..	..	..	— 65
Huntley	19	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	— 59
H. Pfirrmann, Jr.	18	16	19	..	..	..	..	..	— 53
Feland	16	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	— 46
Davis	14	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	— 46
Hermann	12	13	16	..	..	..	..	..	— 41
Wilson	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 37

First Day, November 9—Ten 20 bird shoots, $2.00 entrance and $35 added to each. Purses divided into five equal moneys.

H. E. Poston*	20	20	19	20	19	20	19	19	20	20	—196
E. L. Mitchell*	19	20	19	18	19	20	20	19	20	20	—194
W. B. Twitchell	20	17	20	18	19	19	19	19	19	20	—190
R. P. De Mund	20	19	19	20	17	17	20	19	18	19	—188
W. A. Julian	18	19	18	20	17	20	19	19	19	18	—187
H. P. De Mund	20	19	19	18	18	18	20	18	19	18	—187
W. F. Cobb*	18	18	19	20	18	17	19	20	19	18	—186
E. White	20	18	19	17	19	20	19	16	19	17	—184
B. F. Wilson	19	19	18	19	18	17	19	18	19	19	—184
C. Raithel	18	17	18	18	18	18	20	19	17	20	—183
T. L. Edens	19	17	19	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	—182
J. F. Dodds	18	20	20	16	14	18	20	17	19	19	—181
J. F. Couts Jr.	19	20	17	18	17	18	18	18	17	19	—181
H. T. Hoyt*	18	19	19	15	18	17	17	20	20	17	—180
D. E. Morrill	19	16	17	16	20	18	16	19	18	19	—178
W. B. Barham	16	16	16	19	18	19	20	18	18	18	—178
Guy Holohan*	17	18	18	16	17	18	18	18	18	19	—177
Wm. Heflin	18	17	16	20	16	18	18	17	18	19	—177
A. W. Bruner*	19	17	18	19	17	17	18	16	19	16	—176
H. Heileman	17	18	16	16	18	18	16	19	19	19	—176
Chas. H. Knight*	18	18	20	17	16	19	18	14	16	19	—175
C. A. Haight*	17	19	19	19	16	15	16	19	16	18	—174
D. W. Campbell	17	20	14	16	15	17	17	18	17	19	—170
W. H. Shelton	18	14	17	16	15	17	10	19	16	18	—169
W. E. Mullen	18	12	17	16	16	19	16	18	14	20	—166
F. Herman	18	15	15	13	11	15	16	16	18	16	—153
F. O. Babcock	15	16	17	16	15	14	14	12	15	16	—150
W. E. Feland	19	13	13	15	11	16	16	10	16	16	—144
Jack Davis	10	12	17	11	13	19	13	15	13	17	—140
C. E. Delbert	13	15	14	17	17	16	16	..	..	..	—108
S. A. Huntley	20	19	20	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 78

*Professionals.

Special handicap race of 50 birds—

R. P. DeMund	49	Dodds	44
Edens	48	Raithel	44
Wilson	46	Huntley	44
Couts	46	Twitchell	42
Shelton	46	Barham	40
H. P. DeMund	46	W. A. Julian	40
White	46	Davis	31
Mullen	45		

Second Day, November 10—Ten 20 bird events and the Arizona Individual Championship at 50 birds—

Mitchell*	20	20	19	19	20	20	20	20	49	—207	
Cobb*	20	19	20	20	20	18	19	20	47	—203	
Raithel	19	19	19	20	20	19	19	20	47	—202	
Dodds	20	17	20	20	20	18	20	19	47	—201	
Poston*	19	20	19	19	19	15	20	20	49	—200	
Wilson	20	19	19	19	20	17	20	19	47	—200	
R. P. DeMund	20	18	18	18	19	20	19	18	49	—199	
Edens	20	18	18	17	19	18	20	20	49	—199	
W. A. Julian	20	17	19	20	19	20	20	18	46	—198	
Twitchell	18	19	18	17	20	18	20	18	49	—197	
Hoyt*	16	17	19	20	20	19	19	16	48	—194	
E. White	18	18	19	18	18	18	20	19	44	—194	
Morrell	18	19	16	18	20	16	20	19	48	—194	
Haight*	20	20	18	16	18	16	19	19	47	—193	
Shelton	20	17	18	17	17	17	19	20	48	—193	
R. P. DeMund	19	17	16	19	20	20	20	17	44	—192	
Couts	20	19	20	19	19	20	19	18	48	—192	
Guy Holohan*	20	19	18	19	18	17	19	18	44	—192	
Mullen	19	19	18	16	17	18	20	17	447	—191	
Barham	18	20	18	19	17	18	20	17	44	—191	
Knight*	19	17	15	17	16	16	17	20	47	—184	
Herman	15	13	14	19	16	15	15	18	37	—162	
Huntley	20	20	19	20	19	20	20	20	..	—158	
Feland	14	13	15	15	13	16	15	18	34	—153	
Heileman	17	20	17	20	19	18	19	20	..	—150	
Heflin	19	19	20	18	17	18	19	18	..	—148	
A. W. Bruner*	17	18	18	20	16	18	17	17	..	—143	
C. E. Deibert	16	16	17	17	17	16	16	16	..	—131	
C. Van Valkenberg	15	14	17	17	14	17	19	17	..	—129	
Babcock	18	13	16	16	11	17	14	15	..	—120	
Geo. Deibert	..	5	16	17	17	18	18	16	..	—117	
Davis	8	11	12	8	7	8	12	12	34	—112	
Joe Rice*	11	14	16	12	16	10	17	12	..	—106	

Third Day, November 11—Three 20 bird events, entrance $2.00 and $35 added to each, Interstate Amateur Championship, 100 singles, $7.50 entrance, $100 added, seven gold and silver trophies to high guns, purse divided into 15 equal moneys:—

					Hdc.		T'l.
Targets	20	20	20	100	25	100	
Couts	19	20	20	94	25	83	271
Wilson	20	20	20	97	22	91	270
R. DeMund	19	20	18	97	22	91	267
Edens	19	19	19	99	22	89	267
Poston*	20	18	20	94	24	88	264
Twitchell	16	17	18	91	24	91	257
H. DeMund	19	19	19	92	24	89	262
E. White	18	17	19	94	21	89	258
W. A. Julian	16	16	19	91	21	94	257
Raithel	18	20	20	94	24	89	266
Holoban*	19	15	15	92	25	88	254
Mullen	20	19	17	88	23	85	252
Barham	17	17	17	87	23	89	250
Heileman	18	20	20	91	21	85	255
Mitchell*	19	19	20	90	..	90	247
Haight*	18	18	17	90	21	77	241
Knight*	17	17	17	9.	..	90	235
Huntley	20	19	19	97	25	..	180
Shelton	17	19	18	..	25	89	168
Morrell	15	17	19	89	24	..	164
Heflin	18	18	15	89	23	..	163
Cobb*	19	19	19	99	..	..	156
Bruner*	16	16	15	85	21	..	153
Deibert	17	16	14	89	23	..	150
Hoyt*	15	16	18	96	..	..	145
Feland	9	12	14	76	15	..	126
Babcock	15	17	15	..	..	..	47
Thompson	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
Reno	..	..	..	..	20	..	20

WRITINGS OF "FRANK FORESTER."

In the library of J. Charles Davis, newspaper man and writer on sports which was to be sold by the Anderson Company in New York this week, states The Times, is a noteworthy collection of the writings of "Frank Forester," of whom Mr. Davis from his youth has been an admirer. "Frank Forester" was the pen-name of Henry William Herbert, who was born in London, England, April 7, 1807, and was the eldest son of the Rev. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester. The son came to the United States and lived here until his tragic death in the Stevens House, in Broadway, on May 17, 1858. He was the most popular and voluminous writer in America on sporting events. He built a house, called The Cedars, on the right bank of the Passaic river, in Newark, N. J., and did most of his literary work there. Near this house, in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, a plain stone marks his last resting place. In the Davis collection are two interesting holograph letters of "Frank Forester." One is dated Feb. 13, 1843, and addressed to James Russell Lowell, then editor of The Pioneer, in which he says:

Dear Sir: I took the liberty of addressing you a few lines to make some inquiries with regard to your magazine, as to the nature of the articles you approve of, and the terms you pay to contributors. This, I presume, you never received. Having, therefore, an opportunity of communicating with you by means of a friend I venture to repeat my request of a reply to those inquiries at an early period, and, further, of submitting to you an original translation of tbe Prometheus Bound, which differs somewhat in the manner of its design from any previous translation. This difference consists in its being perfectly literal, and in the measures of the original being carefully preserved, the Iambics rendered by blank verse, the Anapests by English Anapests, and the choruses by corresponding Strophies and anti-Strophies.

I have nearly finished the drama, and if successful shall probably continue to render the other tragedies. It has been seen by several scholars and spoken very highly of, and my friend, the Rev. Mr. Griswold, with whom, I believe, you are well acquainted, is of opinion that it is very likely to suit your purpose to print it in The Pioneer. You will observe that 443 lines of the Greek are rendered into 449 English, so that the whole play, numbering 1,114, will probably in English amount to about 1,120. Should you think advisable to publish it I would recommend the division of the whole into three parts. The first part ending with the departure of Ocean at the four hundred and third line and the second with the dialogue at the eight hundred and fifth, which you will find to be natural pauses in the work.

Should you incline to my views you will not, I imagine, find me difficult in my terms, but I must beg the favor of an early reply (if possible by return of post), as it is of consequence to me to make arrangements for publishing this soon in one form or another.

I will also be obliged to you to be particularly careful of the manuscript, as beyond the two hundred and ninetieth line I have no other copy. Therefore, whatever may be your decision I beg you will return it to me the moment you have done with it by Harnden's Express, taking a receipt for it from tbeir clerk. Should you decide on taking it let me know your terms, and if satisfactory I will have the first part copied forthwith and supply you with the other portions in time for your successive issues.

I should be happy to furnish you with criticisms, if agreeable to you, in which department, when conducting the old American Monthly, I was considered tolerably strong, especially in reproductive criticism of our own old writers or the classics, and if it suited you to make an arrangement with me for a regular monthly article should be disposed to meet your wishes. With great respect, my dear sir, believe me, truly yours,

HENRY WILLLAM HERBERT.

Washington House, Philadelphia.

The letter is addressed: "To J. R. Lowell, Esquire, Editor of The Pioneer, Care of J. Stringer, Broadway."

HUNTING NOTES.

Duck hunting lands throughout the State are being rapidly bought up by sportsmen. These lands are mostly unreclaimed fresh-water marshes and tule-grown districts in the up-river overflow basins.

Dixon sportsmen have recently organized a gun club and have leased shooting ground in the tule section east of that town.

Harry Leap, H. Eckert and several other sportsmen have leased property on Tomales bay, near Hamlet. A comfortable clubhouse has been built and blinds put up in the bay. The club members propose to enjoy duck and black brant shooting in the hunting season and also the fine fishing in Tomales bay during the summer months.

The northern wild fowl migrants had been arriving in Central California in immense flocks during the past fortnight, much to the satisfaction of the bay counties duck hunters. The country near Macdoel, in Siskiyou county, from which section big shipments of ducks were sent down recently, is now all frozen over. In consequence the canvasbacks and mallards have been evicted from the fresh-water marshes and have come south for more comfortable quarters.

This means that the lingering webfooted flocks in other parts of the northern counties will also take up residence farther south. The canvasback ducks came in rather early this season and are now being joined by thousands of bluebills. Not for many years past have "cans" and "blueys" been so numerous on the open upper bay waters. The birds are there in immense rafts, and so are the scoter ducks, copper eyes, spatties and other diving aquatic wild fowl.

Big bags of canvasback ducks have been shot recently on both sides of San Pablo bay. The open blinds that stud the east shore flats have been well patronized by independent fusiliers. As an illustration of what was on tap, Manuel Louis of Pinole shot a limit bag of canvasback ducks Wednesday of last week in forty minutes.

The Petaluma creek marshes on Thursday and Friday were selected as a rendezvous by thousands of canvasback ducks. Germain Carp, Jacques Carnet, H. Ootman and other members of the Bacon Island Gun Club secured limit straps. T. Walters went out in the open bay below Black Point in a scull boat and returned with twenty "cans." H. P. Casey secured a dozen. J. Cain and T. Thompson shot near the "twin houses," a few miles above the Petaluma creek bridge; two limits of big canvasback ducks was their reward. Needless to say that this section will bristle with shotgun barrels tomorrow. Farther north the Sonoma marshes, in that kind of weather, also offered an agreeable opportunity for a good duck shoot.

Another section that has proven a veritable duck mine since the season opened is the Los Banos country. An indication of what the crop has been so far, and it bids fair to hold good, is the fact that in round numbers 3,000 ducks came into this city from Los Banos on Sunday and Monday a fortnight ago. Many of the birds were brought in by returning local gunners, other shipments coming in from market hunters.

Almost 50 per cent of the ducks were of the spoonbill variety, northern birds, fat and juicy. Although the "spooney" is not a very large bird, there is no gainsaying its table qualities early in the season. From Stratford, in the Tulare lake region, out of nearly 500 ducks, about half of them were spoonbills. The spooneys usually put in a first appearance on the Alameda marshes, this fall the birds apparently changed the custom.

A word about the Tulare lake duck output. Returning duck hunters from the lake report "that the dead ducks are floating about in such numbers on the surface of the lake that their bodies look like an island as they lie in the water."

Farther south, near Firebaugh, at Ostrum's preserve, Dr. W. O. Ogle, Frank McCann, Ernest Seemer, G. E. Weaver, G. H. Cunningham and George Woodward composed a party of local shooters who intended to shoot ducks Saturday and Sunday. Few birds were bagged by the party, who were located on ground shot out by market hunters, much to their keen disappointment.

Local sportsmen evidently find better shooting ground at Gustine. Lon Hawxhurst picked up a Friday and Saturday limit recently. Many local gunners have enjoyed good shooting at Gustine since the season opened. Friday, however, is the best day; Saturday fairly good, but on Sunday there is always a big crowd and a heavy combardment.

Otto Feudner and Charley Huber shot on limit ground near Newman. Mallard and sprig made up the mid-week limits.

Suisun Gun Club members have not been worried over a duck famine lately. A fair sample of what is going on was a shoot at Green Lodge, a week ago, when five gunners, Harlow Bancroft, W. W. Richards, George Emmons, Dave Hearfield and a guest bagged 125 ducks, all fat sprig but nine, which is going some.

Fine shooting prevailed at the adjoining Tule Belle ponds. The Green Lodge party the following Wednesday was Richards, Hearfield, Emmons, Bancroft and Bob Van Norden, each gun accounting for a near-limit of big birds. Joyce Island Gun Club members all shot straight canvasback limits—shooting on the Folger pond. Widgeon were plentiful also on the Suisun marshes. Teal appeared to be rather few in numbers, these birds usually come in after the cold weather sets in. Ellis Johnson and Captain A. W. Du Bray shot in the Sunrise Club blinds Sunday, where "cans," mallard, sprig and widgeon were

plentiful enough for full tallies. Dr. Bacigalupi and E. Grannucci shot limit strings of sprig and mallard at the Montezuma Gun Club preserve on Joyce Island Wednesday.

The wind and rain last week and early tbis week improved shooting conditions very mucb in tbe southern bay marsh stretches. Along the Alameda shore and over at Bay Island Farm the popping of shotguns every morning for a week past was suggestive of a small battle.

Tbe sport in the Alameda salt marshes as far south as Alviso and also on the San Mateo and Redwood duck ponds, bas been materially changed by tbe rainfall and southerly wind. The big flocks of wild ducks that rested leisurely out on the bay expanses during the pleasant weather quickly sought inland sloughs and ponds for shelter. Incidentally this shift in tbe weather should bave improved the sport at different shooting resorts in the Salinas valley and in the Elkhorn slough marshes. Many of the local and Oakland gunners who shoot on the Alameda side left town Friday afternoon for a crack at the birds next morning. The main army of shotgun pointers left for the southern bay duck grounds last Saturday evening.

The most successful hunters up to this week have been those who went out on the south bay in scull boats. Good bags have been shot along tbe Redwood and San Mateo shores, mostly canvasback ducks, although bluebills bave been working in on the east shores. Sunday a number of boats were out on the bay off the Mt. Eden section of the Alameda marsb, most of the shooters doing fairly well. Thursday, however, ducks were more numerous in that locality. Among others, Rudy Schmidt, who bagged 17 "cans" on Sunday, sbot a limit string Thursday. Hunters who have shot at various resorts from Alvarado down to the "bridges" recently have not been burdened with heavy duck straps on their return to the city. Pastime Club members who were at the Alvarado ponds Sunday a week ago dropped but few ducks, most of the birds that came in keeping out of range of the marksmen in the duck blinds.

Mallard ducks are most plentiful in the marsh lands near Gridley; in fact it is claimed that this district is one of the best mallard hunting sections in the state. Much complaint has been made by the rice growers of Butte county over the depredations of myriads of blackbirds. It is claimed that the birds, which are on the list of protected birds in this state, do an incalculable amount of damage in the rice fields. One thing follows another—Hindus have been hired on some tracts to drive out the black plumaged marauders and now the story is tbat the Asiatics, although ostensibly engaged in herding blackbirds, do not hesitate in killing wild ducks, which latter birds go into the Hindu flesh-pots. Ducks also frequent the rice fields and are regarded as a pest by the rice growers. It is a question, however, as to how much damage ducks can do. The birds certainly cannot eat the rice from the riceheads while they are flying, nor can they reach up and get the kernels while swimming. The statement is made by experts that about the most damage ducks can do in a rice field is where there is an overflow and the water is deep enough to enable the birds to peck the rice whilst they are paddling about.

Two Stockton shooters had rare luck recently. A new park, just outside the city limits, where the land was flooded over, was the locality for a shoot that resulted in a combined bag of 32 ducks during the late afternoon, shot in one hour.

Duck hunting in Tomales bay and up that way has hardly started yet. Widgeon are the most numerous birds in that section at present. Jim Smith managed to bag 15 birds, bluebills, a teal and a mallard, shooting in the Point Reyes marsh. There should be splendid canvasback shooting thereabouts this fall. Limantour bay has a great reputation for widgeon shooting. Black brant, the wariest of the goose tribe, should come into the eelgrass beds pretty soon now.

Referring again to canvasbacks, these ducks, although found in the interior fresh and salt marshes, are most numerous about the bay stretches of water. The shooting places very according to the wind. A southwest wind will caus the ducks to take shelter in the lee of the east bay shores, and a northwest blow will send them scurrying to the western lee shores—the Sonoma flats, Napa and Petaluma creeks and their tributaries. The birds always work up against and quartering into the wind.

* * *

Hip Justins, formerly well known and popular among the shotgun fraternity of this city, and who has been absent from trap shoots and other sportsmen's gatherings here for several years, is now proprietor of a large garage in Stratford-on-Avon, England. The Shakespeare Inn, a popular resort of tourists when visiting the historical town, is owned and conducted hy other members of the Justins family.

* * *

An ordinary mountain quail feather held before the eyes serves the same purpose as a powerful X-ray machine, according to Dr. Barton J. Powell of Stockton. Dr. Powell stated that while hunting in the Sierra Nevadas an old Indian called the fact to his attention. Taking a feather from a quail he was plucking ,the Indian held it before the physician's eyes and put his hand up to the light. The bones of the hand were plainly visihle through the flesh.

The Indian said feathers had been used from time immemorial by his tribesmen as an aid in setting broken bones.

The rainfall the past week should create hetter quail shooting conditions. The prior week upland hunting was not extremely benefitted by Friday's sprinkling. The quail bevies bave kept pretty well hidden in the beavy brush cover recently. The ground generally was so dry that the rainfall did not interfere with close cover conditions. A rain heavy enough to soak both cover and ground was needed to drive the birds out into open and grassy sections.

Wet foliage and soaked ground send the bevies out into the sunny swales for warmth and comfort. The Contra Costa hills in tbe vicinity of Lafayette seem to be well stocked with birds. Phil Herlein and a comrade report a limit trip a week ago. Near Martinez Sam Wells and G. Sedley put in two hours Sunday with fair results.

Back of Halfmoon bay birds are to be found in tbe hills and canyons. Enos Valencia, one of tbe best quail shots in the State, and W. J. Street tried out that section Sunday.

Several local hunters have enjoyed good quail hunting recently in tbe hills below the water company preserve at Crystal Springs. Tbe preserve is well stocked with quail, but hunting them is strictly prohibited. Down Hollister way there is some good open quail shooting country, P. N. Westcott's limit shoot last Friday being proof of that.

FISH LINES.

A big waiting list of local steelhead anglers are keeping tab on Russian river. The rainfall Friday of last week was hardly enough to open the bar at the mouth of the river. Efforts were made at that to allow the dammed-up back water in the river to break out and lower the high water in the river from tbe railroad bridge at Duncan's Mills down to the ferry, wbich latter trolley institution bas been put out of business temporarily. The boisterous weatber this week should have accomplished the desirable opening of tbe river bar.

Large schools of steelhead have been seen in tbe ocean waters off tbe mouth of the river.

Striped bass fishing has developed a new industry at the waterfront. The placid clam, sbiner, "splittail" and other baits heretofore used by striped bass fisbermen are now obsolete and in tbe discard. The "mud-cat" or "bullhead," as it is commonly called, a heretofore despised bay fisb, is now very much in demand as bait for striped bass hooks. Time was when tbese unacceptable little fish, when caught, were crusbed under the heel of an irritable wharf fisherman or merely tossed away on the wharf and left to dry in the sun, not being though worth taking even for cat food. It is different now. The little fish now brings a dollar and a half per dozen, which price the striped bass chasers cheerfully pay, and the demand is in excess of the supply. At first a few saloons along the Embarcadero kept a supply on hand or filled orders for the bait fish at 50 cents per dozen. The wharf loungers and hand liners now handle the output and have cut out the middlemen. Saturdays and Sunday mornings recently the bait peddlers at the ferry have been doing a lucrative business.

The long-awaited appearance of the large striped bass in the Wingo creeks has evidently materialized. judging from the catches made last Sunday two weeks ago. The tide was a fovarble one, over six feet, on the flood until noon and then on all afternoon. Steamboat slough and other waters were the color of coffee, the north wind of the evening previous causing that effect. Clear and good fishing water, however, was found in Napa No. 2 and Backdoor slough. The largest fish landed scaled 50 pounds, caught by a local rodster. Another bass weighing over 40 pounds was also taken. Al Lindsay, who fished Saturday night and Sunday, landed thirteen bass ranging from 8 to 19 pounds in weight. Charles Urfer also connected with two large-sized fish. Other fishermen were more or less lucky, over thirty large bass being caught in all. Bullhead bait was the killing lure used. The Petaluma creek fishing spots were also productive of a number of fine-sized striped hass. Walter McCarthy, Ed Howard and George O'Brien made a combined catch of several 18 and 16 pound bass. Two larger fish got away while the fishermen tried to gaff them.

The San Antone regulars were again outgeneraled by the Owl Club fishermen. One of the "Owlers" brought in thirteen striped hass, a 38-pound fish being the heaviest. Jack Wallace landed three small bass Saturday and followed Sunday with better luck. The majority of the San Antone fishermen returned empty handed. The creek was alive with small crabs, these pests taking off bait from the hooks about as fast as the rodster can put the free grub overboard.

Port Costa, reported worth trying a fortnight ago, did not pan out well. Among one party composed of Jack Duckell, Terry Evans, Joe Dober and Adam Hackmeier a 13-pounder was the only victim captured.

Big catches of striped bass have recently been made by net fishermen at Vallejo and up the Sacramento river fishing stations. Over ten tons of bass were taken one night recently at Bouldin island by market fishermen, who received 6 cents a pound for the fish. All of which goes to show that the fish are plentiful in our waters, notwithstanding the fact that the rod and line men do not always return with large catches. That the striped hass is a roving fish has been pretty well demonstrated; plentiful for a short time in a certain locality, then the schools suddenly disappear, much to the wonder of the fishermen.

Recent captures of striped bass weighing up to 40 pounds and over demonstrate that the local anglers have better sport with the fish than the Eastern rodsmen enjoy. Tbe Ashbury Park Fishing Club is the leading New York salt water angling organization and closed the club record season October 31. During the season of six montbs the largest striped bass taken by a club member scaled but 36 pounds. Nine prizes were awarded for large fisb, as follows: 36 pounds 2 ounces, 34-10, 34, 32-10, 29-8, 23-7, 21-8 and 21-3.

Tbe club records sbow a tally of 64 fish weighed in averaging 12 2-3 pounds eacb. Most of these bass were taken on regulation club tackle, including a 9-thread Cuttybunk line. Anotber general list of striped bass catches shows a total catcb of 186 fisb for the season of 1914, weighing a total of 1,994 pounds, an average of 10 2-3 pounds each—the heaviest scaling 33 pounds and none under 3 pounds in weight. June and July are the favorable months for tbe Eastern striped bass fisbers. The largest striped bass landed by one of tbe fair sex weighed 27 pounds 2 ounces.

Last Sunday reported results among tbe striped bass cbasers who journeyed to South Vallejo, Port Costa, Vallejo Junction, Rodeo, Pinole and San Pablo did not indicate a big run of fish. Tbe east San Pablo shores particularly give best returns during pleasant weatber.

* * *

Tbe projected dam near Point Reyes to deflect the waters of Paper Mill creek into the old cbannel again is well under way so far as accepted plans and materials are concerned. All tbat is needed now is tbe subscription of tbe necessary coin to pay for the labor of building tbe structure. A plan to secure funds has been decided upon and will probably bring about tbe long needed improvement of steelhead and salmon fisbing in the crek.

FOREST PROTECTION SAVED MUCH.

Tbe forest fires that occurred in California last summer directly threatened to destroy Government resources worth more than $3,000,000, according to the official report of United States District Forester Coert DuBois. Tbe forest rangers, however, succeeded in preventing most of the loss, so that the actual damage sustained by tbe Government will not exceed $90,000.

The last fire season in California is said to bave been the worst in the history of the Forest Service, 1,468 fires occurring as against a normal average for tbis district of 798. Conditions of wind and temperature were at times extremely favorable to the spread of fires, and only tbe utmost promptness and energy on the part of tbe rangers prevented more of them from developing into serious conflagrations. A total area of 53,763 acres was burned, of which 44,163 acres were brush.

Tbe worst previous season is said to bave been that of 1910 in which 553 fires occurred in California. Owing largely to the undeveloped condition of most of the National Forests at that time, only 227 fires could be attacked promptly enough to prevent them from getting beyond control; while the 326 that got away caused a loss of a little over $500,000. The Government's protection system is described as having greatly improved since 1910. Telephone lines have been extended, lookout points equipped and manned, and the forest firemen have been stationed at more advantageous points. The result has been that last season 1200 fires were put out in their early stages—nearly a thousand more than in 1910—and the 268 that got away were fought out before they had burned an area of a half-mile square.

The conditions surrounding every fire that started were studied by forest officers, and the amount of damage directly threatened by each was computed. On the hasis of these reports, the District Forester has calculated the loss averted at $3,013,000. This figure is believed to be conservative. It is corroborated to some extent by a comparison with 1910 when a little more than one-third as many fires caused an actual loss of $500,000.

Tenderfeet were responsible for most of the preventable fires, having caused 340. The Southern California forests suffered particularly from this form of carelessness.

On seven forests in Northern California incendiarism was prevalent, causing 212 fires.

The Government paid out $115,820 during the season for fire-fighting in California.

Rem-U M C Notes.

The finals of the shoot of the Meridian, Miss., Gun Club found G. M. L. Key, of Meridian, winner of first honors with 188 x 200 and A. Hardy, of Artisa, Miss., second high, both using Remington Pumps. Twenty-four took part in the shoot which ended October 23.

The Alta Sita Gun Club, of East St. Louis, Ill., held their First Program Shoot at their traps last week. B. Williams, of St. Louis scored a 44 x 50 for high, with N. R. Huff, of East St. Louis, a close second at 43. Both used Remington Pumps and Nitro shells. W. A. Schott, C. W. Souder and J. C. McGinnis all of East St. Louis, and all using Nitro shells, were tied for third.

W. C. Lohmeyer won the Elks trophy "For Local Members Only" at the shoot of the Springfield, Mo., Gun Club held last week, using a Remington Automatic. Art Killam, the Du Pont professional, took high honors in that class, bothing using Nitro shells. Nearly half a hundred enjoyed the shoot. The second day of the meet was even better attended. Art Killam again was high professional, while C. H. Cole, using Nitro shells, captured tbe gold watch put up as the trophy of tbe Springfield Country Club.

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While this is wrong from a humane standpoint, it is equally wrong from an economic point of view. Swine cannot be expected to do their best under such conditions; moreover, such places are breeding beds for disease germs. In the end the one who neglects his swine in this way pays dearly for it. Take a look at the hog house tomorrow. Clean it out thoroughly and see that it is perfectly dry, then put in a fresh supply of straw or shredded fodder.—Western Meat Company.

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To smoke, take out of the brine, soak in fresh water for 24 hours, then scrub each piece with a brush. Hang up for a day to drain, then smoke over a slow fire for 48 hours or longer if the weather is warm.

The nation's 1914 corn crop will total 2,705,692,000 bushels, the department of agriculture bureau of crop estimates declared in the monthly crop bulletin. Last year the corn crop aggregated 2,446,988,000 bushels. Corn yield per acre this year was stated to be 25.8 bushels, compared with 23.1 bushels last year, and 26.7 bushels, the 10-year average. The price paid November 1 this year was 69.7 cents per bushel, compared with 70.7 cents on November 1, 1913. The bulletin also estimated the 1914 potato crop at 406,288,000 bushels, compared with 331,525,000 bushels last year, and the apple crop at 258,862,000 bushels, compared with 145,401,000 last year. The average yield of all crops combined for the whole United States, duly weighted, compared with recent years, was stated to be 102.3 per cent.

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Chapter III.—Making speed—pulling—how Airdale, 1, 2:15¾, was trained—Peter Volo, 1, 2:19—Hester C., 1, 2:21½—Wilbur Lou, 1, 2:19½—Miss Stokes—Adbell, 2:23—Horlaine, 2:31½—Hinda Rose, 2:36½—Edna the Great, 2:29¼—Palo Alto system.

Chapter IV.—Shoeing colts—first trip to blacksmith—dressing hind feet—hard frog unnatural—changes in gait—natural dressed foot.

Chapter V.—Preparing for two-year-old futurities—how Murphy trained Peter Volo, 2, 2:04½, and Native Belle, 2, 2:07¾—Arion, 2, 2:10¾—Justice Brooke, 2, 2:09½, and his diary—Axtell, 2, 2:23.

Chapter VI.—Three-year-olds—working between races—comparison of shoeing of 63 famous colts—training of Colorado E., 2:04¾—General Watts, 2:06¾—Fantasy, 2:08¾—Sunol, 2:08¼—Axtell, 2:12.

Appendix—How to feed and water a colt—chronic indigestion.

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Illustrations.

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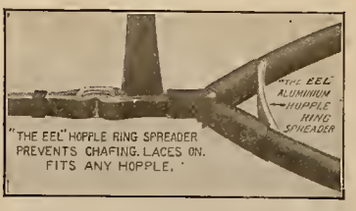

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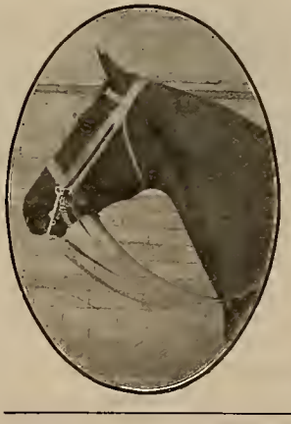

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St. Patrick 2:11 1-4

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Fiesta Maid 2:11 3-4

brown mare, trotter, by Zombro 2:11; dam Fiesta (dam of Fiesta Maid 2:11¾, Fiesta Belle 2:14¼ and Jessica 2:23¾) by Bob Mason 2:27¼; second dam Riene (dam of 1 and grandam of 4) by Rajah 10154. This is a good mare and one of the best bred ones in the world; she can trot a quarter in :30¼ and if trained another year ought to make a high class campaigner, as this is the first year she was ever raced. She is sound, can trot all day, and is bound to come into her own.

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RISTORI, trotter, bay filly by Gayristo, trial 2:15 (brother to Aristo 2:08¼ and Nuristo 2:10¼); dam Mista Lockheart by Lockheart 2:08¼ (sire of three in 2:10, sixty in 2:30; sons produced 26 and daughters 36 in standard time), son of Nutwood 2:18¾ and the great broodmare Rapidan by Dictator. This filly is grandly bred, perfectly gaited, a natural trotter, and after a successful racing career should be invaluable as a brood mare.

JOE TELL, pacer, bay colt by Quintell 2:12¼, dam Josie Ansel, a very fast mare now in training for 1915, by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½, sire of Prince Lot 2:07¾, etc., and the dams of Nusta 2:23½ and John Malcolm (2) 2:11½, champion two-year-old pacing gelding; second dam Josie D. (dam of Joseph Ansel (3) 2:12¾) by Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½, sire of 8 and the dams of 9 in 2:10. This colt is not only well bred but is a particularly fine individual.

JOSIE DOUGLAS, bay filly by Commodore Douglas; dam Princess Josie by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½; second dam Josie D. (dam of Joseph Ansel (3) 2:12¾) by Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½. There are no better ones at Woodland than the produce of Josie D., and Josie Douglas has all the traits shown by her dam's family, speed and individuality. Race her and breed her, her blood lines are right.

OTTO WISE, trotter, brown colt by Commodore Douglas; dam Gay Princess (half sister to Aristo 2:08¼ and Nuristo 2:10¼) by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½. This colt traces through his dam to California's most famous matrons, and the blood combination should be a most productive one, as Commodore Douglas, now in Canada, is one of the handsomest and best bred horses ever brought from the east.

QUINTELLEMA, bay filly by Quintell 2:12¼; dam Aleema by Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½ (sire of eight and the dams of nine in 2:10); second dam Malverna by McKinney 2:11¼; third dam Aileen 2:26½, great brood mare by Anteeo 2:16½; fourth dam Lou Milton (dam of Lou Dillon 1:58½, etc.) by Milton Medium. This line of breeding should appeal to the most particular, as Quintell is a most worthy representative of the great family founded by Axtell (3) 2:12. She is as good as her pedigree would indicate.

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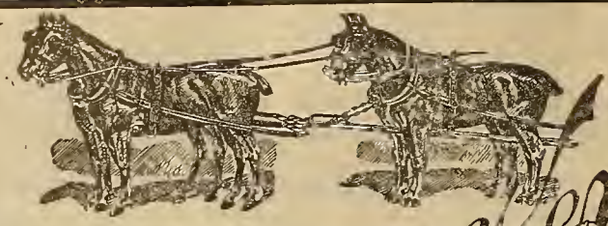

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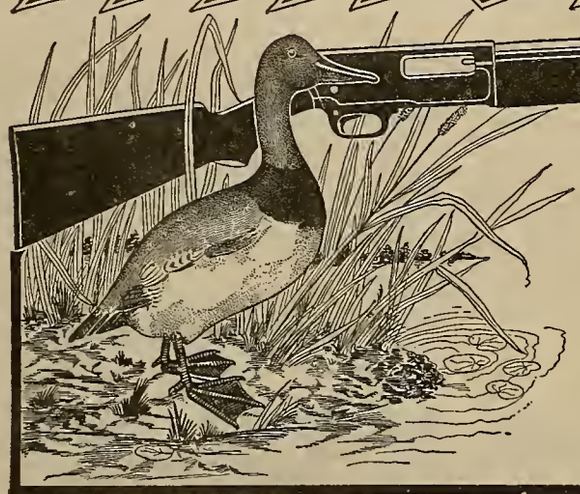

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CLASSIFYING PLACED HORSES.

Our esteemed Chicago contemporary The Horseman, whose efforts at all times are expended freely along lines that tend to an improvement in conditions surrounding the conduct of light harness racing, has, in the few weeks just passed, been an advocate of a change in the system of timing and classifying, suggesting that the first four horses in every heat be given records. On the part of a number of horsemen the idea has met with support, hut as a rule the proposition does not seem to meet with any great amount of favor. One very apparent reason for this is that we are generally against any changes of a nature so radical as is this proposal, but nevertheless there is one main principle underlying the idea with which we are in full accord. It has long been the writer's personal opinion that every placed horse should be governed by that placing in future classification. No horse should be allowed to participate in the cash awards without participating also in the distribution of "penalties" in the shape of classification records. There should be a fair exchange.

The field opened up hy such a step as suggested is one that presents many angles for consideration. It would entail a considerahle additional expense in the conducting of a race meet, would require accurate and extensive clerical work which at best would leave open a field for errors, misunderstandings and arguments, a degree of efficiency considerably in advance of that very often displayed in the timer's stand at present, and to derive the fullest henefit from such extra labor and pains the system of classification and entry closing would require revision. It would be necessary that the eligibility of horses be determined at stated intervals during the racing season, and that early entry closing, save for certain futurities or fixed classes, be abandoned. With the placed horses all given classification records, and with eligibility determined fortnightly and entries made to close two weeks in advance of the meeting, the racing provided would he of a much more equitahle nature for owners, and the cash distribution would embrace a much larger percentage of performers than at present. The writer is also of the opinion that fields throughout the season would average larger, that more men would stay in the game, that the "little fellow" would "have a hetter show for his taw," and that the increase in the crowd-drawing power of harness horse racing would be very greatly augmented. Close racing would be more general, as the fields would be better balanced, and in those localities where pools are permitted the activity in their sale would he stimulated to a marked degree, as there would be a much larger element of uncertainty as to the outcome of the various events, and while there are those who prefer to bet on a sure thing, there are countless thousands of us who do not care to het against one, hut who would back our selections modestly in a fair field.

To evolve a system that would accomplish these ends has been the ambition of many who have the interests of the sport at heart. As a means to an end and a step in the right direction a system of classification of all placed horses appeals to us strongly, though some very knotty problems are encountered in endeavoring to devise ways and means of putting it into effect with justice to all concerned. The Horseman staff has douhtless given the "mark 'em all" proposition many a pipeful of consideration, and should they have evolved the ground plan for carrying it into practical use, a presentation of the same would, we are confident, be not merely ingenious and interesting but worthy of careful consideration.

THE NEW ZEALAND SYSTEM.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Breeder and Sportsman under the head of "War—and the Trots" we present an interesting account of conditions as they actually exist in the Dominion of New Zealand, which, as a British dependency, has a direct stake at issue in the great conflict in which almost all Europe is involved. The situation is most gratifying proof of the hold that trotting races have upon the people, and is most surprising from several standpoints. That the sport should be in progress at all is the initial surprise, but that it should actually he spreading, growing, steadily gaining new ground and new adherents, and that new high water marks in speculation should be established at every recent meeting, is almost more than surprising.

There are a number of circumstances to be considered in taking note of this most gratifying condition of affairs. Primarily, the Englishman looks upon sport as one of the ahsolute necessities of life, and he is keen on a wager. Harness racing appeals strongly purely and simply as a pastime wherever it has been introduced, and in New Zealand its popularity has been enhanced through the elimination of the hookmaker and the opportunity for wagering on one's favorites through the medium of the totalisator, which is the recognized and licensed method of operation. Add to this the fact that the New Zealanders go us one better in their method of classification so that the fields are evenly matched, therehy encouraging owners to race, widening the field of speculation, and affording closely contested events for the public to watch, and you will have a fair idea of the hasis upon which the present success of the sport is founded.

The handicapping system of classification in vogue demanding that an entry he eligihle to a two-mile race classed as "5:26 or better," means just exactly what it says, that horses to be eligible to that particular race must have proven their ahility to negotiate the two mile distance inside that limit, those with proven faster performances to their credit then heing handicapped accordingly on a time basis. Stakes for the maidens and non-winners are of a lesser nature, and as a horse increases in performance he becomes eligihle to richer events. "Laying up" is therefore discouraged, particularly so when the owner or driver knows that the one time out in each event is his only chance to win money, as there are no repeats or heat races, and the money division is such that driving to win is encouraged. The customary division of a stake of 100 sovereigns is 70 to the winner, 30 to the second, and 10 to the third, no others sharing in the distribution.

Another departure is that horses may be raced to harness or under saddle, as best suits the individual performer. Entries do not close as far in advance of the event as here, as a rule, and quite often close "right on the heels of the meeting." For instance, nomination to the events of the West Australian Christmas meeting, Dec. 26 and 28 and Jan. 1 and 2, closed for the major events on Nov 2; for Greymouth's meeting Dec. 30 and Jan 2, on Dec. 2; for the Otahuhu spring meeting held Nov. 18 and 21, entries closed on Oct. 30, and for the Inangahua events of Nov. 25 nominations could he made until Nov. 2. A feature of the two day meetings is that they establish an interim of two to three days hetween the two programs, giving horses an opportunity to start fresh on both days.

We do not intend to convey the intimation that the introduction of the New Zealand system of racing on American tracks would prove the panacea we are looking for — far from it. We would welcome a licensed totalisator at every track in the country, and we would most assuredly rise up and call that man blessed who could and would devise for us a real, working system of classification that would truly classify, and a set of racing rules that would guarantee us a horse race every time the field faced the starter. We do present it, however, as an emphatic instance of the colt getting ahead of the old horse, for the New Zealanders, in working out the solution of their trouhles in a way adapted to their own particular needs, have made a more successful progress in less than twenty-five years than have we in twice that time, and we may yet profit by their example to some degree in smoothing out our own affairs.

GREEN FEED will soon be on the daily menu of a great portion of California's live stock, owing to the welcome showers of the past several days. A "little more of the same" will be all right with us.

WANTS CALIFORNIA YOUNGSTER.

Missoula, Mont., Dec. 4, 1914.

Puhlisher Breeder and Sportsman;

Dear Sir: About a year ago there was printed in your publication a letter from a well-known horse breeder (the owner of the famous hrood mare Johannah Treat) from somewhere in Southern California. Intending to communicate with him, the paper was filed away, but so carefully, that I have been unable to find it. I presume I am not the only man who has fared likewise.

Having noticed tbat a very large majority of the winners at the Pacific Coast and Phoenix fairs were the progeny of this same Johannah Treat, I am desirous of ohtaining one of her young colts, and ask that you puhlish this communication in your columns, that her owner may read and answer it, through the same medium.

As I am traveling at present a letter may be delayed in transmission, and I can always obtain a copy of your paper.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am,
Yours very truly,
JAMES CARTWRIGHT.

THE FOURTH ISSUE of the New Zealand Trotting Guide, completing Volume One, has but recently come from the press and we wish to extend thanks to Mr. D. F. Denneby, the compiler and puhlisher, for the copy furnished this office. The Guide is replete with first-hand information concerning New Zealand performers, the handicapping calculator, the roster of racing associations in the island and a comprehensive description of the various tracks. As the sport is growing steadily the Guide more than ever is in daily service among trotting horsemen, and its value will become more and more pronounced each year. We also wish to acknowledge receipt from Mr. F. C. Thomas, of the Christchurch Sun, of a most interesting little souvenir of the 1914 New Zealand Trotting Cup, in the shape of a handsomely designed and printed booklet, containing a history of the event and individual pictures of the starters in this year's classic, fifteen in all. Descriptions of the horses, giving their hest past performances, add much to the interest of the souvenir and to its value.

THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE had nothing on the Battle of Trenton at present being waged in the wilds of "the loop" in Chicago hetween two of our leading turf journals. One intimated that Peter Billiken was champion-half-mile-track-to-high-wheels trotting stallion, while t'other held out for Nelson. One claimed Nelson trotted to a hike, t'other said he didn't and there you are. The hattle front extended from "Bubbly Creek" to the Old Glory sale and the fighting has heen fierce and unremitting. The uncensored official reports from both camps tell of signal victories along the line, but a further resemblance to genuine modern conflict is evident in the fact that no really decisive engagement has been fought. The warring camps are strongly entrenched, with the State Street canyon and quite a strip of the bad lands and precipitous gorge country of the southeast portion of the loop separating them.

DECEMBER FIFTEENTH has been designated by the powers that be as "exposition letter day," when all good Californians are urged to write at least one letter to a non-resident friend in behalf of the P.-P. I. E. Horsemen are cordially invited to join the movement and make a special boost for the race meetings in June and Octoher. Sit down on that day and write to at least one outside horse owner and tell him just what you know about the exposition trots. It takes but a few moments, and your letter might he exactly what would cause some good man who is a bit undecided as to his movements to lay plans to take in one or hoth of the hig meets.

IS THERE ANY WAY to put a "stopper" on this man W. G. Durfee? Not content with winning more money than anyone else on the coast nor with leading the list of drivers of 2:10 trotters for the whole country, he grabs a century note at Christmas time with Carlokin through the latter's representation in Pacific Breeders Stake No. 15. W. G. started out winning on July 15 and Carlokin's earnings are dated for payment Decemher 22. Are there any events for December 31 to which the Durfeeites are eligible? We hate to see Will deprived of a chance to round out a full year's campaign.

WAR — AND THE TROTS.

With so many pessimistically inclined people in this country predicting the ruin of the P.-P. I. E. and its attendant trotting meetings owing to a war that is being fought thousands of miles away from us, and in wbich we have no stake, it is more than interesting to note conditions in some of the affected countries. In Russia, according to current report, trotting is going on much as usual, and in Australia and New Zealand, where the sport has its best footbold outside of America, the game is not only in a healthy condition but is growing in the amount of its patronage. Tbe following from a recent issue of the New Zealand Referee—and it must be horne in mind that New Zealand is a dominion directly affected hy the war, as a British dependency—is a jolt to those of little faitb:

"The Lahour Day holiday is one that is taken good advantage of by trotting clubs in the South Island, and last week it afforded the sport-loving on both tbe East and West Coasts the opportunity of enjoying some really interesting trotting. Tbe Greymouth Trotting Club, for a number of years past, has been in tbe habit of bolding its two days Spring Meeting during the week in which Lahour Day falls; the Oamaru Trotting Club, which is of comparatively recent formation, has established a very successful gathering on that holiday, and the Kaikoura Trotting Club, which has been in existence less than twelve montbs, beld its Inaugural Meeting on Monday week, and made a very encouraging debut. The Greymoutb Club is one of the old-established Cluhs on tbe New Zealand Trotting Association's register, and it is fortunate in the possession of some very enthusiastic officials, who keep the sport at a high standard in spite of certain disadvantages. In some respects its district is rather isolated from tbe trotting centres of Canterbury, for though its actual distance from Cbristchurch is not a very formidable handicap to overcome, its meetings, particularly those in the spring and summer, are held at times at which it is not particularly convenient for trainers from the East Coast to make the trip. The consequence is that Greymouth does not always attract the outside support that would give the sport an added attraction. In spite of this, the sport flourishes exceedingly among the hospitahle people of the West Coast, and the success achieved last week was very gratifying indeed. The club was able to record an increase from £13,104 to £13,419 in the totalisator investments, and with good racing and a good attendance each day, the results should he in every way satisfactory. The Oamaru Trotting Club, which is fortunate in being ahle to attract very large numbers of entbusiasts from both Christcburch and Dunedin, had a record meeting in every way. An increase of over £3600 in the totalisator investments was hardly expected by even the most sanguine of the club's supporters, and tbe club should be able to put forward a very attractive program for the next season. The sport is evidently very firmly established in the North Otago district, and the outlook for the future seems very bright. The Kaikoura Trotting Club, though it had to conduct operations last week without a totalisator permit, is hoping that hefore long it will be in possession of the necessary license. This first gathering of the newly-formed club was a thoroughly enjoyable sporting fixture, which tbould he tbe forerunner of a successful series."

Going further, similar results were observed at the late meeting of the Auckland Trotting Club, concerning which the New Zealand Trotting Journal makes this comment:

"The second day of the Auckland Trotting Club's meeting was again a successful function from every aspect, good racing, and a big tote turnover, and altbough the last three events were run in rain and slushy going, no accidents happened. The totalisator staff were kept husy, handling £12,055 10s, which was £327 more than last year's turnover. On the two days £21,371 passed over the counters, an increase of £1,525. No doubt the heavy weather in the last two events curtailed the club's takings, aud put a damper on speculation."

Be pleased to note that it was the "heavy weatber" and not tbe heavy firing on the battle line that kept the increase from being still larger! The history of tbe sport in New Zealand is the history of an uphill figbt against all kinds of odds. In this connection it is most timely to reproduce a late editorial in our "antipodean contemporary" concerning the growth of the sport and its hold upon the public:

"The manner in wbich trotting has progressed on tbe West Coast is phenomenal, even the most sanguine supporter bas been astonished at tbe advance made and tbe sport's popularity with the people.

"We instance tbe struggle the promoters of the various clubs have experienced in order to maintain and to furtber tbe sport of trotting in this particular part of tbe Dominion. In 1890 the Greymouth Trotting Club held its first meeting on tbe Grey Sports Ground, baving as its secretary Mr. R. C. Hungerford, now acting in the same capacity to tbe New South Wales Trotting Club. For this meeting five races were provided with stakes amounting to £105; the gross gate receipts were £32 11s., the booths realizing £14, race cards £2, and tbe tote, wbich was tben mounted upon an express, contributed only £8 19s. 6d. gross, the turnover being £95 for the day. A mare named Semolina came over from Christchurch and won every race she started in. Tbe horses at this time were raced out of the tradesmen's carts, their training comprising a workout tbe day before, ln order to give some indication as to their cbance of success. Rightly or wrongly, too, the public unfortunately became impressed with the idea tbat a good deal of malpractice was indulged in, and in addition to other difficulties tbe clubs had to fight the idea and it is to the hulldog attitude of a few of tbe officials tbat the spcrt bas attained its proud position of today. It must have looked, indeed, "a long way to Tipperary," and it was a hold man who would have prophesied the success of today. The weather, too, has not blessed the cluhs on the coast, as for many years their meetings were greeted with hail, rain and snow, and weather of a more or less boisterous nature. This itself was a big handicap to the clubs, which were struggling, and whose finances were often guaranteed at the banks by interested individuals. In 1897 the Greymouth Trotting Club suffered further in the loss of the services of its secretary. This was not so bad as was anticipated, however, as Mr. A. W. Wickes, who accepted the position, has in every way, by his untiring energy and ability proved he was worthy to support the traditions of tbe post. In 1900 the Greymouth Trotting Club made a bold move when it purchased Victoria Park and erected a grandstand, stables, fencing to form a track and sundry improvements, entailing an expenditure of £4000. Bad luck again followed this club; for the stand was blown to pieces on one occasion, and the fences and other buildings leveled by the high winds three or four times. Notwithstanding this the progress has been of a very substantial character, as in 1890 the stakes provided were £105. On the first day of the same club's recent meeting the stakes had reached £535, and tbe totalisator turnover had risen from £95 as before mentioned to £6982.

"About tbe time of the inauguration of this club the highest stake in the Dominion was £50 and was for horses that could do 5:50 or better, two miles; today the chief event is worth £2500, and is for horses that have done 4:38 or better for the same distauce. The splendid positions which the clubs occupy today must be indeed gratifying to those who have reared the sport from a foal. With the basis firmer established as it is today, trotting must continue to go abead by leaps and bounds, and the stakes which are constantly heing substantially increased, will continue to be augmented. This will in the course of its operation bring about a still better class of horse, and this again will add to the interest taken in the sport. Not so long ago many people and especially the more well-to-do class in a measure despised the 'Trots,' but tbe manner in which 'the trots' are superseding the gallops in the popular taste has made them become a little more humble. By enormous attendances the public bas shown its appreciation and will undoubtedly continue to do so. At the present rate of progress it means the great 'light harness racing' will ere long lay claim to be regarded as the national sport of New Zealand."

Since the above was written the great classic of the New Zealand turf, the New Zealand Cup Handicap, whose cash value of 2500 sovereigns is generously in excess of that of our own cherished "M. & M.," has been raced, tbough the returns have not as yet reached us. For the three-day meeting at which it was raced a total of over 10,000 pounds (approximately $50,000) was offered in stakes, and a previous comment was made that "in spite of the anxiety caused by the European war there seems every prospect that next week's gathering will prove even more successful than any of its predecessors."

Add now the 2000 sovereign Christmas Trotting Carnival at Perth, the two-day Christmas meeting at Greymouth with 1400 some pounds in stakes, and numerous announced midsummer programs and you have an idea of the disastrous effects of war on trotting in a warring country. The damage to a peaceful country will of course be ruinous—if you hearken to certain quarters!

For every man, east and west or north or south, who owns real horses that are fit to take to the races there is but one course in view—come to California in 1915, and if your horses are the real article you will pull down more money in the same length of time than you ever did before, and bave more fun doing it.

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SAN DIEGO MATINEE.

All the members of the San Diego Driving Club were busy eating turkey and "fixings" on November 26th, so they held their "Thanksgiving matinee" at the Sweetwater track on the following Sunday. Three events were staged before a crowd that enjoyed themselves thoroughly, as there were six different heat winners in eight times out. Axnola straight heated her field, but Andrew Jackson had trouhle disposing of Maud Muller, aud in the other event there was a winner for each heat, with Sis Toggles having a point the best standing in tbe summary. C. D. Stewart has certainly uncovered a good trotter in the roan colt College Boy, hy Vassar. On August 30th he trotted his first full mile in 2:45, has matineed regularly every two weeks since, and on Sunday was a good second to Axnola iu 2:17¾ and back in 2:19. The day in detail:

First race:

Axnola, ch m (J. C. Wallace)	1	1
College Boy, ro g (C. D. Stewart)	2	2
Markee, gr g (F. Fanning)	4	3
Nimbus, gr g (P. W. Hodges)	3	4
Robert B., ch g (R. Brown)	5	5
1915, ch m (C. S. Russell)	6	dr

Time—2:17¾, 2:19.

Second race:

Andrew Jackson, b g (J. C. Wallace)	1	2	1
Maud Muller, b m (J. C. Crane)	2	1	2
Laura Smith, b m (C. Woulf)	3	3	dr
Babe Wilson, bl m (J. M. Wilson)	4	dr	

Time—2:30, 2:32, 2:32.

Third race:

Sis Toggles, b m (W. V. McConnell)	1	2	2
Lady B., b m (P. W. Hodges)	2	3	1
Prince, b g (C. Higgins)	3	1	3
Fox S., ch g (B. Drane)	4	dr	

Time—2:38½, 2:40, 2:41.

BRISK DEMAND FOR CALIFORNIA HORSES.

The war demand for horses has extended to California, as was inevitable from the first, and there has been a very active market in gunners for some days, the foreign buyers first breaking into light in the southern parts of the state. San Bernardino and vicinity were drawn upon for one of the initial shipments, and now the process of grading bunches of riders and gunners is general over a wide area. Several hundred head were assembled at Tres Pinos last week, and Texas buyers are active at this writing in the stock country around Newman, Tulare, Visalia, Hanford, Corcoran, etc. Ten days ago Sacramento was "queried" by wire as to raising 200 head in tbat vicinity, and the immediate response was "come and get 'em."

That the situation has reached a point where it has caused apprehension for tbe future in regard to our supply of the most generally serviceable class of horses is evident by the tone of the following recent advice from Sacramento: "The adjutant general's office here took steps yesterday to block the warring powers of Germany, France, England and Russia from drawing upon California for all the hest horses for use on the battlefield, to the detriment of the California National Guard, its cavalry and field artillery. Major John Sherburn of tbe adjutant general's office was dispatched by Adjutant General Forbes to Alturas to purchase horses for Troop A, of cavalry of Bakersfield. More horses are also needed for the Sacramento troop. Major Sherburn was given carte blanche as to price and number of horses to be purchased.

"Southern California has been shorn of its serviceable stock by emissaries from the countries of Europe now at war, according to Colonel Canon. It is necessary for the state to replenish its military stables from the mountain borses. It was recently discovered by the state department, that having exhausted the south of young horses fit for military purposes, tbe foreign war agents have penetrated the mountain districts in search of further purchases. Sherburn left immediately following this information to look after the interests of California's National Guard. More horses will be purchased and every effort will be made to keep up the efficiency of tbe national guard of the state."

In other sections of the country buying and shipping is continuing at a rate that speaks of a fortune that is being turned into the pockets of owners and hreeders, and augurs well for a future general market. Prices vary widely in different localities, and developments have shown that operation in warriors is no husiness to go into except for tbose who are absolutely competent to pass upon animals in conformance with the requirements of inspection. The Chicago market continues to turn over a good-sized bunch daily at prices that remain about steady around $135 for riders and $175 for gunners, some lower and once in a while one higher by a five-dollar bill, but not often. Sales of commercial sorts on that market are slow and mostly of medium chunks at a range of $160@185, and a few at $190@200.

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POISONOUS PLANTS ON WESTERN RANGES.

Six of the poisonous plants that cause the heaviest losses of live stock on western ranges are described with the aid of full-page photographs in a curcular just published by the United States Department of Agriculture under the title, "Principal Poisonous Plants of the Western Stock Ranges."

Despite the damage that these plants do every year there are many stockmen who do not recognize them and in consequence are unable to protect their stock effectively from being poisoned by them. It is probable that there are on the ranges a large number of poisonous plants but the heaviest losses are tbose produced by the plants named in the circular. These are the zygadenus, or death camas, the lupine, the rattleweed or white loco, one of tbe worst of tbe many varieties of loco plants, the tall larkspur, the low larkspur and the cicuta or water hemlock. Of these the cicuta alone is dangerous to man ,causing violent convulsions and even death. The root of it, however, is the only poisonous part. In tbe case of the other plants, with the exception of the lupine, all parts are poisonous to stock. Both the tall and the low larkspur lose their poisonous qualities after blossoming.

The illustrations in the circular are accompanied by brief descriptions of the plant wbich sbould enable tbe stockman to identify tbem readily. The symptoms peculiar to each form of poisoning and tbe remedy, when there is one, are also set forth.

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GEN. WATTS BUYS CALIFORNIA MARES.

Gen. C. C. Watts has purchased of James Thomson of Sacramento, Cal., the following brood mares: Peristeria, b. m. foaled 1908 by Bon Voyage 2:08; dam Perza (dam of June Pointer 2:10½, and Enchantress 2:29¾), by Allie Wilkes 2:15; second dam Anglia 2:27½ (dam of Anglina 2:11¾, etc.) by George Wilkes; third dam, Betty Brown by Mambrino Patchen. Dawiana, br. m. 6, by Bon Voyage, dam Simmone by Simmons; second dam Mi Lady (dam of Ackerland 2:13¾, etc.) by Baron Wilkes. Bonnie Zombro, b. m., 6, by Bon Voyage 2:08, dam by Zombro. Queen, blk. m., by Dictator Wilkes, dam by Dictator. Lillie Young, br. m., by McKinney, dam by Nephew. He sold to Thompson the bay filly weanling by General Watts 2:06¾; dam Arline 2:25½ (dam of Aria Watts (1) 2:26¾; second dam Capote by Madrid.—Horseman.

Pacific Breeders Futurity

NUMBER FIFTEEN

Below will be found the complete list of nominations to Stake Number Fifteen of the series sponsored by the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association, entries to which closed Tuesday, December first. Breeding on the coast reached a very low ebb in 1914, so that the nominations are of necessity fewer in number than in many former years, but the "quality" represented in the stake is of a class never before approached. Many famous matrons are included in the roster, in every case bred to a worthy mate, and when Stake Number Fifteen appears on the card there will doubtless be some colt racing that will set new California marks.

Forty-five stallions are represented, twelve of which have a representation of from five to twenty-six mares bred to them, the leading dozen including Carlokin, 26; Wilbur Lou, 20; Robert Bingen, 18; Prince Ansel, 15; Copa de Oro, 12; Ed McKinney, 9; True Kinney, 8; Joe Patchen II, 7; Onward McGregor, 7; Jim Logan, 6; Peter McKlyo, 5, and Quintell, 5. According to the conditions of the stake W. G. Durfee, owner of Carlokin, is awarded $100, and Hemet Stock Farm, owner of Wilbur Lou, has an immediate interest of $50 in the stallion prize money, payment of which will be made on December twenty-second—just in time for Christmas.

Here are the mares nominated, their owners, and the stallions bred to:

OWNER.	MARE.	STALLION BRED TO.
D. A. Allen	Almah McKinney by McKinney	Leonid
J. N. Anderson	Della Derby by Chas. Derby	Peter the Great
C. A. Arvedson	Constancia by McKinney	Prince Ansel
C. A. Arvedson	Colusa Maid by Sutter	McAntara
F. R. Bain	Vanria by Geo. W. McKinney	Carlokin
E. Baldwin	Miss Amigo by Amigo	Carlokin
E. T. Barnette	Zephyr by Zombro	Carlokin
E. T. Barnette	Phyllis Barnette by Director General	Copa de Oro
C. J. Berry	Subito by Steinway	Copa de Oro
C. J. Berry	De Ora by Copa de Oro	Carlokin
I. L. Borden	Ramona by Prince Robert	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Roberta by Robert I	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Miss Nutwood by Nutwood Wilkes	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Hester McKinney by McKinney	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Ella G. by Hamb. Wilkes	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Cleopatra by Zolock	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Directola by Direct	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Maude Adams by Cresco Wilkes	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Dolly B. by Welcome	Ed. McKinney
Mrs. L. J. Boyd	Bonnie Ailse by Faustino	Wilbur Lou
B. T. Bringier	Grace Nutkin by Jonesie Mac	Onward McGregor
E. K. Brown	Maymonio by Demonio	Palo King
Robt. S. Brown	Mercedes by Dictatus	Allen Jay
W. C. Brown	Princess Bessum by Egyptian Prince	Robert Bingen
Chas. Butters	Lottie Lynwood by Lynwood W	The Bondsman
J. J. Campbell	Kate Kopje by Cresceus	Robert Bingen
J. J. Campbell	Silver Fir by Silver Bow	Bon Cres
S. Christenson	Reina Directum by Rey Direct	The Bondsman
S. Christenson	Nellie R. by Hart Boswell	Charley D. McKinney
J. M. Clark	Nellie D. by Diablo	Palo King
J. M. Clark	Ruby C. by Palo King	Joe McCarty
Wm. Coleman	Del Rosa by El Volante	Carlokin
John N. Colomb	Mary Gordon by Gordon	Vernon McKinney
Chas. Cook	Gypsy C. by Nutwood Wilkes	Onward McGregor
S. H. Cowell	Harvest Queen by Silver Arrow	Panama
S. H. Cowell	Zaza by Henry Nutwood	Panama
R. R. Dalzell	Cloudlight by Searchlight	Leonid
Chas. L. DeRyder	Corinne Neilson by Clarence Wilkes	Onward McGregor
Chas. L. DeRyder	Grace Pointer by Star Pointer	Joe Patchen II
Chas. L. DeRyder	Arawanna B. by Sidney Dillon	Joe Patchen II
Wm. E. Detels	Daphne McKinney by McKinney	Geo. N. Patterson
Wm. E. Detels	Martha S. by Nutwood Wilkes	Onward McGregor
Wm. E. Detels	Bonnie Melba by Bon Guy	Onward McGregor
L. Dobrzensky	Clara Dobs by Leccona	Onward McGregor
Dr. Wm. Dodge	Johanna R. by Limonero	Bon McKinney
J. Doran	Azalam by Searchlight	Joe Patchen II
Jas. F. Dunne	Letter B. Jr. by Benton Boy	Tom Smith
C. A. Durfee	Grace Bow by Silver Bow	Carlokin
C. A. Durfee	Mamie Belle by Son of Chas. Derby	Copa de Oro
W. G. Durfee	Atherine by Patron	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	Blanche Hall by Directum Penn	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	Miss Queeley by Moko	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	Christianita by Zolock	Copa de Oro
W. G. Durfee	My Irene S. by Petigru	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	May Marion by Carlokin	Copa de Oro
W. G. Durfee	Dixie W. by Zolock	Copa de Oro
W. G. Durfee	Pavlowa B. by Petigru	Copa de Oro
W. G. Durfee	Honey Healey by Zombro	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	Carolyn C. by Axtell	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	Miss Young by McKinney	Copa de Oro
Revel Lindsay English	Lady Bertha by Constantine	Kinney de Lopez
Revel Lindsay English	English Mare by Zolock	Carlokin
Byron Erkenbrecher	Reta H. by McKinney	Copa de Oro
E. A. Gammon	Cleo Dillon by Sidney Dillon	Peter McKlyo
I. J. Garcia	El Vuelva by El Volante	Carlokin
Wm. Garland	Kitty Bon by Bon Voyage	Carlokin
Alex. Grant	Sona by McKinney	Wilbur Lou
Geo. Heilbron	Califa by Silver Bow	Lijero
Hemet Stock Farm	Eradiate by Geo. W. McKinney	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Fiesta Queen by On Stanley	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Zeta W. by Nutwood Wilkes	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Hemet Girl by Geo. W. McKinney	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Nealy W. by Geo. W. McKinney	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	May Kinney by Silkwood	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Ratamar by Geo. W. McKinney	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Stambia by Stam B.	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Lady Zombro by Zombro	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Little Louise A. by Boodle	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Muriel C. by Nutwood Wilkes	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Rosemary Lou by Kinney Lou	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Mamie Redmond by Nutwood Wilkes	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Louise Carter by Chestnut Tom	Kinney de Lopez
H. A. Hershey	Palo Maid by Palo King	Jim Logan
H. S. Hogoboom	Beautiful Morn by Iran Alto	Palo King
H. S. Hogoboom	Beautiful Bird by Nutwood Wilkes	Robert Bingen
Craig Hyde	Bay Mare by Demonio	Jim Logan
Abe W. Johnson	Belle Raymon by Raymon	Directum Penn
Abe W. Johnson	Anna Elton by Elton	Directum Penn
Ed. Lavine	Stella McKinney by Ed. McKinney	Geo. Hammett
I. M. Lipson	Jane C. by Zolock	Uganda
I. M. Lipson	Myrtle Ragan by Col. K. R	Uganda
I. M. Lipson	Miss Dorothy by Peeler	Uganda
Sam Lowenstein	Nellie by Zombro	Carlokin
Wm. Loftus	Leonor McKay by McKinney	Copa de Oro
Wm. Loftus	Annabelle L. by Hamb. Wilkes	Copa de Oro
Wm. Loftus	Iran Belle by Iran Alto	Carlokin
Walter Maben	Lillian Welborn by St. Vincent	Carlokin
Walter Maben	Zomzar by Zombro	Carlokin
R. J. MacKenzie	Martha Spy by The Spy	Zomblack
R. J. MacKenzie	Merry Widow by Red Pac	Joe Patchen II
R. J. MacKenzie	Zombro Belle by Zombro	Joe Patchen II
R. J. MacKenzie	Eugenia B. by Zombro	Quintell
R. J. MacKenzie	Hawthorne by McKinney	Joe Patchen II
R. J. MacKenzie	Ava J. by Zombro	Quintell
R. J. MacKenzie	Greggie by Steinway	Quintell
R. J. MacKenzie	Ivoneer by Eugeneer	Quintell
R. J. MacKenzie	Lucy May by Oakland Baron	Vernon McKinney
R. J. MacKenzie	Madalca by Alcymont	Quintell
R. J. MacKenzie	Bay Mare by Carlokin	Vernon McKinney
Frank Malcolm	Fresno Girl by Seymour Wilkes	Joe Patchen II
W. T. McBride	La Moscovita by Guy Wilkes	Robert Bingen
W. T. McBride	Dawn o' Light by Searchlight	Dan Logan
Wm. McDonald	Tillie Mitchell by Rect	Zomblack
L. E. Middleton	Jennie L. by Moses S	Sir John S.
N. Molle	Miss Molle by Del Coronado	Carlokin
Carey Montgomery	Lady Caretta by Nutwood Wilkes	Dan Logan
Carey Montgomery	Lela H. L. by Nutwood Wilkes	Jim Logan
J. E. Montgomery	Margaret M. by Chestnut Tom	Jim Logan
W. R. Murphy	Celandine by Ignis Fatuus	Bon McKinney
J. H. Nelson	Zephryus by Zombro	Expressive Mac
J. H. Nelson	Guy's Guycara by Guy Dillon	Expressive Mac
A. L. Nichols	Silver Benton by Senator Boggs	Robert Bingen
J. A. Paine	Truly Ansel by Prince Ansel	Carlokin
J. W. Pendleton	Abbie McNutward by Guy McKinney	Derbertha Bells
J. W. Pendleton	Madsie McNutward by Madison McKinney	Derbertha Bells
J. W. Pendleton	Beautiful Bertha by Moormont	Rapallo
Frank Rees	Ollivetta by Longworth	Wilbur Lou
M. Rozelle	Miss Rozelle by Rex Gifford	Carlokin
Ryan & Webster	Miss Harris by Sidney Dillon	Onward McGregor
A. L. Scott	Icora by Ira	Wilbur Lou
A. L. Scott	Rosie Woodburn by Easter W	Wilbur Lou
A. L. Scott	Lady Nez by Nutwood Wilkes	Wilbur Lou
A. L. Scott	Sibyl Derby by Chas. Derby	The Bondsman
A. L. Scott	Weatewater by Sidney Dillon	Wilbur Lou
J. C. Short	Keno by Prismo	Skido Wilkes
J. C. Short	Honda Girl by Rubino	Skido Wilkes
Thos. Silverthorn	Freeda S. by Lynmont	Carlokin
Paul R. Sims	Cheta by Son of Sidney	Moko Hall
A. Solano	Lady H. by Del Coronado	Carlokin
R. E. Sparks	Daisy by Falrose	Jim Logan
C. A. Spencer	Nada by Nushagak	The Proof
Mrs. Jas. Stewart	Easter D. by Diablo	Copa de Oro
C. F. M. Stone	Cora Jane	Carlokin
L. H. Todhunter	Leavinettie by Zombro	Peter McKlyo
L. H. Todhunter	Zombowyette by Zombro	Peter McKlyo
L. H. Todhunter	Sweet Bow by Bon Voyage	Peter McKlyo
L. H. Todhunter	Osmuda by Bon Voyage	Peter McKlyo
L. H. Todhunter	Zombelle by Zombro	Peter the Great
Valencia Stock Farm	La Belle H. by Derby Heir	Scout
Valencia Stock Farm	Isabel by Calif. Titus	Scout
D. W. Wallis	Annie McKinney by McKinney	El Angelo
D. W. Wallis	Hester Diablo by Diablo	El Angelo
F. E. Ward	Emily W. by Jas. Madison	Carlokin
Mrs. G. Withers	Goldie	Jim Logan
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Verbena Mack by Directum Spier	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Maggie Hall by Moko	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Goldie McKinney by Prince McKinney	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Ila Moko by Moko	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Eocita by Moko	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Bonhilda by Moko	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Baroness Spier by Directum Spier	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Edna Saunders by Axworthy	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Alma McGregor by Jay McGregor	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Ella J. by Bob Mason	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Aleena by Nutwood Wilkes	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Ida Millerton by Millerton	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Mista Lockheart by Lockheart	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Silver Haw by Silver Bow	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Ruby Crellin by C. The Limit	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Bela Hall by Walnut Hall	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Nutflower by Nutwood Wilkes	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Fair Recluse by Moko	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Decoratio by Prince Ansel	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Rosemint by Nushagak	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Centerguy by McKinney	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Carltone by Antone	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Guy Carlton By By by Guy Carlton	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Carima C. by McKinney	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Woodland Bonnie Derby by Chas. Derby	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Princess Mamie by Prince Ansel	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Gay Princess by Prince Ansel	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Anjella by Prince Ansel	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Princess Viola by Prince Ansel	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Niquee by Joe Patchen	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Oniska by Nutwood Wilkes	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	The Attraction by Peter the Great	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Josie D. by Nutwood Wilkes	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Serpolo by Mendocino	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Ima Dudley by Prince Ansel	True Kinney
M. L. Woy	Loma B. by Stam B	Stanford McKinney
M. L. Woy	Strathalie by Strathway	Black Hall
O. H. Wright	Rosie Wilkes by Falrose	Reflector
W. L. Young	Nelmonio by Demonio	The Proof

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Happily we have had so little foot-and-mouth in North America that we are quite ignorant of its character and consequences. In South America I found it quite widespread; in fact, well-night universal over Argentina, and a feeling there among estancieros that it is useless to try to eradicate it now, unless some new vaccine may be discovered that will render cattle immune. I was on many estancias where the disease had been, and apparently disappeared for lack of fresh material on which to work. The consequences were serious but not quite disastrous. As I remember now the death losses did not reach 5 per cent. The loss of condition was of course the most marked effect. The loss of the calf crop seemed to trouble the growers. Cows with the disease may abort, or may not conceive at all for a year or two after having been affected. Now that the infection is almost universal in parts of South America, to attempt to eradicate the disease would appear an impossible task. I was told that in regions it would apparently disappear of itself and then, after a time, reappear—no doubt after there was fresh material on which it could work.

What would happen were the disease to become widespread and beyond control in North America is likely about this: There would be at first some loss from death and immense loss from emaciation and slow recovery. Feeders would suffer tremendously. The calf crop might be cut in two for a time. Dairies would especially suffer because the disease largely dries up a cow's milk and an affected cow can not give safe milk, since the disease is possibly communicable through milk to human beingss. Practically all the milk supplies would be affected and the use of milk in cities perhaps wouldbe largely curtailed unless pasteurized. Once widespread in our country, I see no more chance of eradicating it here than in South America or Europe. It is, therefore, eminently wise to take the thing in time and by heroic measures exterminate the disease.

In Germany I came across it again and was prevented from visiting a number of farms and flocks because they were under quarantine. The disease seems there to be hard to eradicate, possibly because the old buildings in use are with their yards so hard to disinfect and perhaps because of contaminating the soil from the long continuance of the disease. From observation I make these suggestions: Have no curiosity to see a case of foot-and-mouth; keep far away from a farm or yard where it is in existence. One can easily carry contagion in one's clothing or feet. If one happens to have an animal that has a suspicious appearance, as though coming down with the disease, he should notify veterinarians immediately. Let him not commit the crime against all of us of sending the suspected beast with others by rail to market.—Joseph E. Wing in Breeders Gazette.

At the recent directors' meeting of the American Poland-China Record association, judges selected for the breed at the Panama-Pacific exposition were James M. Kemp, Kenney, Ill., and Henry Dorr, Remsen, Iowa.

Entries to State Fair Futurity Number Seven, which closed with Secretary Paine on December first, will be printed in full next week, the nominations to Pacific Breeders Stake Number Fifteen appearing in this issue.

NOTES AND NEWS

They are selling 'em at Pleasanton today.

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As at almost all California tracks, the winter colony at the San Jose oval is increasing steadily.

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A round dozen California stallions were represented hy five or more nominations in the latest Breeders futurity, five of the numher having over twelve each to their credit.

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And once again the San Francisco youngsters outsold the Walnut Halls and Moko's. Yea verily, my brethren, when the man who picks 'em for the Walnut Hall Farm gathered in San Francisco he was foolish—like a fox!

◈ ◈ ◈

San Francisco sent a goodly delegation to attend the DeRyder sale at Pleasanton today, some by train and others hy auto, and it is a safe het that some of the choice offerings will come this way when the shipping out hegins.

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Will Durfee, whose horses suffered a shaking up en route to Phoenix that put White Sox out of commission temporarily, has his campaigners loafing at Los Angeles, running in paddocks in the day time and heing stahled at night. White Sox is right again, and all the younguns are in excellent shape.

◈ ◈ ◈

Haltamont 2:05¼, Oregon's fastest native pacer, is heing jogged ligbtly at Portland, and his owner, Mr. Daniel Anderson, recently expressed the intention of shipping him to join Imhro and Jim Hill in the Childs family stahle at Pleasanton. The son of Hal B. 2:04½ and Black Bess has fleshed up to ahout tbe thousand pound mark and is in great winter condition.

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At Leicester, on Novemher 17, two horses hred in America won races. Gum Shoe, ch. c. (3), hy Yankee—Caoutchouc, won the Leicestershire Novemher Selling Handicap Plate, 1¼ miles, and Waterhird, h. c. (3), hy Waterhoy—Florence Breckinridge, won the Clock Tower Handicap Plate, one mile. On the same day Elevator, hy King's Courier (hy Kingston)—Windlass, won the Apethorpe Nursery Handicap, six furlongs.—Thoroughhred Record.

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Bert Shank, who for some years has successfully combined politics with his customary "hoss husiness," paid a visit to Patchen Wilkes Farm recently and made a wholesale purcbase of youngsters, securing nineteen head of weanlings and yearlings hy Peter the Great 2:07¼, a yearling hy Crystallion 2:08¾ and a weanling hy Peter O'Donna 2:08. His Honor the Mayor bought the lads and lassies as an investment and will develop them for sale to parties wishing futurity starters and stake prospects. Bert is past master at the husiness and no doubt tbe North Randall track will he the center of attraction for northern Ohio colt fanciers for the next several months.

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L. B. Taylor, who has heen in California for so long that he has come to he accepted as a home product, will spend the holidays in the home of his youth, Binghamton, N. Y. Lou consigned most of his stahle of horses to the DeRyder sale at Pleasanton today, but reserved some pet youngsters that will give him something to do on his return. He has kept the weanling filly hy Yoncalla out of Yolanda 2:14¼; the two- and three-year-old geldings by Tom Smith and Kinney Lou, respectively, both out of Carrie B. 2:18 (dam of Lovelock 2:05½, Ray O' Light (3) 2:08½, and Ishmael 2:21½) and the three-year-old filly hy Kinney Lou out Bonita B. by Stam B., so that he is far from being "a-foot."

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With the announcement of the Futurity for 1917, it is very evident that the Coney Island Jockey Cluh is not going out of husiness, whether their picturesque track at Sheepshead Bay is sold or not, states an eastern exchange. The fact that there is $2,500 added indicates that the interest in this notahle event of the turf is hy no means dead. This amount will run up well into the thousands hy the time the race is called. There have heen years when the Futurity was worth $50,000, hut since then the sport has undergone numerous changes and passed through many vicissitudes, hut it is gradually recovering, and the announcement of the renewal of the old stakes is always pleasing to tbose interested in the thoroughhred. The entries will close on Jan. 2, 1915.

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Considerahle interest is heing manifested at Lexington in the three weanlings recently hrought to the track hy Gene Bowerman from the family farm on the Georgetown pike, not only for tbeir extremely pleasing appearance hut on account of their close relationship to tbe great colt that Will Durfee drove for the big end of tbe money in the Kentucky futurity in 1912, Manrico (3) 2:07¼. One is a full sister to the sixth heat record holder, while the other two lassies are hy him and out of Alma Sedley (2) 2:29¾ hy The Director General and Molise by Mohel, respectively. Another will be taken up a hit later, as it is shorter aged and yet unweaned, that ought to he right up with the hest in any company, heing hy Manrico and our California hred trotter that held the fifth beat record until displaced hy Maymack, Helen Stiles, 2:06¼, hy Sidney Dillon.

C. B. Woods, the hig Arizonan who graduated from the secretaryship of tbe Arizona State Fair to the postmastership of Phoenix, where the husiness conducted by our Uncle Samuel is second only to that which he transacts at Los Angeles, so far as the southwest is concerned, is one of the real live wires of the association that has done so much toward estahlishing Phoenix firmly on the map as a trotting horse town, and has the hearty good will of all horsemen who visited or raced over the fast course there during his term of office. T. D. Shaughnessy, his successor, is a pleasant and capable gentleman of the next younger generation who has made himself a world of friends among horsemen and promises to carry out his share of the association's work in a most acceptahle manner.

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Mahel Van, hy On Stanley, whose performance in the 2:12 trot at Phoenix, Ariz., proved her hetter than a 2:08 trotter, was raced through Kansas in 1911 hy George Parker, of San Bernardino, Cal. Wbile the mare did not do as well through the Kansas and Oklahoma Circuit as her owner and driver expected, prohahly due to loss of form as a result of a long ship by freight, her occasional flashes of speed caused a lot of talk among horsemen who watched her race that summer, and finally induced Mr. F. H. Young, of Tulsa, Okla., to secure a price on the mare. As tbe owner wanted $5,000, nothing came of the matter, hut it is now quite evident that Mahel Van had shown enough in her early training to warrant her owner in helieving she was a valuable trotter.—Horse Review.

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Henry L. Miller, superintendent of Brook Nook Ranch, Homepark, Mont., mentions the recent sale to C. A. Walker of Miles City of the yearling stallion Grumette hy Monedero 53306 out of Sea Wand (granddam of Eddy Current 2:16½) hy Alcone, Mr. Walker also purchasing the yearling filly Brook Nook Queen, the full sister to that good trotter King Brook 2:07¼. This hahy has the Brook Nook size and finish and showed her ahility to trot in Mr. Miller's hands. James Hunter of Miles City picked two nice youngsters to take home with him in the two-year-old stallion Non-Ego hy Alcone, first three dams hy Keeler 2:13¼, Alaska 2:29¼ and Red Wilkes, and the two-year-old filly Melaza hy Letrado (3) 2:25 and out of a daughter of Red Wilkes, tracing on hack for several generations of strong trotting hlood. The Brook Nook horses are justly popular in the northwest — and elsewhere.

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Dick Wilson is wintering three head at Rushville, including the trotting mare Aileen Patch 2:19¼, by The Patchen Boy 2:10¾, owned hy Frank Wilson, of Rushville. This mare won two or three races and finished second as many times in the past season, and Dick thinks that she will make a good trotter next season. She worked in 2:14 at Indianapolis in the fall and could have gone some hetter had she heen "searched." In the green trotting mare, Hazel Princeton hy Guy Princeton, Wilson thinks that he will have an extra good trotter in 1915. She worked in 2:14 at Indianapolis in the fall, and seemed to have all of the qualifications of a high class one. The third memher of the string is a green trotter called The Jester, hy The Exponent 2:11¾. The Jester worked in 2:16 and has been several quarters in 31 seconds. Dick will move to the Indianapolis track ahout April first.—Western Horseman.

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A distressing rumor has it that James Thompson of Sacramento, Pleasanton and Kandahar is detained in Lexington, Kentucky, on account of the foot and mouth disease. For the henefit of Mr. Thompson's many friends in these parts, it may be stated that the genial James is showing no personal symptoms of this sickness, hut some horses that he is hringing out to the coast are delayed because of the general quarantine. From a long acquaintance with James Thompson comes the belief that a little thing like the foot and mouth would not stop him at all. At least it would in no way interfere with his fine flow of conversation. What is California's temporary sorrow is Lexington's gain for the time heing. But, having heen a hystander at many races and horse sales where Mr. Thompson had a good speaking part and having heen a witness to the way in which he came through other trying situations, the hope holds strongly that he will win hack to home and friends unscathed and unharmed.—Pacific Horse Review.

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Gus Carey, who used to he with Johnny Goldsmith hack in the racing days of Anteeo 2:16½, hut who for some years has followed other pursuits and made his home in Santa Barhara, was among out visitors last week and talked interestingly of old times and new, most especially of the hold the light harness horse is getting in the vicinity of Santa Barhara. During the summer a half mile track was huilt on a portion of the site of the old track and at considerahle expense a dyke was constructed that will prevent the overflow of the grounds by the rise of back water at high tide. The meetings and matinees given since July fourth have met with such popular support tbat during the winter the track will be reconstructed on regulation plans, properly hanked and drained, and in the future will douhtless be the scene of a great deal of first class sport, hoth amateur and professional. M. W. Beedle is the secretary of the association that is doing the good work at Santa Barhara, and with the spirit displayed to date maintained we look forward to a day when that town is back on the trotting map.

BORDEN HORSES TO WINTER AT SAN JOSE.

Some weeks ago Mr. I. L. Borden of this city opened negotiations for a lease of the track and grounds at San Jose, as he, like almost all horsemen who are familiar with it, has always entertained a very high opinion of the footing there for training purposes, as well as racing. Failing to make the arrangement desired he nevertheless decided to winter there, with the result that the campaigners and youngsters from which next year's racing stahle will be selected were installed in winter quarters there some days ago in charge of Trainer John Quinn and a corps of capahle assistants and caretakers.

Alhaloma 2:08¼ and Bahy Doll 2:10¼ head the class and are too well known to require introduction at this day, and there are others in the lot who hid fair to hecome equally familiar to those who keep cases on harness performers. The hay stallion Major's By Guy (5) by Major Dillon—By Guy, dam of four, performs nicely at the trot, and there is a scamp of a pacing stallion, Sir Guy Dillon, that acts like he was listening for the word. He is a full hrother to the unlucky Guy Borden 2:07¼ and has the same general traits that made that son of Guy Dillon and Carlotta Wilkes so successful and promising. A five-year-old sister to Clara Mac is another candidate. for pacing honors, and the Expressive Macs are further represented hy a three-year-old filly out of Miss Idaho 2:09¼ hy Nutwood Wilkes. Another hranch of the McKinneys is in evidence in a four-year-old green trotting mare hy Guy McKinney and out of Mattie B. 2:15½ by Alexander Button. Sheldon B., the son of Barney Barnato and Ramona that was second two heats in the two-year-old pacing division of this year's Breeders futurity at Salinas is in great shape, as is the trotting filly of like age hy Barney Barnato and out of Hester McKinney hy McKinney. Three yearlings complete the stahle, a filly hy Barney Barnato—Ella G. hy Hamhletonian Wilkes, a full hrother to Sheldon B., and a filly hy Barney Barnato—Directola hy Direct.

There are a numher of horses located at the San Jose track and others will prohahly find quarters there hefore long, as the presence of the Borden stahle insures the track heing kept in shape constantly. The drainage system is being improved, and this will add to the rapidity with which the track dries, normally.

ETAWAH HER ONLY RIVAL.

May Mack 2:04½, the rank disappointment in 1912, the star of the Pacific coast in 1913 and one of the real classy trotters the latter part of this season's Grand Circuit events, displayed remarkahle ahility at Phoenix, Ariz., in fact, if our memory serves us right, her races at that point surpass any two credited to any other trotter during a similar period of time, remarks the American Sportsman. On Monday she won the $2,000 event for 2:09 trotters in 2:05¼, 2:05¼ and 2:05½, which estahlished a new state record for trotters, and on Friday she won the $2,000 free-for-all in 2:04½, 2:05¼ and 2:05, which series of miles estahlished a new world's record for trotting mares. Here we find that Maymack 2:04½ won six heats in a single week, only one of which was as slow at 2:05½, and we helieve that an examination of the season's results will show that no trotter other than Etawah (4) 2:03¼ annexed as many heats in such remarkahly fast time.

To Charley DeRyder helongs all the credit for the hrilliant triumphs of Maymack 2:04½, as he originally picked the mare out as a high class prospect for R. J. MacKenzie. After she proved a rank failure for Havis James in 1912, she was returned to DeRyder at Pleasanton, Cal., and by him raced along the Pacific coast, winning sixteen events in select company. This year DeRyder hrought her across the Great Divide for another try at the cracks, annexing four firsts, five seconds, a third and a fourth. Tbat she was ripe and up to going the hest miles of her career, was conclusively demonstrated by her six remarkable miles in her two starts in Arizona.

BREEDERS GAZETTE CALLS HER "REAL 'TUB UDDERED' COW."

A California Holstein cow has just finished a year's yield of milk which will weigh around 30,500 pounds. The official figures are not yet announced and the estimate given is hased on the record within three days of its completion. This will exceed the world's record—held hy a cow of the same hreed—hy something like 1,000 pounds. It would seem that the five-year-old Tilly Alcartra is endeavoring to float away Woodland Farm in an ocean of milk. The "glorious climate of California" perhaps claims some credit for this astounding yeld, hut it is in the breed and hack of the breed stands the genius of the hreeder. It is rumored that Emhlagaard Farm up in Michigan is ahout to announce the breaking of two hutter records hy its Holland cows, and the close of the year will add much important history to the annals of the dairy world.

In making up your mind as to whether you will enter your horses at the P.-P. I. E. meetings you will do well to remember at all times that hy the success or failure of these events the conduct of all future expositions will be governed. If you don't want hig purses at the hig fairs, hy all means stay away from this one.

THE GOLDEN WEST SUITS LON.

Alonzo McDonald, who was the only one of the "big trainers" to adhere to his original plans of wintering in the west in anticipation of being on hand in the spring for the exposition trots, evidently has had everything his way so far to prove that his course is pleasant and profitable, if one may judge from a Thanksgiving interview with a representative of the Arizona Republican. Lon is yet lingering in the Arizona capital but before long will make another trek, this time to Los Angeles where Al Whitney has preceded him. The experience of both gentlemen will doubtless be of so pleasant a nature that others will materially regret their delay in coming out to the land of the sun. Lon is enthusiastic about Phoenix, with ample reason, but he has overlooked one important feature in his appreciation of the place—he has not mentioned the "folks," who are one of the leading attractions. Phoenix horse folks just naturally won't let you fail to like Phoenix. They see you the day you get there and give you a hand and a hearty good wish; next day they see you again to make sure everything is all right, and they see you the next day and the next and then some more just because they want to see you—and the day you leave they see you and hope they'll see you again. If Phoenix and her folks were partners in a two lap "corduroy" track they would still be popular with horsemen.

After this little digression we take pleasure in reproducing the Republican's story:

"Last year," said Lon McDonald, the noted Indianapolis horseman, "I ate my Thanksgiving dinner in a hotel in New York. This year I ate my Thanksgiving dinner thirty miles west of Phoenix down the Gila river. I got my turkey when I returned at night.

"Last year when I was eating dinner the thermometer was down below zero, this year the sun was shining and the weather was soft, balmy and delightful.

"This is the most wonderful country I ever saw and I cannot see how everybody does not get rich farming and raising stock.

"I am thinking of buying a ranch and putting a man on it and coming here winters and develop colts.

"You have the finest track I ever saw, the best soil and the most even surfaced piece of dirt I ever sent a horse over.

"I wish I had a carload of colts here. I believe I could do more with a colt here in three months than I could with a year's training back east.

"I have just received word that the track at Indianapolis State Fair grounds is being covered with straw and manure to keep it from freezing. It is seven degrees below zero there.

"What I like about this track is that there is no excuse for a horse to break on account of the footing. The footing is firm, no cupping nor breaking away, resilient, and a horse feels no soreness after having worked upon it. A few days ago I worked Margot Hal a half in 1:00¾.

"If the railroads would co-operate with the fair management so that we could afford to ship in and out Phoenix would soon become the greatest training place in the United States."

Mr. and Mrs., and Miss McDonald are stopping at the Hotel Adams. Mr. McDonald goes every day to the fair grounds to supervise the workouts of his horses.

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WOW! SET 'EM UP ON THE OTHER ALLEY!

" 'Send for the veterinarian at once,' was the order given by Samuel Shearer, a farmer living west of Purdue University, when he noticed several of his cows acting strangely in the pasture. Visions of an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease on his farm danced before the eyes of the farmer. Since the epidemic started and the county was placed under quarantine the farmers have been watching their cattle and hogs closely. Every time a cow has displayed unusual moods or even chewed the cud overtime the farmers have burned the tires on their automobiles speeding to the nearest veterinarian.

"Shearer walked into his pasture yesterday and beheld the most disorderly pastoral scene that ever confronted his vision. Bessie, a blooded Holstein, had apparently taken the count and lay feet upward on the sward. She was hiccoughing like a balking automobile motor. Three other cows were lying about her in a semi-circle and they seemed to be taking no interest in life. Darby, a big Jersey milker, was trying to emulate her ancestors in doing the jump over the moon. On all sides were tired-looking cows, some recumbent, others on their knees. Their bovine solos were of the 'washa matter?' type.

"Shearer's neighbors were aroused and soon there was a board of inquiry in session. The veterinarians came, investigated and found that there were no symptoms of disease in the cows. Then it was discovered that in a nearby orchard was a cider press and on the ground was a big pile of apple pulp, better known as pomace. The cows had feasted on it, the alcohol had done its work and the animals were actually on a spree. And West Lafayette is a temperance town!"

While it is true that the Creator is giving dumb animals about the same physical make-up that has characterized them ever since the time of our first parents there is an apparent effort on the part of the bovine family to get away from—as a means of sustenance—the time honored verdure that springs from the earth, and to turn to more modern products to satisfy the cravings of a depraved appetite.

This is written on the authority of the late dispatch, which we reproduce above, emanating from some more or less reliable personage at Lafayette, Ind., who caused a story to get into the columns of a daily newspaper of this city during the past week. It appears particularly deplorable that such a descent from the recognized decorum that has, at least within our memory, been observed in the realm of horned animals, should occur at a time when a prohibition wave is at its height, and when our National Congress is even seriously considering the advisability of placing the weighty disapproval of Uncle Sam on the alcoholic traffic. In our opinion even the dreaded hoof and mouth disease pales into the merest insignificance when the modern tendency of "The New Cow" as evidenced by her shocking conduct at Lafayette, is considered, and we feel that all other people of temperate habits should in strict consistency with their belief place the severest stamp of disapproval on the disgraceful actions of the Lafayette cows.

Also, we are inclined to think that the State veterinary board, which has of late become very proficient in the gentle art of placing quarantines, should put down the most rigid restrictions on all milk coming from that direction. If not, we who hasten to the formaldehyde after passing a beer wagon, and who gaze at the veiled fronts of saloons with horror and apprehension, may only too late find that the bottle which the milkman left at the front door in the morning, instead of containing milk and water, was charged with a deadly milk punch, and that, in our innocent helplessness, we have already passed into the final stages of delirium tremens.—Western Horseman.

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The dates assigned to the different classes of animals for their exhibition and judging in the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International are as follows:

Horses, Mules and Asses—September 30 to October 13.

Cattle (Beef and Dairy)—October 18 to November 1.

Sheep and Swine—November 3 to November 16.

Poultry and Pigeons—November 18 to November 28.

Dogs, Cats, Pet Stock and Children's Pets will all be shown on November 28 to December 3.

These dates are not only of interest to exhibitors, but to those who will attend the numerous live stock, dairy and poultry conventions which will be held in the Congress Hall on the grounds of the Department of Live Stock. The National Dairy Show, annually held at Chicago, will be held at an earlier date, through the kindly acts of the officials. This show will open about the first of October, 1915, and at its close special train-loads of dairy cattle will be made up to be sent to San Francisco; also special train-loads of people interested in the dairy industry, and members of the various associations holding their meetings here will come out at the same time. It is understood that the great Dairy Show and Convention held annually at Waterloo, Iowa, will be held in the last week in September, 1915. This will be immediately followed by the National Dairy Show at Chicago, and that in turn by the great exodus of both people and cattle to the series of conventions and the Cattle Show at San Francisco.

ENGLISH YEARLINGS CREATE INTEREST.

To thoroughbred horse owners and breeders of this country there is no string of yearlings that will excite more interest than that which was brought here last July by Phil T. Chinn from England. There are twenty in the lot, and, after being acclimated at Saratoga for a short period, they have been taken to Kentucky, where they are now being broken and trained by Herman Brandt. Eighteen of the lot are colts, and all but two represent distinct European blood lines, the two exceptions being colts by the late James R. Keene's famous racer, Colin—one out of Ormelia, a daughter of Orme, which sired Topiary, the dam of the famous Tracery, and the other out of Vain Chick, by Pride. In the lot is a colt by the Derby winner Cicero out of a mare by Florizel II, own brother to Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee, both Derby winners as well as winners of the St. Leger. Another is by Collar, one of the most successful of English sires—his get having won over $500,000 up to the time of his death, during the last summer—this being the first foal of a mare by Wolf's Craig, the sire of winners of over $400,000. Dark Ronald, which the Prussian Government bought for $125,000, is the sire of a youngster out of the famous brood mare Sunkiss, which sold last December at Newmarket for $26,500. St. Amant, winner of the Derby and Two Thousand Guineas, has a bay son in the lot, out of a mare by Missel Thursh. Another Derby winner, Orby, is represented by a chestnut filly out of a winning mare by Lord Edward, himself a good winner and sire of a lot of winners. There is a bay colt by Polymeus, which heads the list of winning sires in England this season, and a chestnut by Santol, winner of the Ascot Gold Cup, Kempton Jubilee Handicap, Lewes Handicap, and other good races.—New York Times.

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A GENUINE RACE HORSE.

When summing up results of the past year, the five-year-old California product, Albaloma 2:08¼ must be regarded as a trotter of extraordinary merit, not only from a speed standpoint, but consistency as well.

In 1912 when a three-year-old, he made his initial bow and in seven starts, was three times first, three times second and once third, securing a record of 2:11¼ in defeating a clever lot of aged campaigners.

In 1913 when four, he participated in eleven events, was four times first, five times second and two times third, meeting the wonderful May Mack 2:04½ frequently, beating her a heat in one affair, and scoring a record of 2:09.

The past season, he won five consecutive events and not until he encountered May Mack 2:04½ at Phoenix, Ariz., did he lose a heat. At the latter point, he forced DeRyder's pupil to a record of 2:04½ and again demonstrated himself to be a trotter of remarkable ability.

Albaloma 2:08¼ is a son of Almaden D. 2:16¼, sire also of this season's western crack, Dean Swift 2:08, and out of Loma B. by Stam B. 2:11¼; grandam Italia, a double producing daughter of Sidney 2:19¾.—American Sportsman.

LITTLE GLIMPSES OF THE P.-P. I. E.
Colonnade in the Court of Four Seasons, designed by Henry Bacon of Boston, and rich with statuary, mural paintings and foliage.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD OUTLOOK FOR 1915.

The conspicuous two-year-olds of the campaign recently brought to a close were Native Spirit, Sparkle Watts, Henry Todd, U. Forbes, General French, Bondella, Lady Anne, Silver Axworthy, Prelma, Polly Overton, Petress Burton and Rusticoat. Sparkle Watts, by her victory in the junior division of tbe Kentucky Futurity became the champion of her age, for this race is regarded as the crucial test, and the winner unless her victory is a fluke is entitled to the championship honors for the year. The daughter of General Watts is a thoroughly game mare, a very reliable racing proposition, and while she did not possess the great flight of speed that was shown by Native Spirit, is entitled to all the honors given her by her victory at Lexington; when at her best she was up to a mile in about 2:08, and as she went into winter quarters in good shape, must be regarded as a formidable candidate for her three-year-old engagements. Native Spirit had a greater amount of brush than has ever been seen in a two-year-old, as none other of her age has ever covered a quarter in 29 seconds, a feat accomplished by the daughter of Native King before she appeared in public.

Henry Todd, a good looking son of Henry Setzer, while he was not conspicuous in the junior division of the Kentucky Futurity, amply redeemed himself later in the meeting by defeating General French, and gaining a record of 2:11¼. On that day he was probably up to a mile in 2:10, and as his improvement after he reached his best form was rapid he must be taken into consideration in estimating the chances of the three-year-olds of next year. In his first start at Lexington which was in the two-year-old Futurity, he was separately timed in 2:12½ and as he was capable of a half in 1:04 and a quarter in 31 seconds he will be heard from in his three-year-old form, if all goes well with him. This colt is one of the most reliable trotters ever seen, being easily placed, is steady as a clock, and while he does not like to race in front, is so easily controlled that he can trail the leaders and outbrush through the stretch, almost any two-year-old I have ever seen.

Rusticoat, who is by Axworthy out of Dorothy T. and consequently an own brother to Adlon (3) 2:07¾, was one of the early two-year-olds of promise, and at the beginning of the campaign was up to a mile very close to 2:10. He trained off and was not seen in public after he gained his record, and is now at Thomasville in the stable of Billy Andrews. Rusticoat was a great yearling, came to hand early as a two-year-old, and now that he has been relieved from the unusual ailment that troubled him during the season, which was in the form of a tooth growing in his ear, he is more than likely to fulfil his early promise and race with the best of them in 1915.

Lady Anne, a charming filly by San Francisco, out of the famous brood mare Miss Fannie Summers, trotted in 2:12½ during the summer at Lexington, and is a game, reliable filly, sure to improve with age.

Silver Axworthy, one of the greatest natural trotters ever foaled, had too much of it early in the season, and was not in his best form during the October meeting. He is one of the fastest gaited trotters ever seen, and as he was taken to the track on the 15th of March and trotted in 2:15 with the last quarter in 30½ seconds early in July, some idea can be had of his natural ability.

Prelma and Polly Overton performed well in their race at Lexington, and while the former won, the latter came out of the contest with great credit to herself. These fillies were not the speed marvels that the real cracks of the year showed themselves to he, yet they are likely to improve and one or both may he in the first flight next season. Petress Burton, a good looking daughter of Peter the Great, worked a mile in 2:09¾ during the summer, trained off and late in the year gained a record of 2:12. Bondella gained a record against time of 2:10, and in so doing put up as impressive a performance as had heen made hy any trotter of her age during the season. She is an extremely well made mare, a good gaited one, and is almost sure to trot in 2:07 next season.

From among the number here enumerated may come the Futurity winner of next season, certain it is that some of these will he heard from, for while there was no one real crack, there was so much speed in evidence that a champion may come with another year's development.—"Hawley," American Sportsman.

SIR WALTER GILBEY DEAD.

Those Americans who have visited the Elsenham stud in Essex, England, will feel a pang of sorrow at learning of the demise of Sir Walter Gilbey, Baronet, the man who set the English Shire horse on its feet again as a recognized breed; who saved the Hackney from going to the wall—or to Europe; who started hunter horse breeding on well defined lines, with the aid of the Thoroughhred, and who hrought into being the greatest cart horse parade in the world. One could go on repeating what he has done for agriculture, for while he frankly admitted that they gave him his baronetcy for the services he rendered to horse breeding, he did just as much for agriculture that he should have ended his life with a peerage.

Sir Walter swung the pendulum back when the English cart horse was going down and out; he gave $4,300 for the stallion Spark, and got a few enthusiasts around him and started the Shire stud book. When he had won all the honors he could there, he went out after the Hackney with both hands. In 1894 he paid a little publican in Hull $25,000 for the stallion Danegelt, the best male of his type in the kingdom—indeed, the only stallion that was impressing his stock with bone and substance. The foreigners were after Danegelt, but Walter Gilbey got him first with his big check, and though it might have been considered a dear bargain, for Danegelt only got a three season crop of foals, the purchaser always declared it was one of the best investments he ever made, and the Danegelt blood dominates the stud book today. It would be tedious to recall the honors won in the ring by the stock of Elsenham. Just as an example let me relate that the Hackney stallion Hedon Squire picked up $1,500 at the Paris International Show of 1900 when he beat all horses of every nationality competing.

Sir Walter was a model landlord. He saw to it that the cottagers on his estate lived under sanitary and fully convenient conditions. He huilt a lot of model cottages.

He grew fruit and lavender and made jams and scent to give the people of his parishes something to do. He took everybody up the social ladder of life with him. His was a humble beginning. His father was the owner and driver of a stage coach that ran between truly rural Essex and Whitechapel. As a boy he went to the Crimean War and made some money playing cribbage with the soldiers. He gave them his rum rations for their candles; so he could sit up late at night to play the game. In this connection Sir Walter used to like to tell the story that the first horse he ever owned was bought with money he won at cribbage in the Crimea.

From an underground cellar his business grew world-wide and he paid the British Government one million pounds a year in revenue for the wines passing through his hands.—Breeders Gazette.

IN WINTER QUARTERS ACROSS THE COLUMBIA.

The track at the State Fair grounds at North Yakima is showing considerable activity for this time of year, with quite a lot of horses in training.

A. B. Kinney has five good green horses, all owned by G. W. H. Davis of Tacoma and all free legged pacers by the great sire Hal B. p. 2:04½. First is Vevo Hal, out of the great brood more Vevo by Altamont. She worked a mile in 2:10 this fall.

Lady Hal, out of Dictatress p. 2:08¾, has been a mile in 2:12½ and the half in 1:03½.

Daisy D. also out of Dictatress, has worked a mile in 2:15¼.

Hallie D. out of Dictatress has been a mile in 2:14¼, half in 1:03½.

Alice L., dam by Altamont, is the mare that broke her leg in 1913. She is now working sound and has been miles in 2:30.

Kenny has certainly done good work with these horses and deserves much credit for bringing them to their present condition. They will probahly all race next year, possibly on the Canadian circuit.

Martin Gunderson has his beautiful stallion, Starost by The King Red, dam Star Cluster by Alaska. This horse took a mark of 2:13¼ at the State Fair this year and looks and acts as if this is only the commencement of his speed. He has some very nice colts around North Yakima.

Mr. Rabe of Moxie is still working his gelding, Nigger Boy by Oregon Patch, dam Dictatress. He passed last fall in 2:11¼ and went three miles better than 2:13 in a race at the State Fair and has the same kind of lick and more of it.

Herbert Woodside is working his four-year-old filly by Colonut, dam by Ashland Wilkes. She shows a twenty gait. Woodside also drives his old horse, Bud W., son of Russellmont. He uses him on the road and still keeps him pretty near racing condition.

John Lance is here and has Recall, a two-year-old that acts like a phenomenal pacer. He is hy Freddy C., dam Monte, thoroughbred. He has heen halves in 1:12½, quarters in 39½ seconds and the last eighth in 16 seconds. Lance considers him the most phenomenal two-year-old he ever saw. Freddie C. has six colts hroken and all have gone quarters in thirty-eight or hetter. All are out of pacing mares except Recall and every one of them trots except Recall.

Lance has three other colts he is hreaking.

The track is as fast as it was at fair time and is a very fine winter track. Lance says he considers it the hest in the west with a fine winter climate.—Pacific Horse Review.

VANCE NUCKELS EXPELLED.

One of the most drastic actions taken by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at its meeting at the Murray Hill hotel in New York city last week was the expulsion of Vance Nuckels and the horse Andrel as an aftermath of the race that led to the ahandonment of the remainder of the program at the recent meeting at the Rockport track.

The case was docketed with Nuckels and H. J. McCahe, owner of Andrel, coupled in the complaint and the hearing took a good portion of the Board's time Tuesday. Nuckels had the lines over Andrel, with which he won two heats and lost one. His driving, however, did not suit Judge Strader and the reinsman was called into the stand. It was alleged that he was not trying to win, and he was requested to turn over his horse to another driver. This he refused to do, aud the judges set him down indefinitely.

The decision of the officials caused a disturhance at the track, persons running over the course and demanding his reinstatement from the judges. Racing for the time heing was stopped, and the presiding judge called the meeting off until order was restored. At the insistent demand of the public Nuckels was again allowed to drive and finally won the race. The board's ruling was that Nuckels and the horse should be expelled from the National Trotting Association, and H. J. McCabe, the owner, was suspended until he returned the winnings of Andrel and they be redistributed.

The judges at the meeting received a mild censure, and were informed that they had usurped the powers of the Board of Review in suspending a driver and then reinstating him.

The Board also went the limit of its disciplining power when H. S. Albert, Mercer, Penn., was expelled from the association for starting out of her class May Ross 2:18¼, and further for entering the mare as May Rose at a meeting at Carrollton, Ohio. The horse was declared a "ringer," and the expulsion was unanimous. The winnings were withheld at the time of the race.

In all, over a hundred cases were disposed of, of which those of local interest will be reviewed at a later date.

The fines collected by the association from drivers have been turned into a benevolent fund, and there is now $770 in the treasury. While this fund has been in existence for over a year, only two applications for relief have been received. They were both made at this session. Fifty dollars was ordered sent to Bob Bever, who was thrown out of a sulky and sustained broken legs. Henry Pope, an old timer, who brought out the Moose many years ago, asked for aid, and $25 was ordered to be sent him.

Before adjourning the Board adopted resolutions on the death of John C. Kirkpatrick, member of the Pacific Board, and B. P. Wills, Mount Holly N. J. In the latter case J. P. Winchester, Wilmington, Del., was elected in place of deceased.

Members of the board present were P. P. Johnson, Lexington, Ky., President; John C. Weltz, Thirt Vice-President, Canton, Ohio. Eastern district, F. O. Beal, Bangor, Me.; Alantic district, Horatio N. Bain, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Central district, Carlos M. de Garmendia, Tuscarora, Md.; Southern district, John Early, Nashville, Tenn.; Western district, E. W. Swisher, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary, W. H. Gocher, Hartford, Conn.

QUARANTINE AND MARKET CONDITIONS.

While live stock trade has by no means resumed normal conditions, matters are mending. Chicago's shipping outlet has been reopened in a limited way, St. Louis is free of quarantine, all the eastern markets are doing a state business and the embargo has been raised as to the major portions of Iowa and Wisconsin, writes the market reporter of the Breeders Gazette. Markets are still erratic and until the accumulation of the quarantine period has been worked off this will probably continue. East of the Missouri river the stocker movement is of diminutive volume and even in the west there is a disposition to restrict operations in unfinished stock. Export demand for wheat is unabated and is still the stout prop under that trade, but the country has been selling corn freely and prices have slumped. Horse demand is all but limited to cavalry and artillery stock, for which prices are hardening. Wool trade is dull, although stocks are in strong hands and the market is strong in a statistical sense.

Wisconsin was prompt to embrace the first opportunity in a month to move live stock when the embargo was raised over the clean section of the state on Monday and an advance car report from Iowa indicated a similar disposition. In both states marketable stock has heen tied up until a vast accumulation has been created. Shippers and growers have heen heavily penalized during this period, thousands of hogs having succumhed to cholera and other porcine ailments. Some time will be consumed in working off this accumulation and little good is expected of the market meanwhile. It is the season when, even under normal conditions, the stock yards are filled with surplus holdings, marketed preliminary to going into winter quarters, and alarm over disease is an aggravation. In Illinois permits to move stock under quarantine which has not developed disease are being sought, which is indicative of the general desire to convert live stock into cash.

On Monday, with most of the cattle under quarantine, considerahle apprehension existed, hut fair treatment was accorded, and while offerings in the open division had the advantage of a limited shipping demand, prices were ahout on a parity. Few cattle are now selling ahove $10, although $10.50 is quotahle and it is a $7.75@9.75 market for the bulk, with a sprinkling of "monkeys" at $5.75@7. Cheap, light steers selling at this range have found a hroad demand.

Under the plan hy which the eastern outlet has been reopened to live stock from the clean area it is necessary to yard cattle, hogs and sheep from Illinois in a quarantine division in the south section of the Chicago yards, which is segregated hy a high board fence. This innovation, regarded skeptically hy the trade, is giving fair satisfaction, although causing no little convenience. Its continuance is conjectural, hut so long as a case of infection exists in Illinois it is improhahle that the federal authorities will permit consignments from that state to have access to the shipping outlet, thus rendering isolation necessary.

From the manner in which C. K. G. Billings gathered the hest offerings of the Old Glory sale in the brood mare line it would seem that the recent story concerning the proposed abandonment and sale of Curl's Neck Farm had been effectually silenced.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

WHALE AND POLAR BEAR HUNTING.

Exciting experiences with whales and polar bears in the Arctic ocean were related recently hy Samuel J. Mixter, organizer of the scientific and hunting expedition which Harvard graduates made on tbe Polar Bear, upon his return to Boston. Mr. Mixter also says tbat the Polar Bear searched for Stefansson for some time along the coast where tbe lost explorer should have been according to the plan he was believed to he following, and tbat no sign of him was seen. Mr. Mixter helieves that Stefansson prohahly is on the pack ice now and that it is extremely doubtful whetber he ever gets to the mainland again.

Reviewing the activity of the expedition after some members of the party returned home without wintering in the Arctic, aud after W. Sprague Brooks, who was collecting for Harvard, bad started hack, Mr. Mixter said:

"We moved aboard the Polar Bear on July 15 and proceeded eastward for Banks Land. It was off Banks Land and between that land and Baillie Island that the whaling is carried on, and we were anxious to try the sport, if such a term may he applied to it. We captured eight howhead whales, tbe largest of which measured sixty-three feet in length. Tbey weigh ahout one ton for each foot in lengtb.

"Our method was to wait until we saw a whale hlow, then to lower two whaleboats and sail to about the place where we guessed he might come up. Of course, we couldn't tell exactly where he would rise, but we would watch him closely and do tbe hest we could. We had with us for a practical whaler Captain William Mogg, an Englishman, said to he the most experienced man in tbe Arctic aside from natives. Whales usually remain on the surface five minutes or more, so when one arose witbin easy distance of us we would make for him. A native witb a harpoon stood ready and when we came near enough he would harpoon the whale—then things were lively for a few minutes. Usually there was slack line enough to provide for turning the hoat easily to follow in the course the animal took, then it was necessary to pay out tbe rope fast, for a whale with a harpoon in him will swim at ten miles an hour. Sometimes the rope went out so fast that it was necessary for a man to stand hy and throw water on it to keep it cool.

"Once a line got tangled while it was running out and tbe hoat upset, tbrowing all of the men into the water, which was filled with floating ice. Fortunately the liue parted and the men were able to climb on tbe bottom of the hoat and cling to it until the second hoat took them off. The experience was exciting hut not pleasant.

"We harpooned one whale that took us ahout two miles, rushing through the floating ice and making us keep husy dodging the cakes. I heard of only one man who was killed hunting whales. He was in a hoat when a whale was harpooned, and the bomh killed it almost instantly, so that, as it turned over, one of his flippers hit the hoat and upset it.

"The gun which fires the homb is connected with the harpoon and when the sppear enters the whale the gun enters also. When the trigger reaches the skin it is pulled and releases the homh, which usually kills the whole more or less quickly. Then the gun is set free and may he pulled back into the hoat hy means of a small separate line. The whale that gave us the longest run was hit near the tail, and the homh went right through him without exploding, which made him ready to put up a hard fight.

"When we got hold of a whale, aside from watching the line and keeping it clear, we also had to take down the sail and unstep the mast in quick order. This was to prevent the hoat heing capsized when it hegan turning and rushing through the water as the line tightened.

"Once, when we were out after a whale, we ran up to where we expected to see one come up. The native holding the harpoon stood in the how all ready for him, when suddenly another whale arose directly at our how and when we struck him it seemed like hitting a rock. The jar threw the harpoon man over the stem and he landed on his hands on the whale's hack, his feet sticking up over the how of the hoat. Quick as a flash another man grabhed the harpooner hy the legs and pulled him back into the hoat. The native escaped from this thrilling experience without a scratch and without getting wet even.

"While we were cutting up one whale which we had hauled alongside the Polar Bear we were surprised to see three Polar hears come swimming up to get some of the hlubher. They came right up to the carcass and we shot all three of them.

"On this part of our trip we saw a number of tracks of musk-ox and carihou, which are similar to those of Maine and New Brunswick, hut did not get any.

"We cruised along the shore for some time looking for Stefansson, the explorer, who had left on March 23 to find Crocker Land. We cruised about half a mile off shore. He probahly is on the pack ice now, for we saw no signs and were convinced that he had not then arrived. It seems doubtful whether he gets in.

"From our whale hunting we went to Point Barrow, then to Herald Island, off the Siherian coast, where we got two more wbales, some Polar bear and walrus. There isn't much excitement in hunting tbe bears, but there is in trying to bag tbe walrus. They must he shot while on the ice, for if they once get into the water you may sboot tbem, but you can't get them hecause tbey sink immediately. When the walrus slide off the ice they make a big splash and usually come up and give a sort of snort at you, seeming very much interested in the unwelcome visitors. If you want to hag a walrus on the ice you must he careful to shoot so accurately that you will kill him immediately.

"We reacbed Nome again on Septemher 23 and sailed for Seattle on the Victoria, arriving in Seattle on October 15, a week late because of a delay due to a storm on the way down.

"We were for sixty-three days without seeing tbe sun," he said. "We had snow on the Fourth of July and wore furs all summer. When we went into camp a year ago we took stock of our food supplies and decided on the amounts of each thing which we could have for the twelve months up to October 1 tbis year. For two montbs we were without meat of any kind, and for many weeks we bad heans and rice for the main feature of our diet."

ENGLISH DOG FAIRS.

An interesting hit of doggy reminiscence is given hy Freeman Lloyd in the New York Sun as follows:

The most generally visited of the dog markets of the world by Americans is what is known as the Club Row market in London. This is held on every Sunday morning throughout the year, and here may he seen hundreds of dogs. The great majority of these animals are of no account; but very often there are first class dogs on sale, and as there are any numher of professional dealers present tbere is not the slightest trouhle in getting through these men the hest dogs in England and of any breed, if the visitor says that be is prepared to go to the price demanded. As a matter of fact many leading dogs bave heen primarily obtained through the Cluh Row medium, and especially is this the case with bulldogs, English toy spaniels, pugs, toy black and tan terriers and Yorkshire terriers, scores of wbich possess splendid and championship records in the stud books of tbe American Kennel Club.

There are few Americans who go over to England for the purpose of purchasing dogs who do not pay a visit to this old-time London dog fair. When the stranger hecomes acquainted he will he soon put on the right lines as to where to get what he requires, or any of these men will act as guides if reasonably paid for their time. Purchasing a dog from a stranger is sometimes not unattended with disappointment and perhaps dismay. The dog may he a stolen one. It is, however, a market overt or open, in the eye of the law, and if the purchaser takes a receipt for what he has paid in the case of some one else claiming the dog, the magistrate who tries the case, on proof of ownership, will generally order the refunding hy the real owner of the sum of money paid to the market vender or his agent by the purchaser of the dog.

A visit to the Cluh Row Market, which is in Shoreditch, London, is not without interest. The fair is at its height between noon and 1 o'clock. After passing through the dog section the visitor will find himself jostled in the tightly packed crowds of pigeon, rahhit, poultry and song hird fanciers. There are tens of thousands of such individuals in the metropolis, and linnet and chaffinch singing matches and sweepstakes are parts and parcels of the sports and pastimes of the cockney workingman. With his dog on the lead and his bird in a hox cage, which is wrapped up in his silk or fahric kerchief, every Sunday morning he will travel miles to he present at Club Row to meet his mates, perhaps sell or exchange his dog and either allow his hird to listen to the other hirds sing, or stake his six cents and let the chaffinch sing in competition against his like.

No multi-millionaires surrounded hy the choicest of dogs could possihly enjoy themselves more than these men who, after standing for hours in the dog market, at the opening time of nearby taverns, at 1 o'clock, repair to these places to place their now uncovered songsters on the specially provided shelves, give their dogs a hiscuit and themselves drink four ale out of common pewter pots which hold one or two quarts each. In the more refined or higher priced private hars the visitor will he scarcely ahle to move. The places are packed with man and dogs—mostly hulldogs, and so careful are the owners of their charges there is seldom or ever a fight among the animals.

The Swan Inn, next the Pavilion Theatre, Shoreditch, is now the chief rendezvous of the dog dealers after the open market is over. It is not too much to say that several of the more notorious dogs—bulldogs especially, known to the American puhlic, have heen first hargained for in that house. If a stranger desires to look upon hundreds of sporting prints associated with the old prize ring and the fancy dogs of other days, he should ask some one to direct him to the Blue Anchor Inn, over which presides Tom Symonds, an old memher of the Bulldog Cluh. Tbere be will see on a Sunday an ancient metropolitan public bouse where dog shows were held hefore the hig dog show events started in 1859. It is still tbe house of call for the Sunday dog market people, and tbe clean and long London straw tobacco pipes are smoked much in the same way as they were by the dog fanciers of tbe early part of the last century, who kept among themselves tbe bulldogs and toy spaniels of England, to hequeath them, as it were, to the nations of tbe world.

The Seven Dials dog market is no more. But it was tbere tbat many of the swells of the Georgian and tbe early Victorian period ohtained their dogs. Round and ahout that rugged, ragged and cuttbroat part of Old London the dog market was supreme in the eyes of Belgravia and May Fair. The aristocrats of St. George's Parish went to St. Giles for their hull baiting and hear baiting dogs. Those who never went east of Temple Bar bought tiny mites of living dog flesh for their fair ladies from the ofttimes questionahle characters who resided in the wretched tenements and dens north of Long Acre and west of Drury Lane. The taverns had their rat pits, and dog and fist fighting prospered.

And so it remained until our own time, until the new Shaftesbury avenue let light into the squalid Seven Dials and the open day market became deserted and the dog trade tbere left to some balf dozen dog shops which still command some attention.

Not tbe least interesting of the sights to he seen at the Cluh Row dog markets, London, are the hahiliments of the older dog fanciers. Several of them could have just walked out from some old print. Such a man wears a peaked cap with the ear flaps tied over the top of the crown; be disdains a white collar, but he glories in the nattiness of his blue stock or neckerchief with the favored sporting hird's eye spot. His coat has no lapels; it is buttoned close up to tbe throat and the garment is long, often braided with velvet and of a clerical cut; his tight at the knee bell hottomed trousers are held up hy a leathern helt ornamented with a hig metal and wicked appearing buckle. His hoots are heavy and hohnailed.

As for his language, it is often more expressive tban parliamentary. Although this Sahbath morn dog huckster may not he ahle to read or write, he will he ready to recite offhand the long pedigree of the dog he wants to sell. This might he backed up hy documents wbich, however, may or may not helong to some other dog! But then it is a saying among the people who go in for dogs and purchase dogs in such places that a good looking dog is hound to he a well hred one.

BEGINNING OF COLLIE PEDIGREES.

Quite hy accident a small coterie of collie fanciers gathered at a well-known hostelry recently, and, amongst otber items of "Collie chatter," the question of pedigrees was discussed. The main argument took the form as to when pedigrees originated, and if any dog could he named as the genesis of these. The genealogical tree in relation to rough collies appears to have heen planted in 1868. The dog which prohably can claim this distinction is Old Cockie, owned by W. H. Johnson, of Eccles, Manchester. Of Old Cockie no pedigree was ever in existence, hut that he was a sterling sire his numerous progeny amply testify. Among these may he named Wolf, Fox, Mac, Bessie, Cherry III, Flirt, Gipsy, Glen, Laura, Midge, etc., and, through these, follow Rutland, Romulus, Young Wolf, Amy, Caronilla, Glen Rosa, Lady Clare, Lady Latham, Lady Macheth, Maggie II, Richmond Gem, Rose of Lenfinart, Sahle Flossie, and others. Following on comes the giants whose names are familiar to most collie enthusiasts, including Metchley Wonder, Christopher, Sefton Hero, Rufford Ormonde, Edgehaston Marvel, Great Aine Douglas, Stracathro Ralph, Sefton Lady, Christopher, Bagatelle, Matrimony, Heather Ralph, Old Times, Gladdie, etc., the blood of which is commingled with the best present-day specimens. Of course, there has heen a gradual improvement in the general contour of the collie since the days of Old Cockie; still, it is remarkahle to what an extent one dog can influence its characteristics for many generations.

In smooth-coated collies no aristocratic hlood seems as yet to have heen created, no one specimen of renown having transmitted his or her winning qualities to future generations, as in the case of Old Cockie. Of the early well-known smooths, mention may he made of Herdwick King, Pickmere, Melody, Semiranus, Bilherry, Shy Widow, Heatherfield, Gyp, and Barden Venture. These were mostly pedigreeless, and, with the exception of Pickmere (one), Shy Widow (one), and Barden Venture (several), do not appear to have bred a winner. It is somewhat singular that a definite strain of this variety has not as yet heen established. The nearest approach to this has heen made hy Mr. J. T. Heap, hut here the third generations do not carry the characteristics of their forehears. In connection with smooth collies, it will be interesting to many fanciers to know that Melody was the first smooth to gain the coveted distinction of full champion. She was one of the pedigreeless "pickups" hy our editor, Theodore Marples, and in her day was without a compeer. At a later date Barden Venture stood on the highest pedestal. He, too, was without a pedigree, and his sterling qualities were not transmitted to a third generation. So also the well-known Eastwood Extra. Himself a winner of over twenty challenge certificates, none of his progeny has yet attained to championship honors.

THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting was held at the Association's office with The Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Thursday, December 3, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The roll-call showed the following members represented in person:

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. by C. L. Reierson, A. F. Hebard and T. A. Marshall; E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company by T. E. Doremus and L. J. Squier; Winchester Repeating Arms Company by F. G. Drew; Parker Brothers by W. F. Parker; The Peters Cartridge Company by T. H. Keller; The Chamberlin Cartridge & Target Company by Paul North; American Powder Mills by Murray Ballou; Hercules Powder Company by J. T. Skelly and Edward Banks; The United States Cartridge Company by O. R. Dickey; the United Lead Company by C. R. Babson; the Hunter Arms Company by T. H. Keller, Jr., and the Western Cartridge Company by H. E. Winans.

The Lefever Arms Company and the Selby Smelting & Lead Company were represented by proxy.

Thos. D. Richter and J. D. Dando, of "Sporting Life"; H. S. Rosenthal and J. B. Rosenthal, of "Sportsmen's Review"; and A. W. Higgins, honorary members of the Association, were also present, as was John R. Turner, Resident Director, E. Reed Shaner, Secretary, and Elmer E. Shaner, Treasurer, of the Association.

The Secretary presented and read a copy of the notice of the meeting, together with proof of the due mailing thereof to each stockholder of the Association at least two weeks before the meeting as required by the by-laws.

The transfer-book and stock-book of the Association were produced and remained during the meeting open to inspection.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Messrs. Thos. D. Richter and Henry S. Rosenthal (neither of them being a candidate for the office of Director) were appointed inspectors of election and duly sworn.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the Directors by ballot in accordance with the by-laws.

The report of the President for the past year was presented, read and ordered to be filed.

The Secretary's detailed report for the past year was presented and ordered to be received and filed.

The financial report of the Treasurer for the past year was presented and ordered to be received and filed.

The annual report of the Tournament Manager was also presented and ordered to be received and filed.

The polls having remained open the period prescribed by statute, were ordered closed and the inspectors presented their report in writing, showing the following persons, stockholders of the Association, had received the greatest number of votes:

F. B. Clark, A. F. Hebard and T. A. Marshall, of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company; T. E. Doremus, L. J. Squier and C. A. Haight, of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company; F. G. Drew, H. S. Leonard and W. R. Clark, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company; W. F. Parker, of Parker Brothers; W. E. Keplinger and T. H. Keller, of The Peters Cartridge Company; Paul North and J. H. Webster, of The Chamberlin Cartridge & Target Company; A. J. Norcom and F. W. Clin, of The Western Cartridge Company; Murray Ballou and E. B. Drake, of the American Powder Mills; John Hunter, of The Hunter Arms Company; J. T. Skelly and Edward Banks of The Hercules Powder Company; C. H. Dimick and Orrin R. Dickey, of the United States Cartridge Company; A. H. Durston, of The Lefever Arms Company; P. D. Beresford and J. R. Wettstein of the United Lead Company; Wm. B. Stadtfeld, of the Selby Smelting & Lead Company; John R. Turner, and Elmer E. Shaner.

The chairman thereupon declared that the above named persons were duly elected Directors of the Association.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the Secretary was directed to file with the records of the Association for the purpose of reference, the following papers:

(1) List of Stockholders entitled to vote at this meeting.
(2) Proxies presented at the meeting.
(3) Notice of meeting and proof of mailing thereof.
(4) Inspector's oath and report.
(5) President's report.
(6) Secretary's detailed report (for the past year).
(7) Secretary's data covering the Association's work for the past year.
(8) Treasurer's financial report of assessment fund.
(9) Treasurer's financial report of registered tournament fund.
(10) Tournament Manager's report.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, a meeting of the new Board of Directors for the election of officers, etc., was directed to be held immediately after the close of the stockholders' meeting.

No further business coming before the meeting, upon motion, duly made and seconded, the same adjourned.

The Directors' Meeting.

A meeting of the board of directors was held immediately after the close of the stockholders' meeting. The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. G. Drew, with E. Reed Shaner acting as Secretary.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, F. G. Drew; Vice-President, T. E. Doremus; Secretary, E. Reed Shaner; Treasurer-Manager, Elmer E. Shaner.

The minutes of the directors' meeting held December 4 and 5, 1913, at Jersey City, and September 9, 1914, at Dayton, Ohio, and those of the several mail votes taken during the year, were duly approved.

By special permission, Mr. W. E. Phillips, of Chicago, addressed the meeting and set forth the advantages of holding the Sixteenth Grand American Handicap Tournament, that of 1915, in Grant Park, Chicago. Mr. Phillips explained that Grant Park is just off Michigan Boulevard, immediately adjacent to the downtown district, and within walking distance of the business and shopping center and all hotels and theaters of a city of two million people. Mr. Phillips received the thanks of the President for presenting the matter so fully to the members of the Association.

By special permission, Mr. A. C. Connor, of Springfield, Illinois, addressed the meeting and requested to have the migratory bird law so amended that the State of Illinois would receive its share of wild fowl shooting. Mr. Connor read a letter on the subject addressed to Mr. D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It was explained to Mr. Connor that the Association's charter would not permit it to take action on matters of this kind, but that the matter could be aken up by the members of the Association, as individual concerns, and that it would be brought before them for their consideration.

Mr. Connor also gave the Association the benefit of his views pertaining to the betterment of the sport of trap shooting. The President thanked Mr. Connor for appearing before the meeting and expressing his views.

By resolution, it was decided to continue in 1915 the Association's policy of 1914 whereby its contribution to registered tournaments shall be made one-half in cash and one-half in trophies, or all in trophies.

By resolution, it was decided that, with the exception of State tournaments, Leagues of Gun Clubs and special organizations, all applications to hold registered tournaments which carry requests for contributions shall be made on or before February 15, and that no application shall be passed upon before said date.

By resolution, it was decided to print in pamphlet form, for distribution to gun clubs holding registered tournaments and other interested parties, the names and addresses, total number of targets shot at, total number of targets broken and percentages of all contestants who took part in registered tournaments held in 1914.

By resolution, it was decided to present a trophy to the winner of the high amateur average of 1914.

By resolution, it was decided not to give the Southwestern Handicap tournament and the Eastern Handicap tournament in 1915.

By resolution, Mr. O. N. Ford, of San Jose, California, was made eligible to compete as an amateur at The Interstate Association tournaments.

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the directors' meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m., to meet the following day at 10 a.m., at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

The adjourned meeting of the Directors was called to order at 10:35 a.m., December 4, with President Drew in the chair. New business was at once taken up where left off.

By resolution, it was decided that, any professional who has in either of the last two years of his employment averaged 90% or better on registered targets shall not be permitted, from and after December 4, to compete at any registered tournaments with amateurs, for cash or merchandise prizes, or for any trophy or trophies, "open to amateurs only," at such tournaments, within a period of three (3) years from the date of the termination of his employment, and that all others who have not averaged 90% in either of the last two years of their employment shall not be permitted to compete as above with amateurs for a period of one (1) year from the date of the termination of their employment.

Letters pertaining to trap shooting matters in general, received from Messrs. W. F. Bippus, Dayton, Ohio; W. F. MacCandless, Dayton, Ohio; John W. Garrett, Colorado Springs, Colorado; C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. V. Dimick, Portland, Maine; Salem Rod, Gun and Yacht Club, Salem, New Jersey; R. E. St. John, Green Bay, Wisconsin; Thos. F. Adkin, Rochester, N. Y.; E. F. Walton, Boise, Idaho; Madison Cooper, Calcium, N. Y.; F. K. Eastman, Indianapolis, Indiana, and T. F. Bibbee, Elba, Ohio, were read, ordered to be filed, and the Secretary directed to extend the thanks of the Association to the several gentlemen for the interest taken in the welfare of the sport.

By resolution, the Manager was directed to cooperate with the Executive Committee of the Ohio Trap Shooters' League in its effort to reorganize said League on broad lines.

By resolution, it was decided that in 1915 the Grand American Handicap Tournament shall be given at Chicago, Illinois; The Southern Handicap Tournament at Memphis, Tennessee; The Western Handicap Tournament at St. Louis, Missouri, and the Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament at San Diego, California.

By resolution, it was decided to hold the 1915 Grand American Handicap during the third week of August.

Mr. H. S. Rosenthal, of the "Sportsmen's Review," briefly addressed the meeting relative to teaching the rising generation on how to properly handle fire arms. Mr. Rosenthal's remarks on the subject were apropos and were listened to with much interest by the several members.

The following committees were appointed to serve the year 1915:

Tournament Committee—J. T. Skelly,, chairman; Wm. B. Stadtfeld, C. L. Reierson, A. J. Norcom, T. H. Keller, Murray Ballou, L. J. Squier.

Trophy Committee—T. E. Doremus, chairman; A. F. Hebard, W. R. Clark.

Gun Club Organization Committee—A. F. Hebard, chairman; T. H. Keller, Edward Banks.

The committee to allot handicaps for the 1915 Grand American Handicap will be announced later.

After reading several letters and discussing matters of no particular interest to the general public, the directors' meeting adjourned to meet at Chicago, Illinois, in 1915, during the week of the sixteenth Grand American Handicap Tournament.

THE INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION,
E. REED SHANER, Secretary.

Report of President F. G. Drew.

New Haven, Conn., December 1, 1914.

To the Members of The Interstate Association.

Gentlemen: As the trap shooting season of 1914 draws to a close and another year's work of our Association is ended, it is my pleasure to report briefly that a most satisfactory and healthy condition exists in every respect. The reports of the Treasurer-Manager and the Secretary give thorough and comprehensive accounts of the year's work covering in detail the Grand American Handicap and subsidiary tournaments, as well as conditions as apply to registered tournaments given by the many gun clubs throughout the country.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the accomplishments during the year as a perusal of these reports will convince all our members that the year just closed has been a most satisfactory one. New clubs have been organized, State associations have been formed, old clubs have been revived and live ones have shown an increase in membership newspaper publicity has been more conspicuous than ever before and interest in trap shooting has shown a splendid increase throughout the country.

It is not my intention to make any recommendations or suggestions involving any radical changes in our present policy or to in any way disturb the very pleasant and satisfactory conditions now existing and I most respectfully call your attention to the several features inaugurated one year ago and earnestly request your careful consideration of the extension of these features:

(1) The change in our policy regarding contributions to gun clubs in part cash and part trophies has met with hearty approval on the part of a majority of the gun clubs and I sincerely urge your careful consideration of the adoption of a plan to make our contribution to gun clubs all trophies.

(2) That some method be devised whereby shooters of ordinary ability may win moneys or trophies, whichever the competition calls for, and that the prizes in competition shall be graded in classes so that the poorest shot may have an opportunity to win in his own class against shooters of equal or nearly equal ability.

(3) Work up to a plan whereby all State Associations or organized Leagues of gun clubs may have the right to register tournaments in their respective States, under the direction of The Interstate Association, thus increasing the number of registered tournaments and giving the State organizations recognized authority.

(4) Commercialism and proselyting are unnecessary for the advancement of trap shooting and should be entirely eliminated. Members can bring about an improvement in this direction.

My task as president of your Association has been an easy one, due to the many courtesies extended to me by the members of the Association and the untiring efforts of the Manager and Secretary and the complete and thorough manner in which our esteemed Secretary-Manager has fulfilled the duties of his office in connection with all matters pertaining to the work of the Association.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank all the members of The Interstate Association for their hearty co-operation and most loyal support throughout the year, also to thank our honorary press members and their representatives for their valuable assistance and co-operation in the direction of promoting interest in trap shooting.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) F. G. DREW.

Report of Manager Elmer E. Shaner.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 25, 1914.

To the President, Officers and Members of The Interstate Association.

Gentlemen: In submitting my twenty-second annual report of transactions of the Manager's office, I must again report that the season has been unquestionably the most successful in the history of the Association — more contestants participating, more targets being trapped and more money divided in the purses than during any previous year. During the year many notable achievements have been accomplished, and many knotty problems have been solved —all of which have served to establish the Associa-

tion more firmly in the affections of rational men who understand its aims and scope.

I hope I may be pardoned in taking a pleasurable pride in pointing you to the record of the past year as shown by the detailed report of the Secretary. That there is more trap shooting today than ever before is proven by the records of his office. I also believe that the records of our individual members will verify this assertion.

Change of Policy.—At our last annual meeting the Association decided to change its policy and instead of making its contributions to tournaments all in cash, it decided to contribute part in cash and part in trophies, or all in trophies. Doubt was cast upon this change of policy, but the results fully justify the wisdom of the departure. If the statistical data in the Secretary's report is carefully studied, I am quite sure that no member will have cause to find the slightest fault with the change made. Supported as the new plan is by the superb array of figures, which are a matter of record in his office, all question as to its successful working will be emphatically dispelled. Briefly, 881 trophies were well distributed among 626 different contestants, a consummation to be desired; 479 different contestants won 1 trophy, 88 won 2, 34 won 3, 11 won 4, 8 won 5, 2 won 6 and 4 won 7, with the returns as to the disposition of 6 trophies not yet received.

The change made whereby the several State Champions were brought together at the Grand American Handicap tournament to compete for the National Amateur Championship also received the stamp of approval from the trap shooting world. Thirty-five of the thirty-six States that held registered State tournaments previous to the G. A. H. had a representative present to compete for the honor. The contest attracted much attention throughout the entire season, and it was a feaure event of the Grand American Handicap Tournament.

It is gratifying to the Association that it has won the praise for which it spared no effort nor expense to obtain. While the changes made are very satisfactory, there are some points which could be elaborated on with a view to bringing out every possibility of the plan. I suggest that it might be well to revive the matter at the annual meeting for further discussion.

Grand American Handicap.—Of course the fifteenth annual Grand American Handicap was the event of the season. It was again held on the grounds of the N. C. R. Gun Club of Dayton, Ohio, and its assistance to make the tournament perfect, I wish to specially acknowledge. There was no friction anywhere and the "if you don't see what you want, ask for it" spirit displayed by all of those in command, from officers to privates of all grades, gave complete satisfaction to visitors, patrons and shooters and all others who could appreciate courtesy, perfect appointments and an undeviating disposition to contribute to the complete harmony of the event.

The tournament excited more interest than the previous event of the kind. The extraordinary success of 1913 led many to suppose that the maximum had been reached beyond peradventure, and the great public interest partook somewhat of a speculative nature. Not until the entries had been closed could some people, any many thousands they were, believe that the representa would exceed that of last year. It is true there were sanguine people who believed that the entries might reach 700, but they were in a minority. Well posted people who had had a broad basis for a working hypothesis contended that 450 would be an extravagant estimate. They reasoned on the basis of the professionals not being allowed to compete and did not make adequate allowance for the enthusiasm engendered by the previous work of the Association. At this distance of time it is safe to say that the great majority were agreeably disappointed. Though the world has been well advised of the fact that the total number of entries was 515 amateurs, it will bear repetition here. This was 14 greater than the total of 1913 when 71 professional entries were included. The increase carries with it its own comment and shows that the Association built on a firm foundation.

For Consideration.—In looking over the year's work a point has come to my observation which I think should be considered when the outline for 1915 is under discussion. I refer to the filing of applications for registered tournaments which carry requests for contributions. This year we were obligated for the entire amount of our registered tournament fund by March 15, and many applications were received after that date from deserving clubs to which we could not make contributions for the reason that our fund had been exhausted. This state of affairs created more or less ill feeling among the clubs that were too late in applying. They did not seem to understand that our fund was limited to $20,000 and that it could not last very long with the flood of applications we received shortly after the new blanks had been put into the mails. A time limit for filing applications, and no applications passed upon before the time limit has expired, would obviate this to a great extent, as clubs would then understand that unless their applications are filed on or before a specified date they could not be considered.

In my opinion, a step of this kind would be for the best interests of all concerned, as our committee which passes upon applications would be given an opportunity to handle them more intelligently, and the tournaments could be distributed to better advantage. I think, however, that, as all State Associations are provided for alike in respect to contributions, no time limit should apply to the filing of applications for State Tournaments.

My views in this respect will perhaps not meet with general favor, but I feel that it is my duty to express my honest opinion of the situation.

The Grand American Handicap of 1915.—The Grand American Handicap is the premier event of the year and the greatest care should be exercised in passing upon everything connected with it. The place to be selected for holding it in 1915 should be carefully considered. A general discussion may be of vital importance. At the same time the very best of everything should be provided. On this much of our success has hinged.

Looking Forward.—The wonderful progress made during the past year will be hard to surpass, yet it should be our aim to excel that record during the coming year. There is a great and increasing demand for our aid and this demand should be complied with to the extent of our ability to do so, therefore, I would again, at the risk of being considered tiresome, call attention to the fact that we ought to have more subscribers, or increase our assessments. The work is vast and cannot be prosecuted successfully without an outlay that in the infancy of the Association would have been considered both outside and inside the ranks, ruinous, but with the enlarged views that accompany such success is no longer considered terrifying. The constantly increasing demand for our aid must be honored and it costs money. For the good of the cause every member should exert himself to the utmost to increase our subscription list.

Conclusion.—I deem it but just to again repeat what I have so frequently said regarding the obligations our Association rests under to our honorary press members for the assistance they have given us in keeping alive the interest so necessary for our continued prosperity. They have not been sparing of space or effort in publishing everything of interest to our members.

Very respectfully submitted,

ELMER E. SHANER, Manager.

Synopsis, Registered Tournament Work in 1914.

Contributed to Registered tournaments	$25,260
Different trap shooters who took part in registered tournaments	7,849
Tournaments registered	314
Applications refused	15
Tournaments registered under "Old Policy"	69
Tournaments contributed to	245
State tournaments registered	39
Tournaments registered in Canada	14
Reports received up to November 25	313
Reports not yet received	1
Tournaments cancelled by request and not counted	11
Targets trapped	4,780,690
Average number of targets trapped per tournament	15,273
Average entry per tournament: Amateurs 45.83; Professionals	6.47

Trophies.

Number of trophies contributed to registered tournaments, exclusive of The Interstate Association's handicap tournaments 887

479	"	1 Trophy
88	"	2 Trophies
34	"	3 Trophies
11	"	4 Trophies
8	"	5 Trophies
2	"	6 Trophies
4	"	7 Trophies
——	"	—— Trophies
626	"	881 Trophies

Report of distribution of 6 trophies not yet received.

Number of trophies awarded at The Interstate Association's handicap tournaments 45

Number of tournaments given in each State; amount contributed to each State; number of targets trapped in each State and average per State:—

State.	Tournaments.	Contributed.	Targets.	Average Am'rs.	Average Prof's
Alabama	3	$325.00	50,945	29 2-3	7 1-3
Arizona	3	325.00	26,170	16 1-3	5
Arkansas	6	475.00	78,395	30 1-3	6 5-6
California	7	425.00	167,000	46 5-7	7 2-7
Canada	14	.....	253,360	41 3-14	6 1-2
Colorado	6	425.00	59,090	33	4
Connecticut	6	200.00	88,110	83 1-3	7 2-3
Dist. of Columbia	1	50.00	5,745	45	7
Florida	0	.....	.....	...	...
Georgia	1	225.00	31,240	56	11
Idaho	3	325.00	61,485	34 1-3	7 2-3
Illinois	23	1,025.00	289,835	42 9-10	5 7-10
Indiana	11	600.00	117,075	33 4-5	6 1-2
Iowa	22	925.00	330,980	43 1-5	4 1-2
Kansas	10	575.00	109,405	38 1-10	6 2-5
Kentucky	10	575.00	87,290	29	5 3-10
Louisiana	2	225.00	37,425	31 1-2	7 1-2
Maine	1	.....	19,000	40	7
Maryland	8	425.00	72,995	31 5-8	5 1-4
Massachusetts	8	475.00	76,285	33 7-8	7 1-4
Michigan	4	375.00	87,105	72 1-2	5 1-4
Minnesota	12	575.00	126,055	37 5-12	4 3-4
Mississippi	4	325.00	66,840	26 1-2	8 3-4
Missouri	12	600.00	105,730	36 2-3	5 5-6
Montana	1	225.00	40,025	57	8
Nebraska	8	500.00	99,460	39 3-8	4 1-4
Nevada	2	100.00	32,435	30 1-2	5 1-2
New Hampshire	1	.....	12,800	51	4
New Jersey	4	625.00	192,045	98 1-4	14
New Mexico	0	.....	.....	...	...
New York	17	975.00	183,315	43 2-5	4 4-5
North Carolina	2	225.00	108,850	57 1-2	12
North Dakota	7	475.00	62,495	27	5 1-7
Ohio	14	4,675.00	443,335	103 6-7	8 2-7
Oklahoma	6	875.00	122,465	39 1-3	8 1-6
Oregon	2	725.00	100,595	91 1-2	15 1-2
Pennsylvania	32	1,785.00	392,060	48 7-8	6 7-10
Rhode Island	0	.....	.....	...	...
South Carolina	0	.....	.....	...	...
South Dakota	9	625.00	82,550	30 4-5	5 4-9
Tennessee	1	225.00	26,625	55	13
Texas	1	50.00	13,065	22	10
Utah	1	225.00	28,220	46	5
Vermont	2	275.00	20,055	20	6 1-2
Virginia	7	925.00	162,270	60 4-7	9 4-7
Washington	3	475.00	73,630	44	8
West Virginia	4	375.00	20,765	18 3-4	5 3-4
Wisconsin	9	1,075.00	151,960	69 1-9	6 4-9
Wyoming	2	100.00	24,060	17 1-2	5
Total	314	$25,260.00	4,780,690	45 4-5	6 2-5

For Reference.

Average Entry per Tournament in—

1908	Amateurs	27 1-5	—Professionals	4 4-5
1909	"	23 1-2	"	5 2-5
1910	"	22 3-10	"	5 3-10
1911	"	36 2-5	"	6 1-10
1912	"	35 1-5	"	6 2-5
1913	"	45 2-5	"	7 1-10
1914	"	45 4-5	"	6 2-5

For Comparison.

	1913	1914
Different contestants in registered tournaments	7,014	7,849
Tournaments registered	286	314
Applications refused	11	15
Tournaments registered under "Old Policy"	55	69
Tournaments contributed to	231	245
State tournaments registered	38	39
Tournaments registered in Canada	16	14
Reports received	282	313
Tournaments cancelled	3	11
Targets trapped	4,525,570	4,780,690
Average number of targets per tournament	16,051	15,273

E. REED SHANER, Secretary.

HUNTING NOTES.

Duck hunting in the bay counties marshes will depend upon wind and weather conditions. Up to yesterday the rainstorm had been heavy enough to cause a general desertion of the bay counties' salt marshes by the wild fowl. Heavy rains in the upper bay marshes usually send the birds down the San Joaquin valley or farther south. Judging from results at most of the inside Suisun marsh shooting ponds, last week, the outlook for today and tomorrow does not promise large bags. The downpour, however, should improve conditions in the Alameda marsh marsh stretches by creating many inland sheltered fresh-water ponds.

Rough water out on the bay will send thousands of birds inside for refuge. During the recent full-moon nights the ducks have taken a heavy toll of feed from hundreds of baited ponds. At break of day, during pleasant weather, they take wing to safe and smooth water for the balance of the day.

A grand rally of independent bombardiers will man the innumerable blinds along the east-bay shores, from Oakland away up to Rodeo. During the past week canvasbacks and bluebills have been plentiful along those shores. Charley Breidenstein and Fred Tobelman left here on a 6:20 train Monday for Pinole, and returned shortly after noon with forty-two ducks. Henry and George Frahm's trip was rewarded with forty-three birds. Dr. Julian Waller's shoot was a limit strap. Charles H. Kewell and Fred Kewell had good luck Friday last week. All of which illustrates agreeable shooting conditions near Pinole.

In the Petaluma marshes and along the Black Point bay shore most of the hunters drew blanks Sunday two weeks ago. Charles Eckel and Al Smith managed to drop a few ducks near the mouth of Black John slough. Several of the San Antone striped bass anglers, who had guns with them, bagged a few birds. Petaluma and Parker Gun Club members had general poor luck. During the week quite a number of canvasbacks have been shot by members of the Irish Fusiliers, whose headquarters are at Horton on Petaluma creek. Jack McGovern, Jack Grace, J. C. Corbett, "Pop" Swett, Jack Kennedy and others were among the "can" rushers. Dr. Maguire, Dr. Ogle and Judge Deasy were located a week ago at a shooting blind that failed to attract a duck within half a mile all day. Last Sunday, however, birds were plentiful.

In the Napa creek region hundreds of fat canvasback ducks have been killed recently, in the sloughs between Vallejo and the "drawbridge." "Slaughter-house point," so named, has the call on the wise hunters. All along the Napa and Vallejo bay shores and sloughs, where a boat can be rowed, is open shooting ground.

Down about the Wingo sloughs the best shooting has fallen to Alameda Gun Club members, who shoot on Holmes island and in the nearby sloughs. Numerous rodsters out on Sonoma and Steamboat sloughs have recently enjoyed fair duck shooting.

That the duck crop this season does not show any shrinking, compared to last season, is evinced by the following records of ducks received in this city from the 15th of October to the end of November. During October 12,614 wild ducks were tallied, sent in by market hunters and sportsmen, the latter accounting for about 80 per cent of the birds. Last month the records show that 28,425 ducks came in, making a total of 41,039. Taking into account the ducks brought in by hunters themselves and not kept track of, the grand total for six weeks of the season will easily run over 50,000. During the same period last year the records show 40,358 wild ducks that eventually decorated dinner tables in this city.

Suisun marsh duck hunters found oilskin clothing necessary during the past two weeks. At the Allegro preserve Achille Roos was limit gun, Bob Murdoch and N. Neustadter being close up in popping the sprig and mallard visitors. At Green Lodge, W. W. Richards, Dave Hearfield, George Emmons and Harlow Bancroft enjoyed fair shooting. Volante, Montezuma and Joyce Island Gun Club ponds were visited by enough ducks to afford numerous club shooters good sport.

Quail hunting conditions have vastly improved during the past week. Enough rain has fallen to make heavy cover untenable for the birds during the day time. At night the quail find comfortable roosting places in the trees, quarters they do not fancy all day also, unless closely and persistently hunted, or rather chased, for that is what the game amounts to in the high cover. Sunshine shedding a warming influence over the foothill sections this morning, good quail shooting should develop—easy going for the gunner and excellent ground scent conditions for the dog.

Draft Horses and Their Breeds

by G. ARTHUR BELL

Senior Animal Husbandman, U. S. Dept. Agriculture

The purpose of this article is to present to the reader in a concise manner the most important features regarding the breeds of draft horses in this country. A history of the breeds or information regarding the early types has been purposely avoided, and the reader who desires information on such matters is referred to other sources. The name and address of the secretary of the pedigree-record society for each breed is given at the conclusion of the portion dealing with that particular breed, and the reader is referred to the various societies for information regarding the rules of registry and the issuance of studbooks, or for lists of breeders.

The draft type is characterized by massiveness, and the particular field for this type is hauling of heavy loads at comparatively slow gait, usually at the walk. Therefore power and not speed is desired, and in order to possess this power the horse should be generally blocky or compact, low-set or short-legged, and be sufficiently heavy to enable him to throw the necessary weight into the collar to move the heavy load and at the same time maintain a secure footing. In fair condition a drafter should weigh not less than 1,600 pounds, and the majority will be between 16 and 17 hands in height, but, of course, many are found below and above these heights. In some localities horses weighing less than 1,600 pounds are termed drafters, but in localities where the heavy draft horse is common they would not be classed as such, unless designated as light drafters.

In the typical drafter the head is comparatively lean, wide between the eyes, and in size proportioned to the body. The eye is bright and fairly prominent. The neck is strong and muscular, of fair length, and somewhat arched; in the stallion it is well arched or crested, in the gelding or mare less so. The shoulders are shorter and more upright than in the case of the light horse, and a happy medium between the straight and sloping shoulder gives the best combination of power and movement. Too straight a shoulder causes excessive concussion, and the result is bone and tendon trouble in the feet and legs. On the other hand, too sloping a shoulder renders it difficult to fit the heavy collars properly. In the draft horse, however, the former is much more common than the latter.

The chest is deep and comparatively broad, thus providing plenty of room for the lungs. The girth, or the body's circumference, behind the forelegs, is large, and horses slack in that region are usually weak in constitution. The body is broad, deep, and comparatively short; the back is short and broad, and the ribs well sprung, giving a round appearance to the body. The horse with a shallow body is usually a poor feeder. The loin is broad and well muscled. A short, decidedly sloping croup is not so well muscled as the straighter and longer one. The hindquarters and thighs are well muscled, and it is from the hindquarters that the horse obtains most of its propelling power, the front legs acting largely as weigh carriers.

Good underpinning, consisting of good legs and feet, is essential. Good, clean, heavy bone is necessary in order to afford attachments for the heavy muscles and to stand the heavy wear and tear. The cannon bones are the best indication of the bone throughout. In this region the bone should feel firm, and the tendons should stand out distinctly from the bone, giving the cannon bones when viewed from the side a wide, flat appearance. The knee should be broad and deep when viewed from the front. The hock should be broad from front to back, and of strong structure. The pasterns should be fairly long and sloping. While some draft horses possess too long and too sloping pasterns, a much larger number have too short and too straight pasterns. The foot should be fairly large and the horn of the hoof dense. The dark-colored hoofs are the most popular, as it is thought they denote greater durability. In the draft horse as much quality as is consistent with the required substance is desirable, but quality should not be obtained at the sacrifice of too much weight.

In temperament the draft horse is generally lymphatic, but he should not be too sluggish. While the nature of his work requires him to be steady and easily managed, it is nevertheless essential that it should be performed willingly and with snap and vigor.

The draft horse gait is the walk. The stride should be rapid and of good length, and the feet should be carried straight forward. This kind of action renders possible the covering of considerable ground in the least possible time. While the walk is the normal gait, the ability to trot well is desirable. Often faults not noticeable at the walk are brought out at the trot.

BELGIAN.

The Belgian draft horse, as the name indicates, originated and has been developed in Belgium, and is the only breed of horses which is bred to any extent in that country, the light horses used in Belgium being purchased largely in other countries. In 1886 the Belgian Draft Horse Society was organized for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of the native draft horse and to maintain a studbook for the breed. In June of each year the annual show of this society is held at Brussels. At the twenty-eighth annual show, held in June, 1913, the entries totaled more than 1,000, and this is probably the largest show of a single breed of horses held in the world. The breeding of Belgian draft horses is also promoted by the government, which annually awards prizes and subsidies to the best animals in the various provinces. Stallions which stand for public service must be approved by a commission appointed by the government.

Importations of these horses into the United States occurred more or less frequently during the last half of the nineteenth century, but it has been only within the past 10 years that they have been imported in any large numbers. The early trade was principally a stallion trade, but during the past five years quite a large number of mares have been imported.

The Belgian divides honors with the Shire as being the heaviest of any of our breeds. Mature stallions in fair condition, weighing a ton or more, are comparatively common. In height mature stallions will probably average slightly over 16¼ hands, and mature mares about 16 hands. In general conformation they are the most compact of any breed, the bodies being short, wide, and deep. The head is of medium size, the neck is short and heavily crested or arched, the chest is broad and deep, the back is short and well muscled over the loin, the croup is somewhat drooping or steep, and the quarters are full and heavily muscled. The legs are short and free from the long hair or feather characteristic of the Clydesdale and Shire. In action the Belgian is good, but is less active than the Clydesdale or Percheron. In temperament he is docile and easily handled. He is a good feeder, is rated as an easy keeper, and stands shipment well. The colors common to the Belgian are bay, chestnut, and roan, but browns, grays, and blacks are occasionally seen.

Some of the criticisms of the Belgian horse are that a large number have necks that are too short and heavy, too drooping a croup, a roughness about the hocks, bone that is not sufficiently flat, too short and straight in the pastern, hoof deficient in circumference, and a lack of general quality; but great improvement has been noted in respect to these deficiencies in recent years. The extreme width may cause the Belgian to roll somewhat at the walk, but as a class they are good movers at the trot.

In this country the Belgian sire has been valuable in improving the draft conformation of our horse stock, particularly when mated with many of our rangy, loosely coupled mares. The breed has made wonderful progress in this country, considering that it has attracted much attention only during the past 10 or 15 years. In fact, probably no breed has shown a greater increase in popularity and a greater improvement during the past decade.

The distribution of the Belgian draft horse in the United States is widespread, but it is found in the greatest number in those sections where the heaviest type of draft horse is most prevalent, such as the Central West, particularly in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and Nebraska.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses was organized in 1887, but the first volume of that association's studbook was not published until 1905. To date, however, five volumes have been issued, the fifth having been issued in 1913. Up to January 1, 1914, more than 8,000 stallions and nearly 4,000 mares had been recorded. The secretary of the association is J. D. Conner, Jr., Wabash, Ind.

PERCHERON.

The Percheron originated in France and has been developed in a small district in the northwestern part of that country known as Perche. This district is about one-fifteenth the size of the State of Iowa, and only Percherons born within its boundaries are eligible to registry in the Percheron Studbook of France. Percheron foals, to be accepted for registry in the French book, must be registered during the year of their birth. Prior to such registration they must be examined by an official appointed by the Percheron Horse Society of France, who takes a careful description of their color and markings, and who brands them on the neck with the letters "S. P." enlaced.

The Percheron Horse Society of France was organized in 1883, and in addition to looking after the registration of Percherons it holds an annual summer show in the Percheron district. The society also offers prizes at other shows. The improvement of the Percheron and other breeds in France is due to both public and private efforts. The Government has for a number of years maintained studs in which selected animals have been kept for breeding purposes. In addition, subsidies are granted to private individuals in order to keep high-class horses in the stud. Stallions intended to stand for public service in France must be examined by officials appointed by the government and certified as being free from periodic ophthalmia, or moonblindness, and roaring (thick wind).

The introduction of Percheron horses into the United States dates back many years. One of the early stallions brought to this country which exerted considerable influence on our draft stock was Louis Napoleon, imported in 1851 by an Ohio firm. Other Percherons were imported about this time and during succeeding years. During the early seventies they were imported in quite large numbers, and these importations have continned to date.

[To be continued.]

RAMPTON PRESIDENT,
an excellent representative of the Imported Shire Horse in California — Blackhawk Ranch.

California Cresceus, a twelve-year-old gelding, and one of the fastest trotters in the New York circuit for several seasons, and for which James Butler, the well-known horseman, paid $6,000 several years ago, dropped dead of heart failure after winning a heat at the Flushing Driving Park Sunday. Death was caused by heart disease. Two weeks before his death the horse made a mile in 2:17½. He was owned by Dr. James Lanig of Brooklyn, who purchased it from John Hill of Astoria last year.—New York Times. California Cresceus was a Palo Alto product and was a son of Mendocino and Coralia by Boodle; second dam Coral 2:25 by Electioneer. His race record was 2:17¼, made in 1909 at Riverhead, N. Y.

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Chapter II.—The weanling colt—feeding—halter breaking—leading beside pony—hooting—hitting—ground breaking—hitching to cart—shoeing.

Chapter III.—Making speed—pulling—how Airdale, 1, 2:15¾, was trained—Peter Volo, 1, 2:19—Hester C., 1, 2:21½—Wilbur Lou, 1, 2:19½—Miss Stokes—Adbell, 2:23—Horlaine, 2:31½—Hinda Rose, 2:36½ — Edna the Great, 2:29¼—Palo Alto system.

Chapter IV.—Shoeing colts—first trip to blacksmith—dressing hind feet—hard frog unnatural—changes in gait—natural dressed foot.

Chapter V.—Preparing for two-year-old futurities—how Murphy trained Peter Volo, 2, 2:04½, and Native Belle, 2, 2:07¾ — Arion, 2, 2:10¾ — Justice Brooke, 2, 2:09½, and his diary—Axtell, 2, 2:23.

Chapter VI.—Three-year-olds — working between races—comparison of shoeing of 63 famous colts—training of Colorado E., 2:04¾—General Watts, 2:06¾—Fantasy, 2:08¾—Sunol, 2:08¼—Axtell, 2:12.

Appendix—How to feed and water a colt—chronic indigestion.

Some of the Authorities Quoted.

Thomas W. Murphy	Henry M. Jones
Walter R. Cox	Gus Macey
Ed. F. Geers	Reamy Macey
Alonzo McDonald	Ned McCarr
Dr. A. S. Alexander	Dr. J. C. McCoy
Frank E. Alley	Joseph McGraw
Dr. W. A. Barber	Roy Miller
James Benyon	Hunter C. Moody
Mike Bowerman	Millard Sanders
Henry Burgoyne	A. B. Scott
J. B. Chandler	Dr. Jack Seiter
Zach Chandler	Joseph L. Serrill
Harold M. Childs	O. H. Sholes
Budd Doble	W. H. Smollinger
John L. Dodge	A. L. Thomas
W. W. Evans	Ben White
Sam J. Fleming	Amos Whiteley
W. O. Foote	Henry Williams
Jas. Hazelton	Ed. Willis

Illustrations.

Peter Volo, 2:03½ Native Belle, 2:06½
Colorado E., 2:04¾ Airdale, 1, 2:15¾

Testimonials.

The Trotting World of London, England, says: "It is just the book we have been waiting for."

The New York Sun says: "The directions seem to be sensible and practical.

The Australian Trotting Record, Melbourne, Australia, says: "It is simply invaluable to any trotting man and its 112 pages cover every detail of the proper handling of a trotter and pacer."

The Pacific Horse Review, Portland, Ore., says: "Shoeing, feeding and other problems of common experience are dealt with helpfully. Ready reference to current turf history illustrates points of moment, and the book is of value to the studious trainer."

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THE FARM

BIG MONEY PRIZES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

More different States of the Union have appropriated money for the live stock exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition than at any previous exposition, and a larger sum of money has been appropriated by the different breed record associations, to be used in supplemental premiums and in the maintenance of view herds, than was ever done before. The total amount appropriated by the pure-bred record associations now amounts to $103,450, with a strong probability that this will be increased in the immediate future by the action of other associations.

The States which have appropriated money specially for live stock in the Exposition are as follows:

New York	$25,000
Ohio	25,000
Oregon	15,000
Missouri	12,000
Wisconsin	10,000
Indiana	35,000
Washington	10,000
Idaho	4,000
Massachusetts	2,500
Illinois	19,000
Nevada	5,000
Utah	500

These amounts, with the $175,000 appropriated by the Exposition for cash premiums on live stock and the amounts given by the several breed record associations, makes a grand total of $429,950 in cash to be distributed in premiums and for the payment of freight on live stock. In addition to this there is a total of $227,000 in stakes and purses that will be offered on two race meetings for light harness horses, to be held in June and October. This aggregate is the greatest amount of money that has ever been offered on live stock in any exposition, and will be the means of affording the millions of visitors from all parts of the earth a series of object-lessons in the accomplishments of the breeders' art.

TETANUS.

Tetanus, or so-called lock jaw, is a disease characterized by spasm of certain groups of muscles, especially those of the face, jaws, and back These are not like ordinary spasms since the muscles remain in a constant state of contraction. The disease is caused by a specific organism found in dust, garden soil and dirt of all kinds. The organisms are very small, several thousand could be held on the point of a pin. They gain entrance to the body through wounds, such as nail pricks, pitch fork wounds, splinters, etc. The punctured wound is most dangerous since the organisms are carried deep into the tissues away from air. The spores are very resistant to sun light or other disinfectants but the organisms can not live in the presence of air. All wounds should be opened and carefully disinfected.—H. E. Kingman, D. V. S.

Eggs should never be washed when intended for high-class trade, since the process removes a natural mucilaginous coating and opens the pores of the shell.

A simple outfit for candling eggs can be made out of a small hand lamp and an ordinary pasteboard box sufficiently large to be placed over the lamp, after the ends have been removed, without risk of fire. In order to supply air to the enclosed lamp, notches should be cut in the edge on which the box rests. A round hole is then cut in the box at the level of the lamp flame and the candling done by holding each egg against this hole while the rest of the room is in darkness. The light from the lamp reveals the contents of the egg, and those that show any defect can be rejected.

Ghee, the native butter of India, which has been known to keep for centuries without becoming rancid, is made by boiling butter until all the watery particles and curds have been removed by skimming.

PETALUMA POULTRY SHOW PROVES BIG SUCCESS.

Petaluma, Nov. 24.—The eighth annual poultry show of the Petaluma Poultry Fanciers' Association came to a close at Dreamland Rink Sunday and the many birds which have been on exhibition during the week have been placed in their coops and shipped to their owners. The show was one of the most successful in the history of the association, and this year additional prizes, trophies and ribbons were given to exhibitors.

A. Morse Bowles of this city has swept the boards with his splendid display of bantams, and his birds were the center of much attraction during the show. H. H. Peck of this city had the best collection of buff leghorns and also captured the prize for the best pen of leghorns, other than the white leghorn. Charles F. Holman of Stockton was a heavy winner at this year's show, and his birds were of unusual quality.

Vincent Huntley, one of the best known fanciers in the State, won on the best display of ducks, and D. H. Anderson took all the prizes for the pit game. The barred plymouth rocks were among the birds worthy of recognition at the show, and the awards were captured by G. E. Tobin, T. L. Green and J. W. Sahrenkrog. Mrs. W. S. Adams of this city won the prize for the bronze gobbler turkey.

BURBANK'S WHITE BLACKBERRY.

The white blackberry is a new combination of already existing characters. The parents are Lawton's blackberry and an insignificant cultivated bramble of the eastern states. The latter has pale amber berries and is probably an albino variety of the same species of blackberry as the Lawtons. On his farm at Santa Rosa, California, Mr. Burbank crossed the two and selected from the progeny, individuals that possessed the shape and qualities of the Lawton's and the color of the bramble. Thus was produced the white blackberry.

This is representative of a method frequently employed by plant and animal breeders when it is desired to secure a white variety of some colored species. With but few exceptions, any color crossed with white gives all colored progeny in the first generation. The white color does not appear until the second generation, when it occurs in the proportion of about three colored to one white. Selection from the white colored second generation will almost invariably remain white.

There seems to be a rice boom in this State now and from prospects, California will soon be enrolled among the largest producers of this valueable cereal. It has been tried out in most of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valley counties as well as in Southern California and in most cases has given very excellent results. At the present time preparations are making for planting a very greatly increased acreage to rice during the coming season and large areas will be sown.

It will be worth while to give the boys and girls a chance on the farm. Do not expect them to take an interest when they are not responsible and when they are not allowed to earn and spend for themselves. A few may take an interest without the privilege of earning something for themselves, but many will not. Men do not like to work without compensation for their labor, neither do children.

Don't burn crude oil in frost pots. It is too expensive and the residue is too hard to take care of. Use 20 to 26 degree oil from which the expensive gasoline and kerosene have been extracted, also the asphalt. It is cleaner, cheaper in price, burns longer, has more complete combustion, flows readily in cold weather when crude oil is like molasses and you are in a hurry.

Heavy shipments of beef cattle are being made from Arizona to Fresno county, where they will be fattened on alfalfa. There has been an unusually large crop of alfalfa in Fresno this year and cattle men find it advantageous to ship cattle here to finish them.

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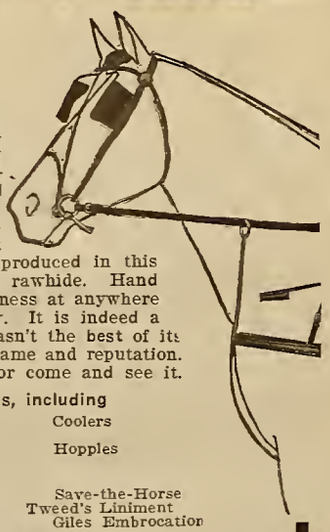

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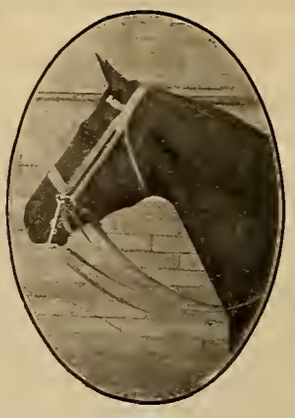

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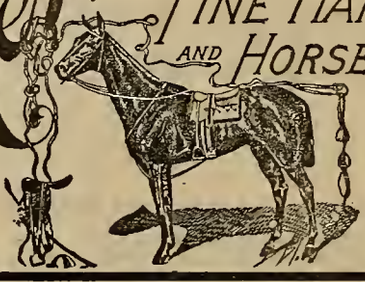

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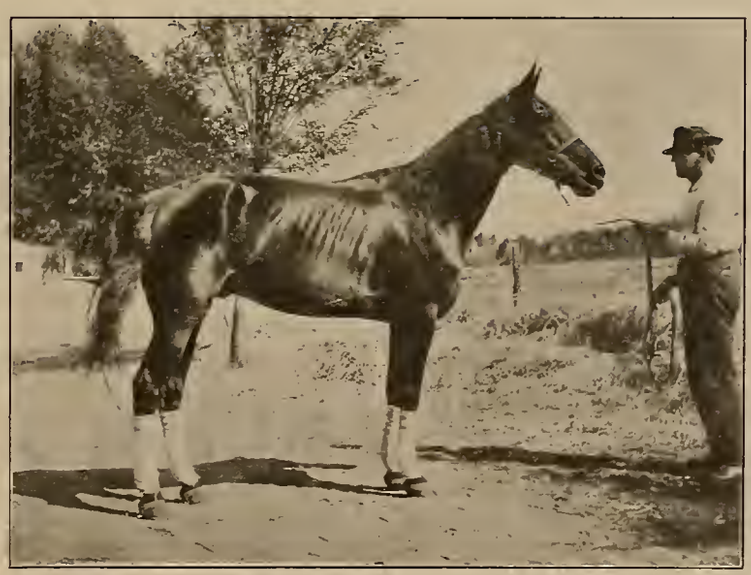

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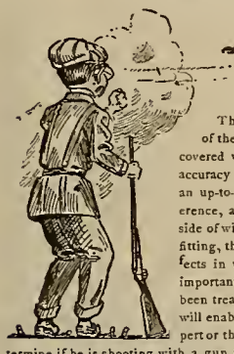

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The stake of 1917 should receive a large entry and be very valuable. Every breeder should enter in it.

CONDITIONS:

Mile heats. Race to be three heats. Each heat a race. One-third of the money will be allotted for division in each heat, and money allotted for the heat divided as follows: Fifty per cent to the first colt, twenty-five per cent to the second, fifteen per cent to the third and ten per cent to the fourth. The Occident Cup and $400 to be added by the Society, to be awarded to colt standing highest in the summary. Distance 100 yards. Otherwise N. T. A. Rules to govern.

Nominators are not held for the full amount of entrance in case colt goes wrong; but forfeit payments made, which relieves them from further responsibility, and declares entry out.

REMEMBER THE DATE OF CLOSING, JANUARY 4th, 1915.

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THAT WIN-RACE RULE.

When the measures known familiarly as the "win-race" and "no record" rules were incorporated in the regulations of the parent association governing most of the tracks of the country, they were heralded as great steps in the improvement of racing conditions from the standpoint of almost all vitally interested parties—trainers, owners, associations and the race-going public. For some months, however, opinions have been widely at variance concerning these rules and the discussions of the same have waxed hot and heavy. Certain it is that there may be recited rather startling instances showing the measure as at present applied to be absolutely detrimental to the good of the sport.

Now the National Association's rule committee is pretty well supplied with both brains and legislative experience, and these measures were adopted in good faith by them in an earnest endeavor to make an improvement in conditions governing classification and provide more equably balanced fields for owners and consequently more attractive racing for the spectators, upon whose generous attendance and good will towards the sport the life of the breeding and racing industries are absolutely dependent.

The fact that the rule has not proven the acceptable success under practical service that it was conceded to be when considered originally "on paper," can readily be traced to a foundation beyond the confines of race track or stock farm.

We, as a people, have a trait that renders the working of a great deal of legislation of an "improving" nature very disappointing to those who conceived and enacted it in all faith in its justice and confidence in its benefits when put in operation. We are the world's greatest law makers — we are also its greatest law breakers. No sooner is a law enacted than our most ingenious minds are at work devising plans for profiting not by its honest observance, but by its evasion. We have allowed to grow up individual and corporate fortunes of almost unimaginable magnitude through the evasion of statutes, or through rendering them inoperative by counter legislation or technicalities. The beneficiaries of the evasion of both statute and moral laws are legion among those high in power and respect in our fair country. Small wonder, then, that the practices that are not uncommon among the mightiest of the land should crop out upon the race track and in other walks of life. The unfortunate phase of the situation lies in the fact that the evasions that are passed unnoticed when practiced by those of high estate in some fields become prominently recited capital crimes when taken advantage of by an ordinary mortal and reviewed by the daily press, especially of the evader be damned by a connection with the sport of horse racing.

There are many statutes governing the daily conduct of our lives and businesses to which we as individuals pay little or no heed, and whose non-enforcement is glossed over by judge and jury alike. Is it to be wondered at, that in the hard game of making expenses meet on a trotting track, drivers seek the advantage to be gained by rule evasion, and that the judge's stand becomes a court of leniency rather than a tribunal of strict adherence to the "statutes made and provided"?

There are weighty arguments to be advanced against the no-record rule. There are more valid ones to be presented in its support. Its apparent failure is due not so much to its inherent bad qualities as to the lack of just appreciation of benefits to be gained from the proper operation of its good qualities. Had the no-record rule been received by drivers and judges' stand alike in the spirit that led to its establishment, there would be but little of the present clamor in evidence. Through the American weakness for too many laws and too little real enforcement of laws, the weak side of the rule has been brought unduly to the fore, and we have been deprived of an opportunity for learning of its true merits.

We do not believe that the clause in question will long retain its present wording. We do insist that as administered in 1913 it was productive of as much detriment as it was of benefit, but we insist with equal firmness that the rule has not been justly "tried and found wanting," and that at heart it is possessed of more merit than many quarters at present are willing to concede. Given an honest application of the no-record rule by every judge's stand in the country, and let it be considered by drivers in its proper light and it becomes a step in the stairway that should lead to much better conditions. Like many problems of the race course it gets back to the judge's stand for the test of its workings, detrimental or beneficial. As the rules were generally administered during the season just passed we have no heartfelt longings for the continuance of the measure, but until it and other rules upon whose enforcement it is dependent for success have been given a really fair trial by strict adherence to their entire provisions, we will learn of its rescindment with regret.

STRAWS.

E. W. Swisher, President of the Columbus Driving Park Association, is chairman of the rules committee of the Grand Circuit. As his committee is to report to the Grand Circuit stewards at the annual meeting in January, Mr. Swisher is busy these days sounding horsemen as to their views on racing rules. He recently called an informal convention of Columbus horsemen to talk over conditions. A vote was taken on three systems of racing with the following results:

Number preferring three in five system, ten.

Number preferring three heat system, six.

Number preferring two in three system, two.

The following questions were asked:

In every heat a race should the winner of most money get a record? Yes, by twelve.

Or should the winner of every heat get a record? Yes, by five.

In three in five races should the race end with the fifth heat and those not standing for money go to the barn at the end of the third heat? Yes, by twelve.

Or should race go to a finish with all staying in? Yes, by six.

In two in three races should the race go to a finish with all staying in? Yes, by fourteen.

Or should those not standing for money go to the barn at the end of the second heat? Yes, by four.

The majority favored the new rule, giving only the winner of a race a record, but it was suggested that the judges have the authority to impose a record on any heat winner who, in their opinion, is not trying to win the race.

Special races, team races, and trotting under saddle, were suggested as features likely to increase attendance.

The majority agreed on the following: (1) That the rules of the parent associations should be alike and mandatory; (2) That where time allowances were made this year in a circuit a horse should start in 1915 with the allowance due him at the close of 1914; (3) That no trainer be allowed to name the horses of more than one owner in any one event; (4) That each member be allowed to give as many stakes and for such amounts as it pleases; (5) That a special effort be made to secure competent officials in the stand.

These are straws which show which way the wind blows. Why not forward the set of questions, which Mr. Swisher asked the horsemen assembled at the informal convention in Columbus, to other members of the Grand Circuit. Let them call similar informal conventions at their towns, and then let the expressions of opinion be tabulated. If this is done we would suggest adding this question to the list: "Would marking the first four horses in each heat prevent laying up of heats?"—Horseman.

AND ONCE AGAIN that season of the year is at hand when we deem it fitting and proper to call your attention to the sage advice promulgated some seasons back by the immortal J. U. Higginbottom of Chicago, but still pertinent: "Do your Christmas swapping early!"

MR. RODNEY J. MACKENZIE, whose love for the trotter and for fitting environs for him has been the source of the establishment in California of that gem among training and racing plants, the Pleasanton Driving Park, was a prominent figure in the crowd at the DeRyder sale last Saturday, radiating good cheer and dispensing hospitality after the fashions that have made him a welcome member of any gathering of horsemen. The first of the speed barns where the MacKenzie campaigners and prospects are quartered was a center of interest all day, the three-heat trotting queen sharing honors with the younger members of the stable that promise much in future fame. The congratulations extended Mr. MacKenzie concerning Maymack's eventual justification of his faith in her were numerous and welcome, as any man would feel justly proud of her recent achievements, but the steadiest stream of complimentary remarks had to do with praise of the park itself and the system under which it is conducted. Even since early fall the improvements made have added wonderfully to the pleasing appearance of the plant, as the chain of lawns has been extended until there are beautiful reaches of velvet green on every hand. In anticipation of the coming of the "winter colony" of horses and horsemen, a generous patch of barley was sown just across the track from the speed barns, in the infield of the big oval, so there is an abundance of green feed, the best and most natural "condition powder," right at hand. Several parties present Saturday were newcomers to California and Pleasanton, and in every instance found the MacKenzie plant beautiful and efficient to a degree considerably in excess of their anticipations. We may envy the big Canadian his possession of the Livermore valley track and grounds but there are none so crabbed as to begrudge him every success in his speed producing ambitions. That he may long be with us to enjoy the little paradise of his creation at Pleasanton and that many more world's champions may be quartered in his private stables are the "holiday greetings" of his host of horseman friends.

UNDER THE HEADING "Who Said Zero, Lon?" an eastern correspondent takes exception to that portion of the recently published interview with Alonzo McDonald in which he mentioned the fact that zero weather had prevailed at his last year's Thanksgiving dinner, and that the thermometer at the time the interview was given was registering about seven below at Indianapolis, his usual wintering place and the present location of the "home guard" members of his stable. The government reports give the temperature of the Hoosier metropolis as seven degrees below zero on December 15, so Lon wasn't far out of the way in his statements and our Indiana sidekicker hasn't a very great "holler" coming, after all. What does a difference of a few days amount to between friends, anyway?

THE CHARITY HORSE SHOW which held full sway at Madison Square Garden in New York last week met with a degree of success and popularity that removed all doubts as to the ability of the United States to give an event of this nature without the assistance of foreign exhibitors — something "truly amazing" in the light of the fact that we possess the peers of the world among riders and drivers, and some twenty-odd per cent of the available supply of horseflesh owned by all the nations. With the outbreak of war the executives of the association that customarily provides the metropolis with its opportunity to air its smartness at a "society" horse show promptly declared off its scheduled event and remained proof against all appeals to reconsider its action, holding that a "straight American show" was an utter impossibility in so far as achieving enough success to pay expenses was concerned. To Mr. Samuel Walter Taylor, of the Rider and Driver, and a few genuinely patriotic Americans who associated themselves with him, is due the pleasing event just closed, whose proceeds go to charity and whose success is a distinct rebuke to those whose lack of patriotic confidence led to the cancellation of the regular show.

CONSIGNORS of breeding stock and weanlings, or other untried young stuff, to Saturday's sale had one song that they could sing in unison and with deep feeling as buyers led off their consignments at only a percentage of their real value, the refrain in question being that seasonable old "plantation melody"—as exemplified in the coon song craze of a past decade—"You mus' think I'se Sandy Claus, an' Crismus comes every day!"

The Fall Sale at Pleasanton

Last week's rainy weather made things look bad for holding a horse sale at Pleasanton with any great degree of comfort or success, as the rains held sway right up to Friday night and those who journeyed to the Livermore valley horse heaven a day ahead of the sale in order to get a good look at the offerings received little reward for their trouble beyond wet feet. The day was not so bad in San Francisco and a clear sunrise Saturday morning encouraged horsemen from here and surrounding points to make the trip in search of something worth the money. That tbey were successful in their quest may be gleaned from a perusal of the sales report herewith presented, as for the excellent quality displayed, both in blood lines and individuality of the animals offered, the change of ownership was effected on a "worth the money" basis on the part of buyers, though breeders were not over generously rewarded. For everything that took the public fancy as offering opportunity to go to the races or ride in front at tbe matinees there were ready-money buyers on hand and fair prices ruled, but for breeding stock and undeveloped youngsters and weanlings there was less call, owing doubtless to tbe general closeness of money all over the world, and the high cost of pasturage and feed in this part of California.

The low ebb attained by the breeding of speed horses on the part of the general farmer in California was emphasized by the prices obtained for the three proven speed sires in the sale, Charley D. 2.06¼, Athasham 2:09¼ and Tom Smith 2:13¼, each of them selling for a very small portion of their real value under healthy local conditions in tbe matter of fairs and racing. Given a modest number of district fairs and their attendant assurance of a place to race throughout the season without going far from home, and the prices realized straight through the sale would have been very largely enhanced.

The Taylor consignment found new owners promptly at moderate prices, and the first really active bidding of the afternoon was evidenced when the four-year-old Mountain Dee (3) 2:24¾ was led into the ring. Smith had the youngster in fine shape (as, indeed, he had all of the horses of the Kirkpatrick estate that had long been in his care) and several fanciers put in a bid on him, the longest pole being wielded by S. H. Cowell, who had come to the sale purely to look on and who drew down the top horse of the day at a price of $750. H. G. Smith bought the trotter John Gwynne 2:11¼ for $150, at which price he looked like a gift, and Tim Sexton went to a like figure on the two-year-old Lucretia Bond, a nice prospect and well staked.

San Francisco fun drivers grabbed the tops of the DeRyder consignment without much delay. Graham Bellini, the double gaited son of Bellini and Gracie Onward, came to Geo. Giannini; George Lowery went next to the top price of the sale for tbe trotter Spriggan; S. Christenson of the Palace hotel staff gathered in a bargain in Silkworthy, and T. D. Sexton made what looked to be one of the best buys of the day in Future Tramp at $550. Frank Malcolm clamped title on Frank Perry (1) 2:15 after passing over $355, and the yearling-champion goes into Bert Webster's stable at the MacKenzie plant. Bud Davis bought the tops of DeRyder's offering of yearlings, a colt and a filly by The Bondsman and out of dams whose sires have both begotten 2:10 speed through their daughters.

Athasham 2:09¼ as bought by Geo. Bond at considerably less than was previously offered, and California B. (3) 2:15½ topped his sire's price by $35 and goes back to the DeRyder barn, where he received a good deal of his education. One of the most desirable animals in the sale was Agnes Carter (2) 2:20, now seven years old and the personification of equine promise, the high bid of $420 coming from Adolph Ottinger. Ella M. R. (2) 2:16¾, half sister to Agnes Carter but a year older and not so desirable, brought $175 from G. P. Machado.

C. A. Durfee bought out bis partner's interest in the pacer Johnuy by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½ for $150, and Hugh Boyle pulled down a 2:10 matinee pacer in Zorankin for an even century note, the lad looking from his work to be worth considerably more. Jimmy Ryan bought a good horse cheap in St. Patrick, and before the matinees are over somebody will wish they had bid higher on this fellow. Fiesta Maid 2:11¾, Woodland Stock Farm's other aged consignment, was the top mare of the sale at $500 and goes east to Johnny Ray of Cleveland, who wanted her some time ago.

The number of borses going through the sale more than doubled tbat of Mr. DeRyder's two preceding events, aud in thc light of conditions locally and abroad the prices realized were for the greater part fair. The rains tbroughout the state probably kept away a good many who otherwise would have been on hand, but there was a fair crowd of horsemen present and they made prices as liberal as adverse circumstances would permit. One especially pleasing feature of the sale lay in its genuineness, as borse after horse was sold without side boosting and for the exact figures that bona fide buyers put upon him, the conspicuous absence of "by-bidders" being most acceptable to all parties concerned. The event was well advertised and the offerings carefully catalogued. Manager DeRyder kept things moving without a hitch, and Auctioneer Higginbottom, after the fashion that is all his own, in every instance made a long arm reach into the bidder's pocketbook that produced the crowd's limit price on every offering. A ten dollar note, separated from your bank-roll and stowed safely away in your hip pocket to get home and eat dinner on, is in a mighty precarious position when one William Higginbottom, Esquire, is really reaching for a raise on the last man's figures.

Lunch was served in the dining room in the grand stand, so the crowd was amply cared for without inconvenience to tbem or interruption to the sale. After tbe horses were disposed of quite a number of carts, sulkies, pleasure vehicles, harness, saddles and otber furnishings were readily disposed of at very good figures. The day's offerings and tbeir prices, witb buyers, were as follows:

Consignment of L. B. Taylor.

Tom Smith 2:13¼ (14) b h by McKinney 2:11¼—Daisy S. by McDonald Chief; Dan McCarty.....$105.00
Vallejo Girl 2:10¼ (12) ,br m by McKinney 2:11¼—Daisy S.; Dan McCarty..... 62.50
Yolanda 2:14¼ (13), b m by McKinney 2:11¼—La Moscovita by Guy Wilkes 2:15¼; J. N. Colomb.. 70.00
Yoncalla (3), ch g by Bon Voyage 2:08—Birdie by Jay Bird 5060; Philip Diamond..... 125.00
California Lou 2:27¼ (5), ch m by Kinney Lou 2:07¾—Carrie B. 2:18 by Alexander Button; S. H. Cowell..... 85.00
Hannah (2), b f by Tom Smith 2:13¼—by Danton Moultrie; J. M. Brewer..... 50.00
Athlone (2), b f by Tom Smith 2:13¼—Weltha by Birdman; J. M. Brewer..... 80.00

Consignment of H. H. Dunlap.

Brown filly (2) by Bon Guy 2:11¾—Nancy Wave by Tidal Wave 2:06¾; Philip Diamond..... 60.00

Consignment of Estate of Col. J. C. Kirkpatrick.

Charley D. 2:06¼ (12), b h by McKinney 2:11¼—Flewy Flewy by Memo; Mrs. H. E. Armstrong.. 260.00
Charles II (3) 2:24¾ (4), b h by Charley D. 2:06¼—Melba T. by Nutwood Wilkes; C. W. Bowers.... 180.00
Black Mack (3) 2:24½ (4). bl g by Charley D. 2:06¼—by Derby Ash; Frank Goulart..... 122.50
Mountain Dee (3) 2:24¾ (4), by Charley D. 2:06¼—Mountain Maiden by Cresco 4908; S. H. Cowell.. 750.00
Bon Black (3), bl g by Bon Voyage 2:08—Flewy Flewy by Memo; R. Consani..... 85.00
John Gwynne 2:11¼ (6), b g by McMyrtle—by Secretary; H. G. Smith..... 150.00
Lucretia 2:13½, br m by Nazote 33527—Lucyneer by Electioneer 125; Geo. Sousa..... 55.00
Lucretia Bond (2), br f by The Bondsman—Lucretia 2:13½ by Nazote; T. D. Sexton..... 150.00
Brown filly (1) by Charley D. 2:06¼—Lucretia 2:13¼ by Nazote; Frank Goulart..... 32.50
Poinsetta 2:25 (7), bl m by Star Pointer 1:59¼—Flewy Flewy by Memo; S. H. Cowell..... 70.00
Vernon Pointer (1), br c by Vernon McKinney 2:01½—Poinsetta 2:25 by Star Pointer 1:59¼; J. L. Chandler..... 110.00
Flewy Flewy, bl m by Memo—McAuliffe mare by Jack Nelson; J. R. McKay..... 32.50
Bay mare by Silver Bow; Wm. Davidson..... 15.00
Bay gelding (3) by Charley D. 2:06¼—by Silver Bow; Dan McCarty..... 42.50

Consignment of C. L. DeRyder, Agent.

Graham Bellini (3) 2:11¼ (5), b h by Bellini 2:13¼—Gracie Onward 2:12 by Onward 2:25¼; Geo. Giannini..... 185.00
Frank Perry (1) 2:15 (4), b g by Toddington 2:20—Lilworthy by Axworthy 2:15½; Frank Malcolm.. 355.00
Spriggan (4), b g by Baron McKinney 2:10¼—Helen Simmons 2:11¼ by Simmons 2:28; Geo. Lowery.. 700.00
Silkworthy 58175 (3), br h by Morgan Axworthy 2:17—Clear Silk 2:20¼ by Prodigal 2:16; S. Christenson..... 200.00
Future Tramp (3), b g by Trampfast (2) 2:12¼—Future Princess Ideal by Chimes; T. D. Sexton.. 550.00
McGregor Bond 60149 (1), b c by The Bondsman—Greggain by Steinway 2:25¾; Bud Davis..... 100.00
Brown filly (1) by The Bondsman—Ava J. 2:28 by Zombro 2:11; Bud Davis..... 105.00
Roan gelding (1) by The Bondsman—May Bells by Neernut 2:12½; Dr. I. B. Dalziel..... 27.50
Bay gelding (1) by The Bondsman—by Iran Alto 2:12¼; Dr. I. B. Dalziel..... 32.50
Black gelding (1) by El Zombro 57401—Crabtree's Gift by Hedgewood Boy 2:01; Dr. Corwin..... 35.00
Brown gelding (4) by Geo. W. McKinney 2:14½; J. R. McKay..... 115.00
Black gelding (4) breeding not established; B. Cohn 82.50
Bay colt (weanling) by The Proof 2:29¾—Rose Trix by Corbitt's Rose; C. L. Crellin..... 75.00
Bay filly (weanling) by Graham Bellini 2:11¼—Greggain by Steinway 2:25¾; W. P. Machado.. 27.50
Bay filly (weanling) by Graham Bellini 2:11¼—Ava J. 2:28 by Zombro 2:11; Ed O. Johnson..... 35.00
Bay colt (weanling) by Frank Perry (1) 2:15—Searchlight 2:03¼; Dr. I. B. Dalziel..... 27.50
Azrose (aged), br m by Azmoor 2:20½—Arodi by Piedmont 2:17; Jos. Errington..... 25.00
Ivoneer 2:27 (20), b m by Eugeneer 20450—Salinas Belle by Vermont 322; Philip Diamond..... 35.00
Babe W., br m by Guy Wilkes 2:15¼—Chantilly 2:27¼ by Nutwood 2:18¾; Wm. Davidson..... 30.00
Lucy May (3) 2:22½ (16) by Oakland Baron 2:09½—Katie Clay by Allandorf 7462; F. P. Lauterwasser 15.00
Lady Rea 2:26¼ (12), b m by Iran Alto 2:12¼—Yedral by Nutwood 2:18¾; Philip Diamond..... 72.50
Bay mare by Searchlight 2:03¼; Jos Errington..... 45.00
Adelaide T. (2), ch f by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½—Lauress by Mendocino; Philip Diamond..... 72.50
Bonquin (2), b g by Quintell 2:12¼—Lily Young by McKinney 2:11¼; B. Cohn..... 92.50
Grace Nutkin (3), b m by Jonesie Mac 50871—Lady Rea 2:26½ by Iran Alto 2:12¼; Jos. Errington... 45.00

Consignment of D. L. Bachant.

Athasham 2:09¼ (12), b h by Athadon (1) 2:27—Cora Wickersham by Junio 2:22; Geo. Bond..... 225.00
California B. (2) 2:15½ (5), b g by Athasham 2:09¼—Bessie by Botsford; C. L. DeRyder..... 260.00

Consignment of Estate of Martin Carter.

Agnes Carter (2) 2:20 (7), b m by Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½—Excella by Monbells 2:23½; A. Ottinger.. 420.00
Ella M. R. (2) 2:16¾ (8), br m by Lord Alwin—Excella by Monbells 2:23½; G. P. Machado..... 175.00

Consignment of H. G. Smith.

Dreamona (5), ch m by Demonio 2:11¼—Olita by Bradtmoor 2:26½; F. Collea..... 80.00
Nancy Vance (6), b m by Sir John S.—by Easter Wilkes; F. Collea..... 55.00

Consignment of E. K. Brown.

May King (weanling), b c by Palo King 2:28½—Maymonio by Demonio 2:11¼; G. P. Machado.. 20.00

Consignment of Mrs. H. E. Armstrong.

Domestic (7), b m by Mechanic—Modesto by Mendocino 2:19½; Martin Bloch..... 65.00
Belle Demonio (3), b f by Demonio Wilkes 2:09¼—Jessie M. by Del Norte 2:08; Bud Davis..... 30.00

Consignment of Durfee & Co.

Johnny (4), br g by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½ by Directum 2:05¼; C. A. Durfee..... 150.00

Consignment of J. D. Johnstone.

Nip (7), br g by son of Altamont; Mr. Donahue... 90.00

Consignment of M. C. Keefer.

Zorankin (2) 2:29¾ (5), b g by Zombro 2:11—Dimontes by Diablo 2:09¼; Hugh Boyle..... 100.00

Consignment of Woodland Stock Farm.

St. Patrick 2:11¼ (6), b g by Direcho—Florence by Zombro 2:11; J. J. Ryan..... 205.00
Fiesta Maid 2:11¾, br m by Zombro 2:11—Fiesta by Bob Mason 2:27; Johnny Ray, Cleveland, O... 500.00
Bay filly (weanling) by Quintell 2:12½—Aleema by Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½; Jos. Errington..... 30.00
Bay filly (weanling) by Commodore Douglas—Princess Josie by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½; S. Christenson..... 35.00
Bay filly (weanling) by Gayristo—Mista Lockheart by Lockheart 2:08½; Frank Crook..... 35.00
Bay colt (weanling) by Quintell 2:12½—Josie Ansel by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½; J. R. McKay, Fresno. 32.50
Bay filly (weanling) by Commodore Douglas—Tiena by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½; F. Franstein..... 22.50
Brown colt (weanling) by Commodore Douglas—Gay Princess by Prince Ansel (2) 2:20½; E. R. Williams..... 30.00
Roan colt (weanling) by True Kinney 2:12¼—Serpolo by Mendocino 2:19½; S. Christenson..... 25.00

Miscellaneous Consignments.

Bay filly (3) by son of Bon Voyage 2:08; Philip Diamond..... 35.00
Bay gelding, breeding not given; Philip Diamond.. 42.50

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OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY HORSE.

There are few men in the United States better qualified to discuss the relations existing between the United States government and the industry of breeding army horses than is Gen. John B. Castleman of Kentucky. "Born and raised in the saddle," a veteran of the greatest war ever waged upon American soil, a life long breeder of horses of the best type under saddle—and to harness—the General is amply qualified to know whereof he speaks when you say "army horses." As president of the A. S. H. B. A. he has been active in the effort to produce ideal cavalry mounts, and to induce the government to pay prices for them that would encourage their further production. He has had experience on all sides of the business, and the following letter to a Lexington paper is both interesting and illuminative:

"In 1860, the beginning of the terrible war between the states, this country possessed approximately 5,000,000 horses. There were destroyed in service and in battle and used in the armies about 1,200,000 horses during the four years of the war.

"At that time Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and to some extent the states further south, supplied the mounts and remounts for the cavalry commanded by Morgan, Forrest, Wheeler and others, and furnished all the artillery horses which were called into requisition for field service. Virginia and the Carolinas and the states south and southeast furnished mounts and remounts for the cavalry of Lee's army, the officers' mounts and the field artillery service, and all the train service required. There was no inability upon the part of any section of the country to furnish the horses for that terrible war. There were destroyed each year more than one-quarter of a million and yet the farmers producing them furnished all tbat each government needed.

"Fifty years have passed and horses have gone on increasing in numbers on our farms until today we possess 23,000,000, more than four times the number we had in 1860 and nearly one-fourth of all the horses in the world. With this great result achieved by our farmers as one of their contributions to the country's wealth one observes with amazement the lengthy report embodying the theories of inexperienced Government officials on the "science of breeding" horses and the urgent needs of the United States, to be achieved under their direction, in compliance with their recommendations. This is found in Circular 178, of Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., endorsed by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, March 10, 1911.

"This would be amusing if it were not dangerous. Think of a cabinet officer accrediting to Congress such a recommendation, and imposing on Congress suggestions embodying such proposed injury to the interests of his country. These suggestions emanate from officials who never bred a horse, assuming to discredit the millions of small breeders of the land, and advising the Government to invade the domain of private enterprise and individual effort.

"In the many years that the Government has been conducting breeding it is still in a mere experimental stage. It may be a matter of interest to know that at tbe Colorado farm alone in 1912 out of forty-five mares eleven colts were produced.

"If the Government is undertaking to breed horses, instead of buying tbem from us, we know that upon that basis with a reasonable charge for carrying the barren mares and live colts these colts at maturity cannot cost less than $1,000 each, independent of the cost of the plant which is owned by the Government.

"The Government buys and distributes stallions throughout the country in competition with stallion owners on the condition that the farmer who breeds to the Government stallion shall give the Government

The State Fair Futurity

NUMBER SEVEN

Herewith are presented the nominations to the State Fair Futurity Number Seven for foals of mares covered in 1914, entries to which closed with Secretary Paine December first. The event is for three-year-olds only, so that it will probably be the richest coast stake for youngsters of that age when it is carded.

Forty-three stallions are represented, the following having five or more mares bred to them and nominated in the stake: Wilbur Lou 17, Robert Bingen 16, Prince Ansel 14, Carlokin 11, Ed McKinney 9, True Kinney 8, Joe Patchen II 7, Copa de Oro 6, Onward McGregor 6, Peter McKlyo 5, Jim Logan 5, Quintell 5.

Here are the mares nominated, their owners, and the stallions bred to:

OWNER.	MARE.	STALLION BRED TO.
D. A. Allen	Almah McKinney by McKinney	Leonid
J. N. Anderson	Della Derby by Chas. Derby	Peter the Great
E. T. Barnette	Zephyr by Zombro	Carlokin
E. T. Barnette	Phyllis Barnette by Director General	Copa de Oro
C. J. Berry	Subito by Steinway	Copa de Oro.
I. L. Borden	Ramona by Prince Robert	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Roberta by Robert I	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Miss Nutwood by Nutwood Wilkes	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Hester McKinney by McKinney	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Ella G. by Hamb. Wilkes	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Cleopatra by Zolock	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Directola by Direct	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Maude Adams by Cresco Wilkes	Ed. McKinney
I. L. Borden	Dolly B. by Welcome	Ed. McKinney
B. T. Bringier	Grace Nutkin by Jonesie Mac	Onward McGregor
E. K. Brown	Maymonio by Demonio	Palo King
Robt. S. Brown	Mercedes by Dictatus	Allen Jay
Chas. Butters	Lottie Lynwood by Lynwood W	The Bondsman
J. J. Campbell	Kate Kopje by Cresceus	Robert Bingen
S. Christenson	Reina Directum by Rey Direct	The Bondsman
S. Christenson	Nellie R. by Hart Boswell	Charley D. McKinney
S. H. Cowell	Harvest Queen by Silver Arrow	Panama
S. H. Cowell	Zaza by Henry Nutwood	Panama
R. R. Dalzell	Cloudlight by Searchlight	Leonid
Chas. L. DeRyder	Corinne Neilson by Clarence Wilkes	Onward McGregor
Chas. L. DeRyder	Grace Pointer by Star Pointer	Joe Patchen II
Chas. L. DeRyder	Arawanna B. by Sidney Dillon	Joe Patchen II
Wm. E. Detels	Daphne McKinney by McKinney	Geo. N. Patterson
John N. Colomb	Mary Gordon by Gordon	Vernon McKinney
John N. Colomb	Martha S. by Nutwood Wilkes	Onward McGregor
John N. Colomb	Bonnie Melba by Bon Guy	Onward McGregor
John N. Colomb	Clara Dobs by Leccona	Onward McGregor
J. Doran	Azalam by Searchlight	Joe Patchen II
Jas. F. Dunne	Letter B. Jr. by Benton Boy	Tom Smith
C. A. Durfee	Grace Bow by Silver Bow	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	Atherine by Patron	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	De Ora by Copa de Oro	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	My Irene S. by Petigru	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	Dixie W. by Zolock	Copa de Oro
W. G. Durfee	Honey Healey by Zombro	Carlokin
W. G. Durfee	Carolyn C. by Axtell	Carlokin
H. M. Fullerton	Alvis by Walter Direct	Macfoster
E. A. Gammon	Cleo Dillon by Sidney Dillon	Peter McKlyo
Alex. Grant	Sona by McKinney	Wilbur Lou
Geo. Heilbron	Califa by Silver Bow	Lijero
Hemet Stock Farm	Eradiate by Geo. W. McKinney	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Fiesta Queen by On Stanley	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Zeta W. by Nutwood Wilkes	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Hemet Girl by Geo. W. McKinney	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Nealy W. by Geo. W. McKinney	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Ratamar by Geo. W. McKinney	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Stambia by Stam B.	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Lady Zombro by Zombro	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Little Louise A. by Boodle	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Muriel C. by Nutwood Wilkes	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Rosemary Lou by Kinney Lou	Wilbur Lou
Hemet Stock Farm	Louise Carter by Chestnut Tom	Kinney de Lopez
H. A. Hershey	Palo Maid by Palo King	Jim Logan
H. S. Hogoboom	Beautiful Morn by Iran Alto	Palo King
H. S. Hogoboom	Beautiful Bird by Nutwood Wilkes	Robert Bingen
Craig Hyde	Bay Mare by Demonio	Jim Logan
Abe W. Johnson	Belle Raymon by Raymon	Directum Penn
Abe W. Johnson	Anna Elton by Elton	Directum Penn
Ed. Lavine	Stella McKinney by Ed. McKinney	Geo. Hammett
I. M. Lipson	Jane C. by Zolock	Uganda
I. M. Lipson	Myrtle Ragan by Col. K. R.	Uganda
I. M. Lipson	Miss Dorothy by Peeler	Uganda
Wm. Loftus	Leonor McKay by McKinney	Copa de Oro
Wm. Loftus	Annabelle L. by Hamb. Wilkes	Copa de Oro
Wm. Loftus	Iran Belle by Iran Alto	Carlokin
J. S. Maben	Zomzar by Zombro	Carlokin
R. J. MacKenzie	Martha Spy by The Spy	Zomblack
R. J. MacKenzie	Merry Widow by Red Pac	Joe Patchen II
R. J. MacKenzie	Zombro Belle by Zombro	Joe Patchen II
R. J. MacKenzie	Eugenia B. by Zombro	Quintell
R. J. MacKenzie	Hawthorne by McKinney	Joe Patchen II
R. J. MacKenzie	Ava J. by Zombro	Quintell
R. J. MacKenzie	Greggie by Steinway	Quintell
R. J. MacKenzie	Ivoneer by Eugeneer	Quintell
R. J. MacKenzie	Lucy May by Oakland Baron	Vernon McKinney
R. J. MacKenzie	Madalca by Alcymont	Quintell
R. J. MacKenzie	Bay Mare by Carlokin	Vernon McKinney
Frank Malcolm	Fresno Girl by Seymour Wilkes	Joe Patchen II
W. T. McBride	La Moscovita by Guy Wilkes	Robert Bingen
W. T. McBride	Dawn o' Light by Searchlight	Dan Logan
L. E. Middleton	Jennie L. by Moses S.	Sir John S.
Carey Montgomery	Lady Caretta by Nutwood Wilkes	Dan Logan
Carey Montgomery	Lela H. L. by Nutwood Wilkes	Jim Logan
J. E. Montgomery	Margaret M. by Chestnut Tom	Jim Logan
J. H. Nelson	Zephryus by Zombro	Expressive Mac
J. H. Nelson	Guy's Guycara by Guy Dillon	Expressive Mac
A. L. Nichols	Silver Benton by Senator Boggs	Robert Bingen
J. A. Paine	Truly Ansel by Prince Ansel	Carlokin
J. W. Pendleton	Abbie McNutward by Guy McKinney	Derbertha Bells
J. W. Pendleton	Madsie McNutward by Madison McKinney	Derbertha Bells
J. W. Pendleton	Beautiful Bertha by Moormont	Rapallo
Frank Rees	Ollivetta by Longworth	Wilbur Lou
B. F. Rush	Potrero Girl by Prince Airlie	Montbaine
B. F. Rush	Margaret Hunt by Nutwood Wilkes	Montbaine
B. F. Rush	Elvira by Demonio	Demonio
B. F. Rush	Hanora by Oro Wilkes	Demonio
Ryan & Webster	Miss Harris by Sidney Dillon	Onward McGregor
A. L. Scott	Icora by Ira	Wilbur Lou
A. L. Scott	Rosie Woodburn by Easter W	Wilbur Lou
A. L. Scott	Lady Nez by Nutwood Wilkes	Wilbur Lou
A. L. Scott	Sibyl Derby by Chas. Derby	The Bondsman
A. L. Scott	Weatewater by Sidney Dillon	Wilbur Lou
J. C. Short	Keno by Prismo	Skido Wilkes
J. C. Short	Honda Girl by Rubino	Skido Wilkes
Paul R. Sims	Cheta by Son of Sidney	Moko Hall
R. E. Sparks	Daisy by Falrose	Jim Logan
C. A. Spencer	Nada by Nushagak	The Proof
Mrs. Jas. Stewart	Easter D. by Diablo	Copa de Oro
C. F. M. Stone	Cora Jane by Del Coronado	Carlokin
L. H. Todhunter	Leavinettie by Zombro	Peter McKlyo
L. H. Todhunter	Zombowyette by Zombro	Peter McKlyo
L. H. Todhunter	Sweet Bow by Bon Voyage	Peter McKlyo
L. H. Todhunter	Osmuda by Bon Voyage	Peter McKlyo
L. H. Todhunter	Zombelle by Zombro	Peter the Great
Valencia Stock Farm	La Belle H. by Derby Heir	Scout
Valencia Stock Farm	Isabel by Calif. Titus	Scout
D. W. Wallis	Annie McKinney by McKinney	El Angelo
D. W. Wallis	Hester Diablo by Diablo	El Angelo
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Verbena Mack by Directum Spier	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Maggie Hall by Moko	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Goldie McKinney by Prince McKinney	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Ila Moko by Moko	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Eocita by Moko	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Bonhilda by Moko	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Baroness Spier by Directum Spier	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Edna Saunders by Axworthy	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Alma McGregor by Jay McGregor	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Ella J. by Bob Mason	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Aleema by Nutwood Wilkes	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Ida Millerton by Millerton	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Mista Lockheart by Lockheart	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Silver Haw by Silver Bow	Prince Ansel
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Ruby Crellin by C. The Limit	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Bela Hall by Walnut Hall	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Nutflower by Nutwood Wilkes	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Fair Recluse by Moko	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Decoratio by Prince Ansel	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Rosemint by Nushagak	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Centerguy by McKinney	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Caritone by Antone	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Guy Carlton By By by Guy Carlton	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Carima C. by McKinney	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Woodland Bonnie Derby by Chas. Derby	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Princess Mamie by Prince Ansel	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Gay Princess by Prince Ansel	Robert Bingen
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Anjella by Prince Ansel	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Princess Viola by Prince Ansel	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Niquee by Joe Patchen	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Oniska by Nutwood Wilkes	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	The Attraction by Peter the Great	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Josie D. by Nutwood Wilkes	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Serpolo by Mendocino	True Kinney
Woodl'd St'k Farm inc.	Ima Dudley by Prince Ansel	True Kinney
M. L. Woy	Loma B. by Stam B	Stanford McKinney
M. L. Woy	Strathalie by Strathway	Black Hall
J. J Campbell	Silver Fir by Silver Bow	Bon Cress
F. J. Ruhstaller	Evergreen by McKinney	Moko Hall
Jay Wheeler	Carita by Greco B.	Guacho

an option to buy at three years old at $150. It is strange that we should find the Government competing with the farmer and driving his mares from the producing field. And now we have the theorists of the Government competing with the stallion owner, although there are abundant stallions under private ownership.

"We do not find the department taking Government stallions into our poorer sections as an inducement to the farmer to get good mares and raise horses, hut the Government stallions are placed in the studs in our hest horse producing communities where they cannot he needed and where their presence merely serves to discourage the average stallion owner. We have the further discouragement from the Government in refusing to pay us more than $150, while the Government itself has not heen ahle to bring horses to three years old on its breeding farms for less than about $1,000 each. We cannot raise horses for $150.

"Tbe question of borse supply is identical witb all trade questions. It is a matter of demand. It is only necessary, therefore, for the Government to announce what is needed and to announce a fair price to be paid, say $250 in the open market, and all horses needed will he bred and furnished by the multitude of experienced farmers at one-third or one-fourth the cost of Government breeding. Mark you: It is not wbat the Government in pursuit of theories can do, hut it is what the Government threatens to do.

"Let the Government breeding farms in Colorado, Vermont and Iowa be used for remount stations, and for field artillery horse stations, and let us stop the extravagance and the wrong of the animal industry's "scientific breeding."

"In spite of all effort at disarmanent nations will continue sometimes to have to war. Tbe amhition of rulers, the increasing populations of countries that seek added territorial limits, the arbitrary power of amhitious monarchs whose mere ipse dixit plunges people in war, all combine to demonstrate tbat the cavalry horse and the field artillery horse must be produced. And while with the modern gun cavalry as cavalry may never again he effective against organized infantry, yet cavalry fighting dismounted, as inaugurated in the Confederate service and first used under Gen. Basil W. Duke in 1862, will he always essential in every army. Quick movement of troops can often be made only when mounted, and there will never come a time when cavalry will not be essential to army movements, especially with light horses capable of quick and enduring service. I recall tbat in August, 1862, Col. John H. Morgan with 800 men destroyed the use of 187 miles of railroad from Nashville to Louisville, and emharrassed and delayed Buell's army. But the mounts were cavalry horses of Denmark hlood and light weight.

"It tberefore behooves our Government to stop the discouraging official tbeorist from scaring our farmers by impractical schemes which are resulting in frightening thousands of farmers into ceasing to breed one-half the number of mares which it has been tbeir rule to breed.

"It was tbought to have been an admirable move on the part of what was designated to be the "breeding bureau" when gentlemen gave to the puhlic a lot of stallions which were useless on the turf or in the stud. These gifts were commendahle hecause it was assumed tbat these stallions would he sent to service where stallions were needed and mares were indifferent, and whose produce would he the beginning of some improvement. And now tbat one occasionally hears of an added advocate of Government breeding, not one has ever offered a practical suggestion on this point. No one has advised by what means the Government may usurp the prerogative and hetter the results of more than 5,000,000 small farmers.

"If we are to judge of the practical results of these 'Government experts,' let us look for a moment into the work hy tbem accomplished after years of experience. On the Colorado breeding farm in 1912 there were 22 stallions and 55 mares, and 14 foals, and of these foals 11 were "alive and thrifty." At the Vermont breeding farm there were 19 stallions, 44 mares and 'one stallion and two fillies of approved type were purchased.' At the Iowa farm devoted inexplicably to the breeding of 'gray draft horses' there were 3 stallions, 9 mares and 4 foals. So with this brilliant result after years of endeavor, three Government hreeding farms conducted at the expense of taxpayers cannot produce in two years enough foals to mount one platoon. Yet tbey are scaring from the field of production an army of small hreeders who in the aggregate would annually mount a hrigade of cavalry and equip a regiment of field hatteries.

"If army officers, whose profession is conducive to paternalism and to centralized Government control, would but look to results of Government hreeding in European countries they would find that the effect has been to discourage small breeders, and they would see that Germany had only 4,500,000 borses, Austria-Hungary 4,300,000, France 3,200,000, and Belgium 255,000, while the United States has twice as many as all these Government-breeding European countries comhined. And practical men would hardly claim promise of enduring field service from tbe ponderous horses so often used in those European countries. These horses are ornamental at conspicuous posts, hut in tbe light of experience cannot endure long hard service.

"And now while our Government theorists are assured of the difficulty of ohtaining 2,000 annual mounts from our 23,000,000 of horses, tbe warring countries of Europe are gatbering here more than 100,000 for immediate service. But tbe taking away of ten times this many of our inferior horses would do no harm, if it were not that farmers, discouraged by the Government theorists, are parting with many good mares that except for tbis menace would remain on farms and be bred."

NOTES AND NEWS

Fiesta Maid 2:11¾ goes to Johnny Ray of Cleveland when the Woodland Stock Farm and Ray youngsters go east early in the year.

Ben Walker, who has been in the east for several months, came home with the horses shipped from Lexington last week by James Thompson.

Twenty-five or thirty harness performers are being conditioned at Fresno this winter and tbe number is gradually increasing.

Bud Elliott (3) 2:08 is now the champion pacing gelding for that age. Pappy Geers "done it" at Memphis.

Dan Mizner and George Ramage showed up at the Pleasanton track not long ago with a nice stable of trotters and pacers to winter and fit for the races next summer.

Ed Parker, who usually winters at Woodlaud, is at Pleasanton with his Lijero—Paprika trotter, Tango, upon whom the winter colony have passed very favorable judgment.

California has had a bit of cool weather following last week's rains, but the weather reports from "down east" and the central west are enougb to make one shiver even at this safe distance.

Bert Webster is again bandling a public stable at Pleasanton and has a string of eight or ten likely ones, including Frank Perry (1) 2:15, the latest purchase of Frank Malcolm of Fresno.

John A. McKerron, who furnishes the best kinds of harness and boots for the best horses in the best state in the Union, mixed with "the boys" at the Pleasanton sale Saturday and took advantage of the occasion to spend a day or so with old friends in the valley.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Charley Marley, wbo has been an inmate of the St. Francis hospital in this city for some time, has so far gained in health and strength that he expects to return to his home in Woodland early next week.

Late last week Frank Childs received a letter from Lon McDonald giving the "family address" at Los Angeles, so that the big string of eastern borses that came out for the exposition is probably quartered at Exposition Park by this time.

Owner John W. Considine and Trainer Walter Maben "represented" for the Woodland Stock Farm at the sale Saturday and were kept busy greeting old and new acquaintances and talking over the prospects for the future.

George Hammett (3) 2:15¼, that was one of California's crack three-year-olds in 1912, has grown into one of the most promising trotters now wintering at Pleasanton. He worked this season right around 2:08, and Owner Charles McCarty has him in grand winter condition. Somebody will take his dust when he goes to the races again.

Sporting columns of the daily press have heralded the purchase—made or about to be made—of the Yanks in the American League by Col. James Ruppert, Jr., one of America's foremost sportsmen and an ardent lover of the horse. If the Colonel can imbue tbe Yanks with his own spirit the combination will be a hard one to head.

Owing to an unexpected and emphatic demonstration of high spirits and good feeling on the part of a horse he was exercising at the farm last week, Superintendent Dowling of the Considine establishment at Woodland received a twist that put him to the mat for the count with a wrenched back. No permanent damage resulted, bowever, and he refused to stay long away from his usual duties.

Turf followers will be surprised to hear that Charles Johnson, owner of Airlie Demonio 2:05½, fleet pacer whicb raced under the colors of John W. Considine this past season and made a genuine clean-up around the circuit, has decided to withdraw Arlie from the racing game this coming season and will stand him at the local track for breeding purposes. Airlie was figured as a strong contender for some of the rich 1915 exposition stakes.—Yolo Democrat.

B. T. Bringier, who has been the secretary at Pleasanton Driving Park for a good many months, has resigned that post, sold his trotting stock, and is "on the prowl" for an opening of some promising description. "Hi" Rapelje's recent purchase of a rooster for $25 has attracted Bert's attention to poultry, and he threatens to enter the chicken business "for keeps." He figures roosters are more profitable at $25 than futuruity prospects are at a figure not largely in excess of that mark—and the fact that beth eggs and chickens are a bit more edible and appetizing than horse meat probably has something to do with the gleam in B. T.'s eye when he pictures himsel' the proprietor of a big bunch of classy birds.

Dr. I. B. Dalziel has taken over the good trotter and speed sire Tom Smith 2:13¼ that was knocked down to Dan McCarty Saturday, thereby adding anotber to the list of good bargains be made at the Pleasanton sale. Tbe Doctor has not yet announced his intentions in regard to this great son of McKinney, but he will very probably establish him in the stud in some promising location.

Tbe many friends of Luke Marisch of this city learned with regret this week of the death of Mrs. Marisch on Monday. Mrs. Marisch, who was Miss Rose Ella Peterson before marriage, was a native of San Francisco, a most pleasant young women. of but thirty years, and was held in high esteem by an endless circle of old and intimate friends. Services were conducted Wednesday morning at the Marisch home at 541 Central avenue and at St. Agnes' church, after which the body was laid at rest at Holy Cross cemetery.

Jimmy J. Ryan, who joined the ranks of four-legged critters for a long time after his mixup at the Stadium soue montbs ago, has discarded the crutches at last but is yet leaning fairly heavily on a good stout walking stick. St. Patrick 2:11¼ fell to his bid Saturday, and Jimmy is hankering for a match with somebody about the Seventeenth of March, just to give the snake chasing Saint's namesake the proper kind of a start for the 1915 matinee season.

Negotiations for the purchase of 30,000 horses and 12,000 mules which it is said are to be sent to Germany, are under way in Texas, according to an announcement made in Dallas this week. It was stated that the animals are to be shipped from that state to Genoa, Italy, but local dealers expressed the belief that they would be forwarded from there to Germany.

Jim Thompsou, large as life and twice as natural, his rotund appearance telling emphatically that the Kentucky quarantine did not extend to "nigger mammy cooking" and the attendant luxuries of life that are reckoned as everyday necessities in the Blue Grass, was in attendance at the sale Saturday. He hated to see his old friends like Charley D. 2:06¼ and Lucretia 2:13¼ go under the hammer, but couldn't stay away.

A recent communication from Secretary-Treasurer Wayne Dinsmore of the National Society of Record Associations, who conducted the public's case in the recent Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing seeking relief from existing regulations governing small shipments of pedigreed livestock, states that the case was given a degree of support on the part of breeders in general that augurs well for its final success.

Little Lucille (3) 2:09, fastest of the Palo Kings, has been leased by Dr. D. F. Herspring of Woodland for the season of 1915 and will be raced by that gentleman. She was fast and game as a three-year-old in 1911 when she was a good winner, and is in condition to make an equally good or better campaign as an aged performer. Her dam is a daughter of Diablo, and she should have a license to go three to five heats in profitable time. John Clark of Woodland still owns ber.

Grattan Boy 2:09½, who got "off" at Dallas, presumably on account of the unusual water supply at the Texas town, where you take it hot from the well and ice it down to drinking temperature, landed at Pleasanton a pretty hard looking specimen, but has come to life in wonderful shape in the few weeks Harry Bell has had him at the MacKenzie plant. He is again husky and hearty and taking his light work in fine shape. He was Canada's top notch ice trotter last winter, and looks to be a top notch dirt track trotter for his class in 1915.

The Northwest Live Stock Show, postponed from its original dates, was held this week at Lewiston, Idaho, and was an unqualified success. The northwest is the home of much of the best stock of the entire country, and dispatches state that in many instances the exhibits of draft horses, beef cattle, sheep and hogs are of the class usually found among the best of the International or the Royal, both of which were cancelled this year owing to the foot and mouth quarantine.

Will DeRyder, who is stabled at Pleasanton, had all kinds of business on hand Saturday, Sunday and Monday, looking after the greater portion of the purchases made by San Franciscans at the sale. Most of them were turned over to him and were brought to the city early in the week and placed in the stables of their various owners, and the barns near the Stadium conducted by Al Schwartz, F. E. Burton and Hans Frellsou.

G. M. Rouse of Port Angeles, Wash., advises that he intends to build a track at McDonald Creek, about half way between Squim and Port Angeles, in the eastern part of Clallam county, where fairs and race meetings may be held. Mr. Rouse plans to pick up a good broodmare or two to raise a few colts from Don Reginaldo 2:12¼, as he has always been in the harness horse game and loves it. He raced in early days in the Northwest and is well known among the "old guard" who brought light harness horses to the north coast when the states were yet young territories.—Pacific Horse Review.

Tbomas & Wagner shipped a carload of horses to Los Angeles Monday. They will go from Los Angeles to England. The horses were gathered in this vicinity and some are unusually fine animals. It is natural to presume that they will be used as war borses.—Hemet News.

E. R. Smith of Los Angeles has been looking after business interests in this and adjoining portions of the state recently and reports some mighty good ones preparing for next year's trots in his neck of the woods. Los Angeles can always be depended upon to send out campaigners that bring home the money.

A couple of good northwestern youngsters have recently been added to the stable of Frank and Marvin Childs at Pleasanton, in the brown gelding Bluefinch by Spokane 2:15¾ owned by W. J. Cooney of Butte, and tbe bay gelding R. H. C. 2:18½ by Fal, from tbe stable of William Holbrook of Helena.

Jack Follansbee, a prominent factor in thoroughbred affairs and president of tbe Juarez Racing Association, died Monday night at Summit, N. J., after a two weeks' illness. He had been improving steadily to but a short time before the end, when a quick change for the worse proved beyond the power of his physicians to combat. He had a legion of friends here on the coast who will long keep his memory green.

The best three-year-old thoroughbred out this year was Roamer by Knight Errant of the Musket family, dam Rosetree 2nd by Bona Vista. Roamer showed whirlwind speed in every race in which he started. When he won the Travers he lowered the Saratoga track record for 1¼ miles to 2:04 flat, and when he won the Huron handicap in 2:05 4-5, over a heavy going track, he packed 128 pounds. Obviously he is indifferent to weight and track conditions and it is generally conceded tbat only such a horse can be called great. Roamer's earnings this year total $29,115. Half a dozen years ago when the Brooklyn Derby paid $10,000 to the winner, the Travers $8,000 and the Annual Champion and Century stakes of $25,000 and $20,000 respectively, such a horse would have earned upwards of $100,000, but that was before the reformers got in their deadly punch.

Sam Norris, known to all coast horsemen and many elsewhere and liked wherever he is known, put one over on his friends this week when on Monday he was married to Mrs. Flora Cook of Santa Rosa, the ceremony taking place in Oakland. The event came as a distinct surprise and the first news the respective families of the bride and groom received concerning the new partnership was gleaned from Santa Rosa press representatives. Mrs. Norris is a member of an old and widely known pioneer family of Mendocino county, tbe Feltons, and has numerous friends and acquaintances among California "horse folks" wbo for years bave had Santa Rosa on their campaigninfi schedule, or have wintered there. Mr. and Mrs. Norris will continue to make tbeir home at Santa Rosa, and start the new regime with the warmest of good wishes of bosts of friends.

Billy Higginbottom, whose business is selling more horses every year than any man in the country west of Chicago, parted with a portion of his amassed wealth Saturday evening in buying eats and drinks for a number of San Franciscans who were in attendance at the DeRyder sale, the way of it being thusly: Going up on the train that morning some enthusiast stated that there was not a man in the delegation who wouldn't bid on one that suited him, and the oily tongued William, peeling a practiced eye over the car, picked three on a bet who to his mind were proof against the attractions offered by any kind of a horse. Now Higginbottom is some picker when it comes to bidders and non bidders, and everything looked safe for him until the bidding commenced, when after the youngsters of the offering were reached, he was jolted clear to the back side of the stand by a bid from one of his three picked ones whose silence was absolutely necessary if he cashed his bet. Quickly recovering his customary spirits, however, Bill proceeded to clinch matters by selling his backslider the youngun he had bid on. Then, deciding that he might as well be killed for an old sheep as a lamb, he sold the same guilty party two more kids. Everybody concerned was happy. Dr. Dalziel surely got value received and a good bit over for his money, William boosted his bill with the sale managers a few points, and the gang that won the bet could safely be depended upon to collect theirs in full—my, yes!

THE OCCIDENT STAKE OF 1914.

California hreeders were assured of another good racing opportunity for their youngsters when Secretary Paine of the State Agricultural Society announced this week the continuance of the Occident Stake, the event just opened being for foals of 1914 to trot as three-year-olds in 1917. There is no pacing division or two-year-old class, so all money goes for the three-year-old trot, which should be a race whose winning would mean winter oats for a whole stable of campaigners, and a relief from minor financial worries for the winner's owner for some time to come. Conditions are fully set forth in our business columns, and entries close at the office of the secretary, Sacramento, on Monday, January 4th, 1915.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

THE LESSON OF SATURDAY'S SALE.

Saturday's sale at Pleasanton was one more bit of clinching evidence showing California's need for the removal of some of the restrictions that have sent what should by nature be one of her very greatest industries, the breeding of the light harness horse, far down the scale from the proud position it once occupied as one of the three leading industries of the state. Never has the quality of the California trotter, since his establishment on the Golden Slope, been higher than it is today, and never have his earning capacities been so meager, both on the track or in the stud. Our industries have gone through a great change in the last several years, and in the shakeup and reorganization the trotter has hardly had a fair deal. He has had to fight the inroads of the automobile, the curtailment of his racing circuits, and the absolute abolition of betting owing largely to an unfortunate condition of affairs arising from the abuse of racing and betting privileges on the part of a certain element affiliated with the thoroughbred turf. The fact remains, however, that while there is life there is hope, and the rise of racing in the east from what was conceded practically to be its deathbed, is encouragement to those who have fought the long fight here for the survival of the trotter. Trotting in California has come through an ordeal that few if any other branches of professional—or amateur—sport could have survived, and eventually the reward will come. District fairs, though slow in establishment, are inevitable, and with their coming, coupled with the growing chain of smaller events such as have been established anew in the two or three years just passed, the breeding industry will have received an impetus that will make prices such as prevailed Saturday unheard of. Given totalisator betting confined to the enclosure, with the sure thing books banished as at present, a system that has proven acceptable in every quarter of the world where tried, and the light harness horse in California will not be long in returning to the position that is rightfully his. All things come to him who waits and works, unless some accepted prophet is an awful liar, and our breeders and campaigners have proved themselves waiters and workers of a very patient and persistent order.

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JIM THOMPSON BACK HOME.

Colonel Jim Thompson of Sacramento arrived home Friday after a visit to the Blue Grass that was extended considerably past the time originally allotted to it owing to the quarantines arising from the hoof and mouth disease outbreak. Before leaving Lexington he loaded out his homeward bound youngsters and left them to follow by freight, under the competent care of Ben Walker, who returns after an absence of some months.

The youngsters of Jim's own breeding that came home included a bay colt by General Watts (3) 2:06¾, out of Pretoria (dam of June Pointer 2:04¼) by Allie Wilkes; a bay colt by The Northern Man 2:06½, out of Lillie Young by McKinney, and a bay filly by Tregantle—Queen by Dictator Wilkes. Zombelle, now in foal to Peter the Great 2:07¼ and with a foal at foot by Gen. Watts, returns to her old quarters at the L. H. Todhunter ranch; she is a daughter of Zombro and the great brood mare The Silver Belle by Silver Bow, and the crosses to General Watts and Peter the Great should be generously productive of speed.

Shortly before leaving the Blue Grass Mr. Thompson closed a deal with John Splan for two weanlings by Peter the Great, bred and owned by Patchen Wilkes Farm. The youngsters are among the very best of the entire lot at that establishment and on breeding would be hard to excel. One is a bay colt out of Pretoria Bingen, by Bingen 2:06¼, second dam Pretoria, sister to Nico (4) 2:08¼, by Arion, next dam the great brood mare Maggie Sultan, and running back seven crosses of trotting blood. The blood of Peter the Great has been very successfully crossed with a mare of Bingen and Arion blood, and Pretoria was a sister to Nico, the best trotter Arion ever sired. The other weanling is a filly out of Ione M. 2:24¼, by Gambetta Wilkes, and traces back through one of the best of the Woodburn pedigrees to the great mare Woodbine, dam of the bull dog race horse trotter Wedgewood 2:19, with which Mr. Splan swept the Grand Circuit many years ago. The entire shipment is of a class that California welcomes and can well find room for, the class for which she herself has always been famous for producing—the hest there is.

Last week, taking our advice from an eastern contemporary, we announced the sale of Mr. Thompson's mares to Gen. C. C. Watts, and were surprised to learn from the Colonel Saturday that the deal had fallen through at the last moment, after it was regarded as a sure fire affair. When the time for closing the papers arrived one or two previously undiscussed clauses were inserted and James decided to hang onto the matrons.

We are glad to have him back and trust that he and all other California breeders who are patronizing the stallions of the hour at considerable expense will be amply rewarded for their enterprise.

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Frank Gambling, who has been in the harness horse game for nearly forty years, has decided to take a recess for the time heing, as the high cost of living and the low price of training do not properly balance. As no harness horseman ever loses interest altogether in his calling, it will be no surprise to see Frank re-enlisted in the spring.—Pacific Horse Review.

DRAFT HORSE BREEDERS TO HOLD SALE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the California Draft Horse Breeders' Association, held on Tuesday at the Hotel Stewart, in San Francisco, it was decided to hold a sale of pure bred draft horses at the University Farm, Davis, Cal., on the 24th day of February, 1915. The horses consigned to this sale must conform to the rules and regulations of the State Stallion Registration Laws as to soundness. For stallions three years old or over, evidence must be furnished that the horse is a breeder.

The object of this sale is to create, if possible, a permanent market for pure bred horses. It is planned to make this an annual event so that breeders will look forward to this affair as the best time to dispose of their surplus animals and that intending purchasers can avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to secure what they want. There is also need for some system of exchanging stallions between different companies from different localities. Tbere are many small towns where a good horse is no longer especially useful because a great number of his progeny are located in the surrounding region. This sale offers a very great opportunity to sell such a horse and buy one which has proved himself a good breeder.

Entries for this sale will close Jan. 15 and the names and pedigrees of horses to be sold must be in the hands of the Secretary on that date. This is made necessary in order to give sufficient time to compile and print a catalogue.

The auctioneer's fees and advertising will be charged to the consignors at the actual cost so that no profits will accrue to the Association on this sale. Any one in the state may submit horses whether they are members of the Association or not. The terms of the sale will be cash. Everyone who is interested should send in their entries at once or should write to the secretary, J. I. Thompson, Davis, California, for the complete list of terms of sale.

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THOROUGHBREDS "COMING BACK"

King Horse is coming into his own again. The closing of most of the large racetracks of the country gave the thoroughbred a setback, and many breeders believed that the end of the equine racer was in sight. The development of the automobile industry also had its effect, and for a time the outlook was certainly blue.

Conditions have begun to change. The closing of the big tracks at Saratoga, Brighton, Gravesend and other well known places has been followed by the starting of smaller meets. There is hardly a State now in which there are not local meets that have proved successful. Next year there will be more than sixty such meets around New York city. These meets attract true lovers of horses, men who prize the thoroughbred for his worth and his beauty and with little regard for his ability to win prizes or defeat bookmakers.

Steeplechase races are popular features of these local meets, and as a result the breeders of hunters are finding the demand for their animals growing. This style of racing, long popular in England and France, has not been developed in the United States as its merits deserve, and the movement to make it more popular and general is a step in the right direction.

Oddly enough the European war has also given a boom to the business of the breeders of thoroughbreds. So long as men will fight they need horses to help in the war game. Aeroplanes and autos serve their own purposes, but they do not take the place of horses, and cavalry will always be an important part of any military organization. War serves useful purposes, and not the smallest of the gains to be derived from the European slaughter will be the increased demand for horses that possess merits other than as draft animals.—Brooklyn Citizen.

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FOOT-AND-MOUTH ORDERS EXPLAINED.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14—Since the publication of various orders modifying the Federal quarantines declared on account of the foot-and-mouth disease, the authorities here have received numerous inquiries with regard to the exact meaning of the regulations now in force.

The quarantines which were declared at the beginning of the outbreak prohibited the shipment of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine into the quarantined area for any purpose save that of immediate slaughter, and prohibited ahsolutely the shipment of such stock out of the quarantined area. Since then, the quarantines in parts of some States, notably Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Iowa and Wisconsin, have heen modified so that they now permit the shipment of live stock into these areas for all purposes, and the shipment of live stock out for immediate slaughter, at places where the Federal meat inspection service is maintained.

Certain counties, however, have heen exempted in each of these States from the privileges granted by the modified quarantine. Into these counties no stock can be shipped for feeding purposes, and no stock can be shipped out except after a preliminary inspection and certification by the Federal authorities. In the areas under modified quarantine, various restrictions governing the shipment of carcasses, hides, hay, straw, etc., have also been removed.

It is probable that further modifications of the quarantines will be made in the near future. In these cases it is expected that the same procedure will be followed, and the counties into which feeding stock cannot be shipped, and in which inspection is demanded before export shipments are made, will be specifically named in each order.

SAN JOSE TRACK CHANGES MANAGEMENT.

With the turning over of the property of the San Jose Driving park by Ray Mead, who has managed the track since 1909, to T. O. Webber of New York City, a revival of racing interest in Santa Clara county is expected.

The deal which makes Webber in charge of affairs here was closed Monday and Mr. Mead has severed all connections with the driving park, it is understood.

His successor appears to be a live wire and intends to put racing here back on its feet. The local track has laid idle for the past two years, and except for two or three stables there have been no horses here.

"The San Jose track is one of the best winter tracks in the whole country," declared Mr. Webber. "I have already been promised five stables by Mr. Dunne, a racing man of Seattle, besides several horses from the Pleasanton track which will arrive next week."

The new manager will make a business of renting stables to owners of fine racing horses, which will be kept here during the winter. This gives them an opportunity to get in fine training on the San Jose track, which, as Mr. Webber states, is one of the best in the country for winter use.

It is expected that this influx of outside horses will revive interest in the game and that a number of first-class meets will be held next spring.

Webber is an experienced racing man, having been connected with the sport for several years around New York. He has been on the coast a year and believes that with the ideal climate existing here the "sport of kings" should prosper.—Mercury-Herald.

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POINTS OF A CAVALRY HORSE.

What are the points of a cavalry horse? Is there a score card that might be used in judging horses of this type?—W. G. H., Lapwai, Idaho.

Specifications for horses and mules issued by the office of the Quartermaster-General, United States Army, contain the information desired. The general description for horses would take the place of the score card. Under special description for mature cavalry horses we find the following:

"The mature horse must be sound, well bred, of a superior class, and have quality; gentle and of a kind disposition; well broken to the saddle, with light and elastic mouth, easy gaits, and free and prompt action at the walk, trot and gallop; free from vicious habits, without material blemish or defect. A gelding of specified color (no white or gray horses will be accepted), in good condition; from 5 to 8 years old at time of purchase; weighing from 950 to 1,100 pounds, depending on height, which should be from 15 to 15½ hands, and otherwise to conform to general description for horses."

Under description for young horses for cavalry we find the following:

"The young horse must be sound, well bred, of a superior class, and have quality; gentle, free from vicious habits, and of a kind disposition, broken to halter, with free and prompt action at the walk, trot and gallop; without material blemish or defect, and otherwise to conform to general description for horses, and also to the following special requirements: A mare or gelding of specified color in good health and fair condition. Mares will be purchased only when exceptionally fine individuals and then by special authority. Two-year-olds.—Minimum height, 14¾ hands; minimum weight, in flesh, 750 pounds. No two-year-olds will be purchased except when specially authorized. Three-year-olds.—Minimum height, 15 hands; minimum weight ,in flesh, 850 pounds. Four-year-olds.—Minimum height, 15 hands, minimum weight, 900 pounds. Weight depending upon height."

If your inquirer expects to hreed army horses it would be time and money well spent to visit some of the remount depots or the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kans., and also investigate the Government's scheme for breeding army horses. Again the question is worth consideration as to whether it might not pay better to produce something larger in the way of artillery horses. This latter sort would have a better outlet as wagoners in times of peace.—J. L. Edmonds, Breeders Gazette.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q.—What is the dam of Arthur Wilkes; sire of dam, and name and sire of grandam?

A.—Arthur Wilkes 21424, trotting record 2:28½, by Guy Wilkes 2867; first dam Gracie by Arthurton 365; second dam Old Lady by David Hill Jr.

Q.—What is the sire of the dam of Chieftain 721?

A.—Trimble's Eclipse.

Q.—Has Greco B. any in the list and if so what are they?

A.—Two trotters; Mohammed 2:26½ and Martin Carter 2:29¼.

Q.—Who owns Greco B.?

A.—Owned by brother of T. E. Pollock of Flagstaff, Ariz., now living in Iowa. Initials and address can be secured from above.

Q.—What are the get of Sun Flower beside Banker's Daughter?

A.—The dam of Banker's Daughter was not established by the Year Book, which gives Sunflower 2:28 by Elmo 891 as the dam of one performer only, Director's Flower 2:19½.

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Drink Jackson's Napa Soda.

Draft Horses and Their Breeds

by G. ARTHUR BELL

Senior Animal Husbandman, U. S. Dept. Agriculture

(Continued from last week.)

PERCHERON

The head of the Percheron is clean-cut, of medium size, and more refinement is noticed about the head and neck of the Percheron than of any other draft breed. The neck is rather short and well crested. The chest is deep and broad, the back is short, the loins smooth and well muscled. The croup is wide, and on the average is somewhat more sloping than is considered desirable, but great improvement in this respect has been made in recent years. The legs, feet and bone are on the average good. The legs are free from the long hair or feather characteristic of the Clydesdale and Shire. In action the Percheron is good at both the trot and the walk, and the trot is characterized by a snap and boldness not ordinarily displayed by the other draft breeds. This breed may be regarded as one of the best movers and is surpassed in style of action only by the Clydesdale.

The Percheron is not so large a horse as either the Belgian or the Shire, but as a class will probaly outweigh the Clydesdale slightly. Good, mature stallions in fair condition will usually weigh from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, and there are many which weigh considerably over 2,000 pounds. In height good, mature stallions will measure 16 to 17 hands, with a general average of about 16½ hands, but of course there are some under and a few over these heights, although the rangy, tall Percheron is not in demand in this country. The popular Percheron is rather short-legged, compact, and blocky in form, less so than the Belgian, but more so than the Clydesdale or even the Shire.

The colors common to the Percheron are black and gray, although bays, browns, chestnuts, and roans are occasionally seen. It may be safely stated, however, that 90 per cent of our Percherons are either black or gray.

While occasionally difficulty may be experienced in deciding whether an animal is a Percheron or a Belgian, the two types are quite distinct. The Belgian is heavier bodied, more compact, shorter legged, and his head is more square in outline; the neck is shorter, more heavily muscled, and more heavily creasted. Moreover, the colors common to the Belgian—namely, bay, chestnut, and roan—are uncommon to the Percheron, while the gray and black colors common to the latter are uncommon in the Belgian.

Some Percherons are criticized as having croups too sloping or steep, with the tail set too low. Others are criticized as being too fine — not sufficiently drafty—having a lack of depth and fullness of body. Other faults which are sometimes seen are cannon bones which are rather round, lacking in breadth and flatness, lack of bone for the size of the body, and pasterns which are too short and straight.

The distribution of the Percheron horse in this country is widespread, and for years he has been the favorite drafter of the American people. In the United States today Percherons outnumber all other draft breeds combined, and there does not appear to be any diminution in their popularity. This probably is due in part to the good start given the breed by the pioneer importers and breeders, but this popularity must be attributed to some extent, at least, to their general adaptability to meet the needs and desires of the American people. For crossing on ordinary mares the Percheron stallion has been very popular, so that grade Percherons are very common, and are great favorites in our horse markets.

In 1876 the National Association of Importers and Breeders of Percheron-Norman Horses was organized. The Percheron Society of America is an outgrowth of that association. The sixteenth volume of the studbook of this society was issued in 1914. Up to January 1, 1914, over 100,000 animals had been accepted for registration. The secretary of the Percheron Society of America is Wayne Dinsmore, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

FRENCH DRAFT.

The name "French Draft" is applied broadly to all the breeds of draft horses in France, including the Percheron. In addition to the Percheron, there are a number of other draft breeds in France, such as the Boulonnais, Nivernais, and others. Of these, the Percheron is by far the best known, and has obtained a foothold in this country much greater than that of any other French breed of draft horses. Of the other breeds, the Boulonnais and Nivernais are the only ones of any particular interest in this country.

The Boulonnais is found in northern France in the vicinity of Boulogne. This breed is probably a trifle larger than the Percheron and somewhat coarser, but in general type resembles the Percheron quite closely. The color common to the Boulonnais is gray, but occasionally other colors are seen. This breed has been imported in larger numbers than the Nivernais.

The home of the Nivernais is in central France, in the Department of Nievre. In type it is quite similar to the Percheron. The color is black.

The National French Draft Horse Association of America publishes a studbook, in which may be registered any of the French Draft breeds or their crosses. The association was organized in 1876, under the name of the National Norman Horse Association, but the name was changed in 1884 to the National French Draft Horse Association. Twelve volumes of the studbook have been published, containing the registrations of 23,000 animals. The secretary of this association is C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa.

CLYDESDALES.

The Clydesdale originated and has been developed in Scotland, and is practically the only draft horse found in that country. The breed is of mixed origin, and the early history is more or less obscure. It is probable that the blood of both Flemish and English horses entered quite largely into the breed during its early history. For a number of years, however, the Clydesdale has been bred pure. In 1878 the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland was organized.

The first Clydesdales brought to North America were probably imported into Canada by the Scotch who had settled there. In the early seventies Clydesdales were imported into this country both through Canada and by direct importation. By 1880 they were being imported in large numbers, and these importations continued for several years. During the past 10 years the number of Clydesdales imported has averaged slightly less than 100 per annum.

The Clydesdale is not as heavy as either the Belgian or the Shire, and probably, as a class, will not weigh quite as much as the Percheron. The Clydesdale is more rangy and lacks the width and compactness of the breeds mentioned. The Scotch breeders have paid particular attention to legs, pasterns, and feet, but have placed less emphasis on weight than has been the case in other breeds. Average mature Clydesdale stallions in this country will probably weigh 1,700 to 1,900 pounds when in fair condition, with an average height of nearly 16¾ hands. Mature mares will probably weigh 1,600 to 1,800 pounds and average about 16 hands in height.

No other draft breed equals the Clydesdale in style and action. The prompt walk with a good, snappy stride, and a sharp trot with hocks well flexed and carried close together are characteristic of this breed. Good clean, flat bone; well-set, fairly long and sloping pasterns; and a moderate amount of fine feather or long hair at the rear of the legs below the knees and hocks are important and characteristic features. The colors most common are bay and brown with white markings, but blacks, grays, chestnuts, and roans are occasionally seen. The white markings are characteristic, and it is the exception to see a bay or brown Clydesdale without a white face and considerable white on the feet and legs.

Some of the criticisms of this breed have been the lack of size of body, lack of width and depth, too much feather, and too much white with no regularity of distribution. The average American does not like a horse decorated with a white face and legs. Nor has the feather been popular with Americans, owing to the care necessary to keep the feet and legs clean. This, of course, is not so objectionable in countries where most of the roads are macadamized.

It is not always easy to differentiate between Clydesdales and Shires, but taking the breeds as a whole they are quite distinct. The Clydesdale is not as heavy bodied as the Shire, has more refinement, and the feather is somewhat more silky or finer and less abundant than in the Shire.

In this country Clydesdale geldings have been quite popular in the cities for use by those who want draft horses with a good, long, snappy stride, and at the same time possessing style and action. Our native mares of draft character bred to Clydesdale stallions have produced many excellent animals. They often lack the weight necessary for the heaviest work, but are horses of medium draft weight and are active at both the walk and the trot.

The distribution of the Clydesdale in this country is quite widespread throughout the northern half; the breed is seldom found, however, in the South. It has found the most favor in such states as Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

The American Clydesdale Association was organized in 1879, and has issued 16 volumes of the American Clydesdale Studbook, containing the registrations of 16,000 animals. The secretary of this association is R. B. Ogilvie, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

SHIRE.

The Shire originated and was developed in England, and today is bred in all sections of that country. The real origin of this breed is more or less speculative. It is known that this type of draft horse existed in England in early times. It is probable that the early Shire was of very mixed breeding, but at the present time the Shire is bred very pure. In 1878 the Shire horse breeders of England were organized under the name of the English Cart Horse Society. In 1884 the name was changed to the Shire Horse Society. In addition to the registration of horses, the society holds an annual show and sale in London, and also awards medals and prizes at the leading agricultural shows in England and at some of the fairs and expositions in the United States.

OXFORD PRINCE II 11667

A J. Crouch & Son importation of the class of Shire stallions popular in California.

Shires were imported into this country a good many years ago. Mr. George E. Brown, in Volume 1 of the American Shire Horse Studbook, states that in 1853 a Mr. Strickland imported a stallion direct from England to Aurora, Ill., where the horse was known as John Bull. Volume 1 of this studbook shows the registration of a small number of stallions imported in 1880, and these importations increased until in 1887 more than 400 Shires were imported.

The Shire is a massive horse, with a wide, deep, and long body, and is equaled in weight only by the Belgian. Shire stallions in fair condition weighing 2,000 pounds or over are comparatively common. They are less compact, or more rangy, than the Belgian, and in height will average-taller than any other draft breed. Stallions standing 17 hands or more in height are quite common; in fact, probably the average height of mature Shire stallions in this country is close to 17 hands. Mature Shire mares will average about 16¼ hands in height and will, in fair condition, weigh about 1,800 pounds in weight. Heavy bone and feather are characteristic of this breed. In temperament the Shire is probably more lymphatic

(Concluded on Page Twelve.)

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

EASTERN DOGS JUDGED BY A CALIFORNIA FANCIER.

Things were reversed somewhat at the fifth annual show of the Pekingese Club of America at the Hotel Plaza, New York. During the past two years dogs imported from England for the purpose carried off the honors. Here the imported dogs were beaten and two American-bred dogs, Hop Ting of Downshire and Nowata Mochotin, carried off all the honors for their respective sexes. Their triumphs culminated in the evening, when the first named won a "leg" on the cup offered by the late J. Pierpont Morgan for the best animal in the show and a second "leg" on the cup offered by James G. Bennett for the best American-bred animal. Each is a challenge cup, to be won five times by an owner before becoming his property. In all, Hop Ting won eight cups and medals, besides the regular ribbons, and Nowata Mochotin won nine cups and medals open to females. The triumphs of both animals were, therefore, complete, as each won all it was possible to win.

With 155 dogs benched, many of them of recent importation, and one at least—Nanking Wei of Llenrud—of international repute, as Mrs. A. McClure Halley of Orange, N. J., had imported him at a cost of $2,600, Miss Lydia K. Hopkins of California, who was making her debut as a judge at an important show, faced no easy problem of satisfying the women who crowded about the ring.

Things moved on with no more than the usual disappointments and criticisms that characterize all dog shows until the class for limit dogs weighing over eight pounds was reached. In this the famous imported dog met Hop Ting of Downhire, an American-bred dog which won the J. G. Bennett Cup for the best American-bred dog in the show of 1913. Interest centered in this contest, for it was a home-bred against an imported dog, and there was suppressed excitement while Miss Hopkins deliberated over the fourteen dogs which faced her. She rather quickly eliminated all except half a dozen. Over these she pondered for some time ,and ended the suspense by handing the ribbon to Miss Mason, owner of Hop Ting of Downshire, and the American dog had won. Nanking Wei of Llenrud got second honors. The decision was received with something of a gasp rather than a sigh of relief, and it was plain that the crowd was disinclined to agree with the decision of the California breeder and judge.

Instantly gossip was rife that the decision was based rather on a matter of personal friendship than the merits of the dog. Later a protest was entered on the ground that the winner was not sound and had a paralyzed tongue and a misshaped under jaw. The club's veterinarian at once disposed of this protest by declaring the dog perfectly sound in every respect. Then stories that the judge and the owner of the winner were intimate personal friends was disposed of by the statement from Miss Mason that she had never met the judge, Miss Hopkins; had never been her guest at Menlo Park, in California, and as a matter of fact had never visited the Golden State, and that Miss Hopkins had never seen and probably never even heard of the dog Hop Ting until she saw it on the judging platform. This statement Miss Hopkins confirmed, and that sensation was nipped in the bud. Hop Ting of Downshire had meantime gone through to the winners' class and the imported dogs retired to obscurity.

There was very much less criticism when Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Mochotin, another home-bred animal, went through the class for females to winner of the best of her sex. It was a triumph for the home-bred animals over the imported ones, which must have given breeders here more than a measure of gratification to know that in the opinion of the largest breeder of dogs of this type in the west, one who has studied the animals in both China and England, and imported dogs from both countries, the time has been reached when the American breeders can breed as good animals here in America as he or she can import. That was the view taken by Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, President of the Pekingese Club of America, who further voiced her belief that any judge from England who might have been secured—and the club tried to secure several—would have been forced to the same conclusion with these same dogs before him or her. The winners in the several classes were:

Puppies, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata ai-gee Gogie. Bitch—Won by Mrs. William K. Mix's Wee Ling.

Novice Dog.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Chinky. Bitch—Won by Miss Mary Kenney's Yee Toy.

American Bred, Under 8 Pounds, Dog.—Won by Mrs. Carl Ehlermann Jr.'s Boo Gow of Croydon. Bitch—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Mochotin. Over 8 Pounds, Dog—Won by Miss Margaret Van Buren Mason's Hop Ting of Downshire. Bitch—Mrs. M. Van Buren's Hsusi, Cheong. Not Exclusive 6 Pounds, Dog—Won by Mrs. M. Van Buren's Sun Beetle. Bitch—Won by Nowata Mochotin. Red or Sable, Dog—Won by Hop Ting of Downshire. Bitch—Nowata Mochotin. Biscuit or Gray Brindle, Dog—Won by Sun Beetle. Bitch—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Lady Wing. Any Other Color, Dog—Won by Dr. M. H. Cotton's Peking Kien Lung. Bitch—Won by Thomas E. Hudson's Sun Flo.

Limit, 8 Pounds or Under, Dog—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Young Wen-ti of Hydegree. Bitch—Won by same owner's Wee-som by Hydegree. Over 8 Pounds, Dog—Won by Hop Ting of Downshire. Bitch—Won by Mrs. M. Van Buren's Fah Min of Newnham.

Open.—Red or Sable.—Dog, won by Hop Ting of Downshire; bitch, won by Yee Toy. Biscuit or Gray Brindle—Dog, won by Mrs. M. E. Hanley's Nowata Pao Kwei; bitch, won by same winner, Nawata Aigee Ching Fo. Black—Dof, won by Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Fo of Llenrud. Parti-colored—Mrs. M. E. Harley's Nowata Ai-gee Gogie; bitch, won by Mrs. William K. Mix's Dee Chew. Eight Pounds or Under—Dog, won by Mrs. M. E. Hanley's Nanking Pao Kwei; bitch, won by Yee Toy. Over Eight Pounds—Dog, won by Hop Ting of Downshire; bitch, won by Fah Min of Newnham. Not Exceeding Six Pounds—Dog, won by Sun Beetle; bitch, won by Nowata Mochotin. Any Weight or Color—Dog, won by Hop Ting of Downshire; bitch, won by Nowata Mochotin. Not Exceeding Five Pounds—Dog, won by Mrs. M. E. Harley's Nowata Cheng Tang; bitch, won by Nance Gwyn Williams' Princess Fifti of Braywick.

Winners—Dogs—Hop Ting of Downshire; reserve, Mrs. M. E. Hanley's champion Chiu Jan of Toddington. Bitches—Nowata Mochotin; reserve, Wee-Sommin of Hydegree.

Braces, red, biscuit, and any color.—All three won by Mrs. M. E. Harley's entries; any color under 8 pounds won by Mrs. Rose E. Knight.

Teams, any color and bred by exhibitor classes.—Both won by Mrs. M. E. Harley.

Children's Class, owned and shown by child under 14 years of age.—Miss Betty B. Laird's Fun Sin, first; Miss Dorothy Ludlow's La Chin's Kisses, second; Miss Murial Reed's Mi-chu Erh of Llenrud, third; Miss Stephanie Hillard's Manchu Minc, fourth.

Veteran's Class, over 6 years old.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harley's Champion Nowata Miu-chi.

Stud Dog Class, with two of his get (get alone to count).—Mrs. M. E. Harley's Champion Nowata Chun of Egham.

Matron Class, with two of her progeny (progeny only to count).—Won by Mrs. V. Van Buran with Foh Win of Newnham.

DOINGS IN DOGDOM.

Mr. Leigh Woods, writing to the "Weekly Scotsman," says:— "There is a general opinion that a big dog costs as much to keep as a pony. This is quite a mistake. As a matter of fact, the scraps which in the average home are available for the fox terrier or Airedale would, with a very moderate augmentation of purchased biscuit food, suffice to keep a Newfoundland in the best of condition. The health of a dog, whether it is a big one or a little one, depends more upon regular and suitable feeding, combined with exercise, than upon the quantity of food given. A lady friend some little time ago begged me to advise her what to do with 'poor Joe.' He was, she said, completely without appetite, and did little else than lie about the rooms asleep. Joe, when I last saw him, was quite a nice stamp of Irish terrier. He had just arrived at my lady friend's home from a kennel where a lot of dogs were kept, and where they are fed and exercised with the utmost regularity. His spirits were high, his appetite as keen as a razor, and his physical condition perfect. Six months' residence in a good home had transformed him into a fat, coarse, morose, and altogether unpleasant companion. I saw at a glance what was wrong with Joe. His digestive powers had been overtaxed, and Nature was making her protest. My advice was to send the precious Joe away at once to a man I recommended, for a course of treatment. I knew what the treatment would be, but thought it best not to explain [Shrinking, probably.—Ed.], but here it may be hinted that it was just the simple life we read about sometimes, as applied to humans, only more so. In a month Joe was home again, as fit as a fiddle, and his mistress willingly paid a very respectable fee for the 'cure.' I believe the dog spends a good deal of the time now in anticipation of his one and only meal at 6 p. m."

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A suggestion to bench show exhibitors is to send to the A. K. C. for a sample sheet of the new entry blank which will be used next year. This will give the opportunity to become familiar with the changes and avoid delays in the matter of late entries.

Entry blanks for all shows under A. K. C. rules after January 15, 1915, will contain a clause required of each exhibitor, to the effect that "there has been no case of distemper within the period of six weeks prior to this date in any kennels in which the dogs herewith entered have been quartered." It is expected that this rule will tend to prevent the spread of the disease which all exhibitors so dread, and which has kept some of them from showing their best animals in the past.

A PLEA FOR THE VALLEY QUAIL.

For years I have experimented on a small scale in breeding the different kind of game birds and in these years have learned a great deal, and have discovered that there are no game birds like our California quail, either valley or mountain quail; and the eastern Bob White, worthy the name of game birds for this State. I have now discarded all pheasants and Hungarian partridges as not suitable for propagation in our dry California climate, is the conclusion of L. M. Grider, a Southern California naturalist.

Pheasants show little intelligence and have little of that instinct called self-preservation. A small Bob White or Valley quail will run them wherever he pleases. They will drop their eggs any old place and run and abandon their chicks, if they ever do hatch any, at the slightest sign of danger.

To obtain any increase whatever from pheasants they require constant supervision and attendance, and any bird requiring that is certainly not a game bird fit for propagation. Our common blue guinea fowl has far more gamy, self-reproducing ability than pheasants ever did, or will have. Pheasants may do for poultry yards and preserves where they have constant attendance, but turn them out to shift for themselves and depend upon their own intelligence and hustling ability for a living, they are lost every time.

While these birds have done well in Oregon, we must consider that when pheasants were first liberated there the Willamette Valley was yet pretty wild and the birds liberated there have been wild birds from their natural haunts in China where they had been taken in their wild state.

The birds we get now, however, have mostly been raised with chickens and have lost most of that natural requisite—Hunt birds—or die.

Another and very important point generally lost sight of, certainly is that pheasants will kill and eat every young quail or small bird they can get hold of, and they have eaten hundreds of small quail in my yard until I discovered the malefactors. There is no comparison in pheasants or even Hungarian partridges and our Valley quail. How carefully they hunt for a place to prepare a nest, deposit their eggs therein one by one; how both male and female watch over it and lead astray any enemies that may approach; how the cock quail stands ready to take charge of the first babies hatched and lead them to safety; how he will mother the little brood and find them tidbits to eat and when necessary take them one by one under his wing and carry them safely over, for them, unsurmountable obstacles!

A pheasant's only self-preservation is to run; and run fast; leave them all behind if he can, so the devil take the hindmost.

What a great people we Americans are; but how we do love to be Barnumized all the time!

Here we are, importing pheasants and partridges and other game birds from foreign countries; yet where in all those countries can they show a game bird anything like our own varieties?

Where have they any bird like our prairie chicken or ruffed grouse, our Bob White, and last, but not least, California's great valley and mountain quail?

Can you find in all the European countries any bird that you could turn into the fields of North Dakota or Manitoba which would survive any winter there? Can you find one that is a match in sagacity to our ruffed grouse; that can hold his own anywhere as that bird is doing in the New England States today?

They have not got them; and what they do have over there they have been able to hold only by very restricted shooting privileges and the highest kind of protection.

As we are the greatest country and the greatest people on earth, so are our own game birds the greatest of all the game birds.

It is not more new game birds that we need; but to learn to appreciate what we do have more highly and give them more and better protection.

Just a little more care and only half a chance, and they will multiply and be everywhere.

One half of the money spent annually on foreign game birds devoted to propagation of our own grand native birds, would in a short time give us so many that there would be enough for all.

Quail hunters recently out in the vicinity of Gilroy Hot Springs have found enough birds to make the trip enjoyable. A three-day hunt in a quail ground near Monterey last week produced H. Hauser and friends limit shoots each day.

The Purissima hills, down the San Mateo coast, were tried out a week ago by George Coffey, C. F. Breidenstein, Henry Stelling and others. Birds were plentiful enough to afford satisfactory sport, and that, with rabbits as a side play. Al Baker's shooting place back in the Pinole hills was good for a fair string a week ago.

Gualala Bill, a Sonoma county quail hunting expert, who has for some weeks past demonstrated clever quail getting methods, to the delight of many interested Sportsmen's Row visitors, is laid up with illness and unable to continue his lectures.

Mallard ducks and several varieties of geese are exceedingly plentiful in hunting sections reached from both Colusa and Gridley. A new York visiting sportsman, W. K. Brown, was one of four hunters who recently shot fat mallard limits—including two birds that weighed seven pounds. Other points where geese are very numerous are Tehama, Williams, Maxwell and Grafton.

SWORDFISHING SPORT.

Under the lee of Catalina where men toy with tunas all night and boys bring them to gaff in an hour, the sun of a new sport now rises and sets.

Scene of stupendous achievements with rod and reel, it was fitting that the Island which wrote the taking of great tuna into the records should follow with something even more spectacular; more lastingly satisfying to the few men so blessed by the Fates of fishing as to experience it.

With one voice do those who have battled both tuna and the great marlinspike swordfish of these waters award the palm for gameness and all-around sporting possibility to the shift in marine big-fish hunting.

"If the fame of Catalina as a fishing resort was established by the tuna, then it is to the swordfish we look to sustain it," declares that clever angler, Colonel S. W. Dorsey. As taker of the largest swordfish catch on the records, none could offer better qualifications for such an opinion than the redoubtable—and irrepressible—Colonel Dorsey.

Divested of all the false glamor of personal danger thrown about it by those who bury sporting truth in the spectacular, and reducing the manly game of swordfishing to its elements, we find, instead of the marine fencing with a skilled swordsman of the deep so often pictured, a performance that more nearly resembles coursing at sea—the game a bizarre blue monster, striped like a Royal Bengal, but showing the shades and hues of sea and sky, rushing, surging and leaping as no tarpon or tuna ever did, darting hither and thither in frantic effort to get away, rather than charge the author of his discomfort. It may in some measure detract from the achievement with those whose information is of books; to the sportsman, the truth must prevail, and the fact that hooked swordfish thus far have bent their wonderful energies along the lines of escape only adds to the fascination of pursuing them. Of all the multifold game that falls to the lot of him who hunts the wide sea with rod and reel, none quite affords the sensations of this blue and striped beauty, as, fairly a-quiver with the energy of his ill-suppressed excitement, he rises from the sea shimmering in his livery tions of this blue and striped beauty, as, tensely stands upon his tail, lashing frantically to each side, throwing spray in a cloud, and all but tearing the rod from the angler's palsied hands. Could a nobler picture of sporting activity be conceived than that? Could a grander picture be presented by any fish that swims the waters of the earth? Out of the sea until his tail beats free, a full ten feet from tip to tip, he half turns like a professional diver that he is, and with a swift downward plunge, launches his length toward the distant horizon at a speed that even tunas do not equal.

A fair surface fighter, free from the lugging, sounding tactics of the tiring tuna, this beauty in his martial uniform of blue obeys all the rules of the game. He is your typical chivalrous swashbuckling gentleman of times mediaeval; dirty tricks are beneath him. If a knowledge of fence serves him not—if the surface tricks of sidewise dodge and swift run in and out, with almost incessant leaping for variety, are unavailing, then he is yours. An hour tells the story—such an hour, and such a story as no pen can describe, nor angler appreciate without the experience.

Swordfish always have been plentiful about Catalina. In past years they were taken for sharks. It is only very recently that the anglers began studying them. With improved tackle and better methods of handling big game fish, the fencers of the sea no longer hold the terrors of the unconquerable. Up to 339 pounds they have been fought and killed on rod and reel. That they range much larger is known, and no man knows how large a specimen awaits his hook. Some have been seen whose weight was estimated at half a ton. A Pasadena party hooked onto one so big they could not start it; one rodster wrestled half an hour over it as hard as he could pump, and he was no weakling, but a wiry, athletic man. Then another angler took hold with no better result. The boatman jumped in and tried his hand, with the net result of raising the great creature once. It jumped in a half-hearted sort of way, and the anglers fell back aghast as its leviathan bulk rearing itself against the sky-line disclosed proportions that might have weighed—but why guess at what might have been a matter of gross tonnage? Suffice it to say that these skillful anglers, with the most powerful regulation tuna tackle, found themselves utterly unable to disturb the peace of this great Terapturus. Perhaps they may have irritated him as a fly buzzing about the head of a bull somewhat ruffles his bovine serenity; but as for wearing down to the gaffing point such a bulk of fish flesh and blood—perish the thought! The anglers soon had enough of it, and departed on their way, secretly glad nothing more serious than a broken line had happened; for although swordfish thus far have devoted their efforts rather to putting the greatest possible distance between themselves and the boat in the quickest possible time, instances have been known of blind charges in fits of murderous frenzy that hurst their horns through two inches of oaken planking. No one can feel absolutely sure when such a devilish fancy may manifest itself, although the Japanese sail-fish which passes for a swordfish in our waters is, as compared with his Atlantic congener, of relatively placid disposition.

Commodore Conn took the record swordfish up to 1910, after a prolonged and heavy fight in which very little jumping was done; this seems more especially to be the trick of the smaller fish. The larger ones are more apt to be logy, following the rule of big tuna; and handling their weight is the difficult factor, as swordfish particularly resent the process of "pumping" in line to which the average tuna submits so gracefully.

For a long time, no one succeeded in hooking a swordfish. Many had strikes; and as the species generally takes hold at the surface, often being seen asleep, the identification was complete enough. Some angler of analytical mind decided that the hard, horny palatal ridges of the fish may have had something to do with it, and advised patience at the strike. It proved the proper procedure. In this regard, the fishing is much like that for white sea bass, and no end of patience must be maintained at the start, however great the temptation. The fish must be permitted to swallow the flying-fish bait, however long he is about it, and from all reports, some of them seem to consider the "bug" much in the light of chewing gum.

The first run is a succession of leaping surges as a rule, with an occasional rise, shaking furiously. The hard, horny mouth offers no lodgment for a hook, and it would be flung wide, or broken at the first attempt.

Swordfish may run a hundred yards or a hundred rods before stopping. It may be necessary to put on all speed and follow them with the boat. If the first run is stopped, there is every reason to expect killing the fish, as it rapidly exhausts itself by the frantic leaps and dashes that follow. It may double and run in, until within a hundred feet of the boat, although the angler has perhaps 500 feet of line out. One never knows just what a swordfish means to do. It is doubtful if the fish has any clearer notion himself. He fouls himself in the ten-foot leader frequently in his antics, and this often complicates the fighting. The number of leaps varies. It may go as high as fifty, each feebler than the last, until the final flurry is but a series of surges. Whatever the number, the angler may rest assured that he is in for from half and hour to an hour and a half of the most stirring sport that ever has fallen to his portion; and its close will have killed a creature that, big and coarse grained though it be, is possessed of most delicate flavor and an appetizing tenderness. Many prefer the flesh of swordfish to any other fish obtainable. The flavor is similar to that of yellowtail, but juicier, and not as apt to be sour. It is very rich; little less so than salmon, and by some is compared with that regal food fish. The color is dark brownish red, not unlike that of tuna, and looks much more like a piece of old veal than fish flesh.

During my experience as a Catalina fisherman, stated John E. Stearns, it has been permitted to me to catch a great many fish, and some of them were big ones. The first tuna of the season is a trick that fell to my hand twice, the first time it being a 197 pounder, the third largest of record. In 1910 my tuna weighed 146¾ pounds, and was a particularly beautiful fish. But of all the things of beauty with fins that it ever has been my good fortune to overcome, I cheerfully award first place to the 292-pound swordfish taken the 21st of September. It was at once the most beautiful, and the gamest thing I have ever encountered. The lavender shade of its snout and tail and fins in the water, the deep sapphire blue of its unmarred body, and the lighter turquoise tiger stripes, together with the fantastic outline of the fish combined to make of it perhaps the most notable and personally interesting achievement of my life. If I am never permitted to catch another fish, I will rest happy in the memory of that day.

The fish was taken on regulation tackle, a sixteen-ounce rod, and 24-strand line, in a fight lasting 45 minutes. It was 10 feet 5 inches long, 43 inches spread across the tail, and weighed 292 pounds. There was not a mark upon it; not a shell or a barnacle; its coloration was vivid and perfect. I had trolled offshore and up along the coast as far as Twin Rocks and coming back, said to the boatman that I was getting tired of holding the rod and dragging a "bug." All at once, with a great swirl and in a flash of blue and silver, this great thing rushed at my flying-fish, turned over, and darted back the way he came. I knew then he was a good one; and throwing off my drags, I let him run with only enough thumb drag to keep the reel from over-running until at least 600 feet had gone out. Then he quit chewing the bait, and I thought likely he had it down, so I struck once to set the hook, and out of the water he rose, standing on his tail, and shaking so I could plainly feel it even at that distance. Down he sank again, and began a quartering run toward my side. I fish off the starboard side, and began getting in line. We began backing to him, and I got him in to 150 or 200 feet without any more work than cranking the reel. Then he made a charge around the stern, and before I could stop it, fouled the line in a long split in the combing. That is where I came near losing out; but just in time I saw what was coming and extended my arm instantly, clearing the line before it pinched, and before more than a foot of it had run through. It was the only time he had me in jeopardy. Several times later the fish headed in, and once came so close that about twenty feet of the line scraped red paint off the boat's bottom, the fish being about that deep and crossing past to the other side.

He jumped four times; most of these jumps were straight up into the air, and the way he shook from tail to snout nearly took the tackle out of my hands. Early in the fight, he got the ten-foot wire-leader fouled above his tail, and this may have kept him from jumping as much as otherwise he would have done; but the bigger ones as a rule do not go out of the water as much as the lesser. They are more more apt to sound, but as a rule, swordfish do not like to get down as do the tuna. When they jump, they go straight out, hang quivering an instant, then turn over to dive headlong. I have never seen them out over three or four feet; but they have been seen eight or ten feet above the surface.

In hooking a swordfish, throw off all your drags, and handle him just as you would a white sea bass. Let him run until you feel a cessation of the chewing motion which tells you he has the bait down. You can feel him grinding on it. It may take 600 feet as mine did, or less; as they differ. They run fully as fast as a tuna, but the tuna may take a line a little faster as he is sounding and the line is going in an arc. They are hard to pump, and you seldom find it necessary to work that hard in recovering line. The boat can be taken to them as they are seldom deep.

As to their charging a boat, I do not know; I could not figure out whether this fellow had any vicious intentions when he came at us, or not. He ran in several times, but always sheered off just before striking the boat. It may have been his intention or it may not. Once it looked as if he meant business, but I had a hitch around his tail then and put on the strain as well as I could, which turned him, and he darted off at a tangent.

I am convinced that what we used to take for sharks were in reality swordfish. They are the September fish of Catalina. That seems to be the best month for them. I think they will be the future game fish of the Pacific.

I have an idea that these swordfish jump so much to rid themselves of barnacles and pilot fish that adhere to them. When they are hooked, they try the same remedy. On my fish were two pilot-fish about 10 inches long; they were knocked off against the boat in his flurry while being gaffed—he wasn't dead by a long shot when I got him in—and the two swam around the boat for some time. Earlscliffe got one on his fish and put it into the aquarium. One fish taken was covered with barnacles also, and although a very long, active fish, was lean and lank. I do not think it was in as good condition as mine quite; but all of them are beautiful and it gave a magnificent fight.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SHOOTING.

The beginner perfecting himself in the art of wing shooting finds at his disposal a great deal of carefully prepared and instructive literature upon the subject of guns and ammunition, but for some reason the human side of the question—that is, the man behind the gun—has been neglected, despite the fact that good shooting depends more upon the man than on the gun.

The different types of sporting weapons have been carefully described, the velocities of various combinations of powder and shot determined, and the speed of the most important game birds measured, and from this data tables have been carefully worked out, showing the exact distance in feet and inches necessary to lead any particular bird, when shooting in the field.

In fact, the only reason wing shooting has not been reduced to an arithmetical science is because man, the most important factor in the scheme, is a more complicated piece of machinery than the gun, and is actuated by a nervous force as sensitive to external influences as powder. It is possible to standardize guns and powder, to build weapons, and load cartridges that will perform alike, time after time; but no two men are alike; they cannot be standardized, for they differ in rapidity of vision, of thought, and of action. Therefore, the question of wing shooting must be approached from the point of the personal equation.

The study of the human mind, or what may be termed the psychological side of wing shooting, opens up a field replete with interest. Scientists recognize the fact that man possesses two kinds of reasoning powers, distinct from each other, referred to as the conscious and the sub-conscious mind. The conscious mind is under the control of the will; the subconscious mind acts instinctively and its results are more accurate than those of the conscious mind.

The subconscious mind is the result of development; that is, in the beginning the conscious mind decides to do a certain thing, and slowly directs the muscles how to act. With each repetition, they gain in speed and facility; the act is performed with less conscious effort and increased certainty, until eventually the muscles become so well schooled in this particular performance that thought is unnecessary to guide them in their movements. They act together harmoniously with unconscious intelligence, so that it is simply necessary to will to do a thing and the trained muscles perform the act without further conscious mental effort, the subconscious mind controlling an operation that originally was under the dominion of the slower, less accurate conscious mind.

Although the brain is looked upon as the sole seat of intelligence, as a matter of fact, the various sets of muscles have common centres of intelligence, or little sub-brains through which their actions are controlled. The brain has little direct effect over the various muscles performing the commoner everyday actions of life. As an illustration, the opening and closing of the hand is a simple operation, yet a number of muscles are concerned in the act. The brain does not send a separate impulse to each muscle; it sends an impulse to the nerve centre controlling the group and the operation is performed without further conscious thought.

The subconscious intelligence, in reality a form of muscle sense, is capable of the most extraordinary

development, and by repetition can be taugbt to perform remarkable feats witb no effort of the conscious mind.

As an illustration bearing directly on the subject, we will briefly consider tbe physical and mental processes concerned in tbe act of shooting on tbe wing. Tbe bird is seen in the air, wbich introduces the complicated phenomena of sight; tbat is, the eye, by a rapid series of adjustments of the aperture admitting the light, and the crystalline lens controlling the angle of the rays of light, focuses a clear image of tbe bird upon tbe retina. The muscles of the eye determine tbe distance of tbe bird as well as the angle of its flight by the amount of adjustment necessary to insure a clear image. Tbe feet are planted firmly, the body braced for the shock of recoil, tbe gun is raised, tbe shooter aims along the barrel, the amount of lead is estimated and when all of these questions have been settled the brain sends a motive impulse to the trigger finger and tbe gun is discharged. Apparently all is accomplished instantaneously, or so nearly so tbat the difference in time is not worthy of consideration. On the contrary, there elapses a distinct interval between the moment that tbe mind concludes to pull the trigger and the moment it is actually pulled. This interval of time varies greatly in individuals and constitutes what is known as tbe personal error.

Astronomers first recognized the fact tbat there was a marked difference in the rapidity with which individuals were capable of converting a mental impression into a motive impulse. Two observers called upon to watch a star through the same telescope and record the exact moment at which this star touched a hair stretched across the glass, showed an eppreciable difference in their records. Numerous repetitions of this experiment established the fact tbat these variations were constant with the individual and constituted his personal error.

What actually takes place during the process of seeing a bird and pulling the trigger is the transforming of a visual image into a voluntary muscular action. In conducting experiments to determine the average time of personal error, as well as the extreme variation in individuals, a light that could be exposed at will was substituted for a bird. The individual under test was seated at a table with an ordinary telegrapher's key under his finger, with instructions to press it when the light was shown. A chronometer was arranged by electrical connections to record the exact moment that the light was shown, as well as the moment the key was pressed. The result of these experiments is especially interesting in connection with the flight of birds. Some individuals will press the key 1-1000 of a second after the light is exposed. In that time a bird traveling at the rate of 40 miles an hour or 60 feet a second would have covered about six inches. Other individuals require 8-100 of a second; in this interval of time this same bird would have flown 4 feet. All of which indicates that the carefully worked out tables of leads and distances, as well as the advice the expert may bestow upon the beginner, are valueless. Only in a way is this true; the amount of lead each man must take to counteract his personal error must be determined by practice and experiment, but all practice is based upon theory, and it is only by a conscious or sub-conscious mastery of these theories that a man becomes an expert wing shot.

The expert does not know exactly how he performed certain shots in the days of his novitiate. He undoubtedly sighted along the rib of his gun and consciously estimated speed, distance, and lead. As he became more proficient, he did so with less and less conscious mental effort, until he became the expert, who shoots with head erect and both eyes open, estimating distance, rapidity, and the angle of flight of a bird by a mental process of which he has no consciousness, being directed entirely by the subconscious mind.—Extract from "Guncraft," by William A. Bruette.

HUNTING NOTES.

Stormy weather conditions the past fortnight have driven most of the wild ducks from the upper bay salt marshes. These birds have generally sought shelter and feeding grounds down the San Joaquin valley, where the rains have made thousands of fresh water ponds and puddles. Other flocks have gone farther south to the Imperial valley country and the Colorado delta, the latter a noted haven of aquatic wild fowl and shore birds. Honkers by the hundreds and ducks by the thousands, all varieties, have been daily arriving at Lake Elsinore near Riverside.

For the past week the knights of the shotgun who were posted in blinds on the Petaluma, Sonoma and Napa creek lee shores have had unsurpassed canvasback and bluebill shooting. Most of the best bluebill shooting, however, took place along the east bay shores from the mud-flats north of the Key Route mole clear up to Rodeo. The wind and rain make the open bay and creek waters untenable for the deep water ducks and other wild fowl that frequent the boys. Petaluma creek has for years past been noted as a famous canvasback resort about this time of the year, and the district has sustained its past good reputation to a degree.

On a pond about three miles below Petaluma A. G. Hebgen shot a limit of "cans" by 11 a. m. Sunday. Dr. H. J. Chismore in an adjoining blind also enjoyed a fine shoot, while Mrs. Chismore with a small gauge scattergun shot a combined bag of "cans" and smaller ducks. At Neill's island Charles Reynaud has been in line of flight for good bags for a fortnight past. The midweek shooting along the upper stretches of Petaluma creek and tributaries was particularly good; canvasbacks were "working" in big flocks. Germain Carp, H. Ootman and other members of tbe Bacon Island Gun Club came in from the blinds with full straps of birds. Al Cooksey and J. B. Wright combined duck shooting and striped bass fisbing in San Antone slough, sixteen "cans," eight "spatties" and a ten-pound bass being the crop for the trip. To give an idea how good tbe shooting has been in the Petaluma creek section, two boys, rowing up and down Schultz slough Thursday and witbout using decoys, each bagged a limit of canvasback ducks.

Black Point hunters who put out in boats have had ratber poor luck. Near Reclamation the gunners have also been located to advantage. Emil Klevesabl, Dr. Chipman, Pete Ashcroft, L. Cuneo and others have been sbooting "can" limits.

Along San Pablo shores, tbe innumerable stationary blinds have been manned daily by detachments of bombardiers who have taken heavy toll from tbe bluebill flocks and canvasback visitors. A few of the successful gunners were C. F. Breidenstein, Fred Tobelman, Dr. W. G. Ogle, Dr. Maguire, Henry Graham, Leo Weinand and others. Henry Remensperger, Al Thornton, Heine Lutz, Joe Dutro, Harry Trader found fine sbooting off San Pablo, where there was a big flight of both "cans" and bluebills. Good sbooting has also prevailed at Sobrante, Harold Ladd and H. Frey each securing good strings of birds a few days ago.

The Greenbrae marshes and shores tempted many hunters out Sundays for a crack at tbe ducks that sougbt refuge in that section. The fusiliers posted in the bay shore blinds got quite a few birds. The men and boys wbo hunted along the banks of the sloughs in the marsh all had good shooting. One youth, George Gregory, popped over a dozen canvasbacks with a 22-rifle.

Tomales bay is worth watching. Near Hamlet, Thursday last week, two members of the Northwestern Club, Harry Leap and H. Eckert, had fair sport with bluebills. Canvasbacks are beginning to come in evenings near Mud creek. The royal sport for that section, however, is provided by black brant. These birds are wary and fly high, they come in from the ocean at low tide to feed on the eel-grass. A few days ago the sandspit at the upper entrance of Tomales bay was covered with black brant, thousands of them, rather an unusual sight at that. There is a big run of herring now on in that bay and the marine vegetation, rocks, shores and all else is covered with herring spawn. Naturally the geese eat more or less herring spawn; this means that it is advisable to do some goose shooting before the egg flavor is too pronounced, for, taking this wild fowl in proper condition, its table qualities are second to none. The black brant are reported to be also very plentiful in Bodega bay.

Where limit conditions were the rule up to a fortnight ago at the Suisun ponds there is now somewhat of a slump in the duck crop. At the Jacksnipe Club, where the trip previous R. B. Murdoch and two friends hagged forty-five large birds, mostly sprig, the Saturday shoot of W. C. Murdoch, R. H. Gately and R. B. Murdoch was far better. Achille Roos came in Wednesday from his blind at the Allegro Club with seventeen "cans." Three members of the Seymour Gun Club each shot limits of that variety the same day, wbich means that the big ducks were plentiful for the midweek shoot on the marsh. Canvasback ducks have been fairly plentiful on the marsh since the upset in weather conditions.

Stockton hunters report rather indifferent hunting since the season opened. The Sargent tract, a famous mallard shooting resort in past years, has yielded but few birds to Henry Longers and other Flour City expert trigger pullers.

Barney Worthen is advised by E. E. Van Buren of Sacramento that shooting in the vicinity of Gridley has waned for the past week. Just what prompts the mallard and sprig to leave that fine feeding ground is a puzzle.

Possibly the fresh, green vegetation sprouting in the new ponds down the San Joaquin valley may be the reason. For there is no gainsaying the fact that from Newman down both ducks and geese are plentiful. Near Ingomar local sportsmen who have visited the West Side Gun Club resort have had great sport on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, the bombarding days for that section.

War-tax stamps are not required on hunting and fishing licenses, such is the information given by Internal Revenue Collector J. J. Scott to the Fish and Game Commission.

FISH LINES.

Steelhead fishermen are ready to advance in force on the Russian river pools in the vicinity of Duncan's Mills. Tbe bar at the mouth of the river opened Monday a week ago in response t othe backwater pressure of the freshet created by the rainfall. Several steelhead were caught by resident rodsters of that section, who were ready to take advantage of fisbing conditions. The river soon muddied up and continued in such unfishable stage during last week. Clearing conditions early this week were enough to enable anglers to land several large steelheads. It is hardly expected by the most enthusiastic of the local steelhead expert fishermen that conditions will improve until next week and then only if favorable weather ensues. The average experiences of Russian river fishermen for many past seasons indicate that the sport rarely ever starts before the middle of December. Strong efforts will be made by the sportsmen, backed up by the Fish and Game Commissioners, to secure a continuance of the season for catching steelbead in tide water with rod and line during tbe month of January. The season at present will close January 1, which change, cutting out the month of January, was made at tbe last session of the Legislature. Tbe opportunity for sport with steelhead, in tidewater, does not offer until after tbe rains induce a run of the big ocean trout up-stream to spawn. The annual take of steelbead in tidewater with rod and line is comparatively small, so far as depleting the streams of tbe large breeding fish is concerned. At present there is a big run of steelhead in tbe Eel river. Tbe net fishermen, in quest of other fish, have been catching large numbers of steelhead recently. A haul of the nets one day contained over ten tons of. steelbead, it is reported These fish were returned to the river all more or less injured any many destroyed. Eureka sportsmen interested have taken steps seeking to have the Fish and Game Commission investigate conditions while the season is open for the purpose of preventing the furtber and unavoidable destruction of steelbead in Eel river.

A delegation of California Anglers' Association members prospected Paper Mill creek tide waters, near Point Reyes. Cbarles Isaac, Charles Gibbs, Harry Thompson, H. Harte, George Uri and Dr. L. T. Cranz were in tbe party. A few small fish were taken. The fact that a number of large and ripe fish were seen to go up stream indicates that there will be some steelhead hatched in tbat creek this season. Tbere will be a big run from the ocean later on.

Now that the rains have started the fish for fresh water spawning beds and in the event of favorable legislation for next month's fishing, it might be a timely suggestion to mention a few of tbe nearby steelhead tidewater fishing resorts.

Beginning with Russian river, reached via Duncan's Mills, there is Salmon creek, above Bodega bay. Emptying into Tomales bay is Paper Mill creek and Mud creek, which comes in near Camp Pistolesi.

Ross creek, over in Marin county, where it empties into the salt marsh, has yielded baskets of fine steelhead in past seasons. Petaluma, Sonoma and Napa creeks tidal waters are well worth a trial with steelhead tackle. Across the bay on the Alameda side, Alameda creek, where it empties into the bay, was full of big steelhead last winter.

Down the San Mateo coast the favorite resorts are the Pescadero and San Gregorio lagoons. At that, any of the creeks along that shore, where the ocean trout can run up, are not to be overlooked. One thing certain, Santa Cruz fishermen are closely watching the tidewater of the San Lorenzo and Soquel creeks, which waters are noted steelhead fishing resorts.

Striped bass fishermen are under a rainy weather handicap, the creeks and sloughs have been churned up to an unfishable degree. San Antone rodsters have not accomplished much for the past week, excepting the veteran Al. Wilson, who landed a 35-pound bass, and Bob Sangster, who caught eight bass of good size. The bane of San Antone creek at present is found in myriads of voracious crabs. Stormy weather has also suspended striped bass operations on the east San Pablo shores. A few bass have recently been caught in Tomales bay, near the "oyster beds"—Chas. Arps has been lucky in landing the striped fish, mostly small ones, a nine-pounder being the largest caught. A number of large sized striped bass have also been caught in Russian river lately. Down near the mouth of the river big hauls of fine crabse have been made.

The rains this week will, it is believed, cause the crabs to leave San Antone creek for more saline waters. But few bass were taken by the "regulars." The Owl Club experts have recently tangled up with a few fair-sized bass. San Antone striped bass recently taken have evidently been feeding on small crabs, examination of the stomachs of caught fish showing that. The ark and shack Sunday Sunday delegation of San Antone bass chasers have apparently not yet come in touch with the "open sesame" method of landing the fish. They are in the slough all right, and big fish, too, for the striped bafflers are frequently seen. But, try every method, trick and bait up to date, results have been generally rather disappointing.

To avoid the bait-eating inroads of the crabs, Frank Marcus has devised a simple plan to keep the hooked "bullhead" bait floating and out of reach of the crawlers. By cramming several small corks in the abdominal cavity of the bullhead or other fish bait used the corks will keep the hook well above the bottom and away from the crabs. Well and good, but the only bass taken by the still fishing method are caught while bottom feeding.

Out on Petaluma creek, near the "wineries" catches of fine sized bass have been made recently, fish weighing 30 pounds and more have been landed.

Wingo slough fishermen, who know the creeks and ways of the bass, have had a good average run of luck. Charles Urfer, in recent trips, has landed from one to four bass each time—fish that ran in weight from 5½ to 20 pounds. An 18½-pounder was his last Sunday capture. Al Lindsay is reported to have picked up from six to ten each Sunday trip. One Sunday he caught six fish from 9 to 15 pounds in weight. Harry Palmer's lone bass scaled 18 pounds. Harry Mentz and Charles Neimes connected with a 4 and a 35-pounder. Most of these fish have been caught in Appleby bay, about 15 miles towards the bay shore from Wingo.

DRAFT HORSES AND THEIR BREEDS.

(Concluded from Page Eight.)

than any of our otber breeds, and therefore less active than is desired by many. The common colors are bay and brown, with white markings, although blacks, grays, chestnuts, and roans are occasionally seen.

This breed is criticized for lack of quality and refinement in general, a sluggish temperament, the abundance of feather, and the large amount of white. From tbe American standpoint tbe ahundant feather is objectionable, owing to the difficulty of keeping the legs clean.

Wbile many Shires and Clydesdales are so similar as to render it difficult at times to distinguish the one from the otber, tbe two types are quite distinct. Tbe Shire is more massive, heavier bodied throughout, and tbe feather or long hair on the legs is more ahundant and coarser than that of the Clydesdale.

The distrihution of the Shire throughout the nortbern half of this country is quite widespread, but, like tbe Clydesdale, it is seldom found in our Southern States. This breed has met with the most favor in tbe Central West, particularly in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Nebraska; it is also popular on the Pacific coast in the states of Washington, Oregon, and California. A great many of our hest market geldings possess some Shire hlood; and where height as well as hone and substance is desired, it can be derived from Shire hlood with greater certainty than from otber hreeds.

The American Shire Horse Association was organized in 1885, and has issued eight volumes of its studhook and recorded over 14,000 animals. The secretary is Charles Burgess, Wenona, Ill.

SUFFOLK.

Tbe native home of tbe Suffolk hreed is Suffolk County, in eastern England, and the production of the hreed in that country is confined almost entirely to tbat and adjoining counties. The Suffolk has not heen bred for the heavy draft work of the city, hut largely for the farm, and for this purpose it ranks high among the farmers of eastern England, who consider it capahle of doing a large amount of lahor on a small amount of feed and for longer periods than any other drafters. The hreed is used more exclusively for farm work than any other of our draft breeds.

In size the Suffolk is smaller than other drafters; and while occasionally a mature stallion in fair condition may weigh 2,000 pounds, such a weight is not characteristic of the hreed. Considering their size, the Suffolks have a deep and wide body, and the ribs have a pronounced spring, giving the hody a round and full appearance. The croup is straight, the sloping croup heing seldom seen in this hreed. The quarters are round and well muscled. The legs are sbort and are particularly free from long bair or feather, and the hone has the appearance of heing small compared with the size of tbe hody. The color is always chestnut, varying from light to dark. The Suffolk is active, has a good disposition, and is rated as an easy keeper.

Tbe distinguishing cbaracteristics of this breed may he said to he the invariahle cbestnut color, with little if any white; their smooth, rotund form; and the clean-honed leg, devoid of the feather characteristic of the other two British draft hreeds.

The breed is criticized for the lack of size to supply the heavy-draft type demanded for the heavy hauling in the cities, and for heing too light in hone for the size of the body.

Suffolks were first imported into this country in tbe early eighties and have heen imported since tben in small numhers, hut have never gained a very strong foothold bere. One reason for this has no doubt been due to the lack of size as compared with otber draft hreeds. Another reason why no more have heen imported has probahly heen that they have not heen hred in very large numbers in England, heing confined to a limited area, and the home demand by the farmers has heen sufficient to take care of most of the animals produced; and, furthermore, other countries have purchased a good many at prices ahove what Americans would pay.

The Suffolks in this country are found in small numhers in a large numher of States, hut have never gained any strong foothold, and consequently their adaptability to our conditions can scarcely he judged. The stallions have been crossed to some extent on mares in this country, but the demand for extreme size has prevented such crossing from heing carried on sufficiently to judge of its value, except in a small way.

The secretary of the American Suffolk Association is A. Graham Galbraitb, De Kalh, Ill.

RECORD ASSOCIATION MEET IN CHICAGO.

The National Society of Record Associations, a voluntary organization of the pure hred live stock associations, which now includes thirty-three of the leading record organizations in America, representing a total membership of more than 105,000 hreeders, held its annual meeting at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Friday evening, Novemher 20, 1914, at 8:30 p. m. The associations present were:

American Short-Horn Breeders' Association by Abram Renick.

American Aherdeen-Angus Breeders' Association hy Chas. Gray.

American Galloway Breeders' Association by R. W. Brown.

Percheron Society of America hy Wayne Dinsmore.

American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses hy J. D. Conner, Jr.

American Shire Horse Breeders' Association hy J. G. Truman.

American Suffolk Horse Association hy Alexander Galbraitb.

American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association hy W. R. Goodwin.

American Shropshire Registry Association hy Prof. C. F. Curtiss.

American Cotswold Association hy Frank W. Harding.

American Berkshire Association hy Prof. C. F. Curtiss.

American Poland-China Association hy W. M. McFadden.

American Guernsey Cattle Club hy Chas. L. Hill.

Standard Delaine Merino Sheep Breeders' Association hy L. E. Traeger.

In addition to the representatives present there were a number of guests. Brief addresses were made by W. R. Goodwin, Prof, C. F. Curtiss, Frank W. Harding, J. D. Conner, Jr., R. W. Brown, John Truman, Chas. L. Hill and D. O. Lively, Chief of the Live Stock Department, Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Secretary-Treasurer Dinsmore explained, after reading the report of the auditor showing a halance of $1,176.58 cash on hand, that practically none of the Associations had yet paid their 1914 dues, as it had not heen necessary to call for money as yet; he further stated that the Associations had for the most part paid only part of their total appropriations made for the prosecution of the Railroad Rate Case hefore the Interstate Commerce Commission and that the halance would he called for in the near future. A few of the Associations which had indicated their intention of making such appropriations had not yet taken final action on account of delaying until the regular annual meetings in Decemher, 1914. The Secretary-Treasurer further stated that if all the Associations made the appropriations which they had indicated they would make there would he enough cash on hand to pay the expenses of the prosecution of the Railroad Rate Case hefore the Interstate Commerce Commission and leave sufficient funds to continue the work for the coming year.

Mr. Wm. E. Skinner, General Manager National Dairy Show, who had heen invited to he present, stated that a new schedule of freight rates on live stock and packing house products had heen planned and had just heen puhlished hy the railways covering the territory hetween Chicago and the eastern seahoard. This schedule Mr. Skinner explained would increase such rates an average of thirty-two per cent; said increase to go into effect Decemher 6th, unless they were suspended hy the Interstate Commerce Commission, until such time as their reasonahleness could he determined.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the suhject which were thus adopted:

"Whereas, the Official Classification Railways have filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission new schedule of freight tariffs affecting the transportation of live stock, amounting on the average to an increase of thirty-two per cent over tariff now in force; and

"Wbereas, the live stock industry has for years heen languishing under a decline of interest until a scarcity in products threatens to class meats among the luxuries on the American tahle; and

"Wbereas, the live stock industry is now in a state of partial paralysis hy reason of the widespread dissemination of an insidious and highly infectious disease affecting cattle, swine and sheep and resulting in Federal quarantines against the shipment of such stock from sixteen states; and

"Whereas, the railways have asked permission to increase rates on other commodities only five per cent over existing tariffs; therefore

"Resolved, that the National Society of Record Associations, representing organized pure hred stock hreeders to the numher of over 105,000, protests to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the taking effect of such increased freight rates, on the ground that they are in themselves oppressive and discriminatingly unjust compared to the increase of five per cent asked hy the railways on other commodities."

This resolution was adopted hy unanimous vote and Secretary-Treasurer Dinsmore was directed to notify all associations holding memhership in this Society of this proposed increase in freight rates and to request that their officers file protests similar to the one voiced in the resolution quoted.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Ahram Renick, American Short-Horn Breeders' Association; Vice-President, W. R. Goodwin, American Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association; Secretary-Treasurer, Wayne Dinsmore, Percheron Society of America (all of Chicago).

Executive Committee: C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.; A. Graham Galhraith, DeKalh, Ill.; R. J. Kinzer, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. McFadden, Chicago; J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill.; Charles L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis.; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; C. A. Tyler, Nottawa, Mich.

A standing vote of thanks was tendered Secretary-Treasurer Dinsmore for his activity and efficiency in the work of the association, especially in hringing such a strong case before the commerce commission against present rates and regulations on less than car lot shipments of stock. Mr. Dinsmore expressed his appreciation of the loyal support rendered hy all organizations and hreeders on whom he had called for help in his work.

It was helieved hy those in attendance that the importance of this National Society of Record Associations would largely increase as a result of the cordial co-operation of nearly all the pedigree register associations of the United States, and that its influence can he extended to accomplish great things in the promotion of the interests of pedigree stock hreeding.

AS THE COLT IS, SO WILL BE THE HORSE.

Every foal should he the product of intelligent, correct hreeding, not haphazard, hit and miss mating. Too many misfits and mongrels are produced. They fail to make high class horses, even when properly fed and managed. Born wrong they do not grow aright. It is also lamentahly true that many colts born right are raised wrong. Every farmer should aim to mate only suitahle sires and dams for the production of ideal horses, for the various purposes, and then should feed and develop the product perfectly.

Only a pure hred sire can heget a grade horse. He also must he sound, muscular, prepotent and suitable in type if the colt is to he ideal. This is equally true of his mate. The sire does not necessarily correct in his progeny the serious faults of conformation of his mate. He reproduces only those of his features which are stronger or dominant over the corresponding features of the mare. She stamps as surely upon her offspring those of her undesirahle traits which are dominant over the corresponding traits of the sire. To have a colt horn right, so that it will develop right, the characters of hoth sire and dam should he as similar and ideal as possihle. Violent crosses should he avoided. The most prepotent pure hred sire should he used. The use of all other sires is mere waste of time and money.

Given a foal that is horn right its development should not he left to chance or luck. It can only materialize the hereditary possihilities of its breeding if properly nourished. The inadequately fed and consequently stunted foal never attains full size or value. At least one-half of the growth and weight of a horse is attained during the first twelve months of its life. That is therefore the most important period in the life of a foal. The pregnant mare should he fully fed to insure adequate nourishment of her fetus and an ahundance of milk for its reception. She should he well fed while nourishing the foal.

If the foal is to make perfect growth it must from its earliest days he provided with oatmeal, then crushed oats and wheat bran and afterward an abundance of whole oats and wheat hran, hay, grass and roots. There is no time in the life of a horse when the feeding of oats and hran is so profitahle. The foal that is not so fed may lack at maturity twenty-five per cent or more of the size, weight, strength and value possihle through heredity. Overfeeding and pampering must he avoided, however, as they may prove injurious or ruinous. Then, too, if care is not taken to train the foal's hoofs properly they may grow crooked and throw the legs out of plumb. This will spoil action and utility at maturity. The feet must be made level and true hy expert rasping once a month or so during the growing years. Such trimming is all important. Postponed, it soon hecomes too late to help, the mischief is done. As the colt, so will he the horse.—A. S. Alexander, M. D. C., University of Wisconsin.

THE HORSES OF BELGIUM.

The horse industry of Belgium has heen all shot to pieces and nothing is left to mark the trail of the centuries along which the horse of Flanders traveled. It is estimated that there were 300,000 horses in Belgium and horse hreeding on the part of the government had become an important and remunerative industry. Thirty thousand horses valued at $7,000,000 were exported last year. The exhihit of working horses at the annual show in Brussels has always surpassed anything ever seen in this country. These Belgian horses were divided into two distinct groups—the old Flemish hreed and the Ardennes horse. To the first group helong the large, massive work horses in general use throughout the country and it is this class that came so largely to the United States for hreeding purposes. The horses of the Province of Namur, although helonging to the group of heavy draft horses, represented in a measure the transition from the Flemish hreed to that which inhahited the Ardennes and Candroz districts. Much smaller than the smallest Flemish horse, the Ardennes type was rohust, long-necked and hroad-shouldered, resisting fatigue and enduring privation better than the other. The Candroz horse very closely resemhled the Ardennes and was prized for light, quick draft work. It appears almost certain now that the war will wipe out the Belgian breed in its native country, in whicb case the fine mares and stallions imported into this country during the last three or four years will greatly increase in value. How far the war will go toward decimating the Percheron breed of France it is difficult to say. Its fate depends a great deal upon the length of the war and the consequent demands that will he made upon the country for horses; hut it can he stated with certainty that the foreign countries will he so denuded of good hreeders when the war does finally close that this country will he the one which will he looked to for stock to re-estahlish the breeding studs of Europe.—Field and Farm.

California breeders who have nominations in Oregon Futurity Number Five are reminded that the final payment of $10 is due January 1, 1915. No more payments need he made until the starting fee is due.

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Chapter III.—Making speed—pulling—how Airdale, 1, 2:15¾, was trained—Peter Volo, 1, 2:19—Hester C., 1, 2:21½—Wilbur Lou, 1, 2:19½—Miss Stokes—Adbell, 2:23—Horlaine, 2:31½—Hinda Rose, 2:36½ — Edna the Great, 2:29¼—Palo Alto system.

Chapter IV.—Shoeing colts—first trip to blacksmith—dressing hind feet—hard frog unnaturnl—changes in gait—natural dressed foot.

Chapter V.—Preparing for two-year-old futurities—how Murphy trained Peter Volo, 2, 2:04½, and Native Belle, 2, 2:07¾ — Arion, 2, 2:10¾ — Justice Brooke, 2, 2:09½, and his diary—Axtell, 2, 2:23.

Chapter VI.—Three-year-olds — working between races—comparison of shoeing of 63 famous colts—training of Colorado E., 2:04¾—General Watts, 2:06¾—Fantasy, 2:08¾—Sunol, 2:08¼—Axtell, 2:12.

Appendix—How to feed and water a colt—chronic indigestion.

Soma of tbe Authorities Quotad.

Thomas W. Murphy	Henry M. Jones
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Ed. F. Ceers	Renmy Macey
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Dr. A. S. Alexander	Dr. J. C. McCoy
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Jas. Hazelton	Ed. Willis

Illustrations.

Peter Volo, 2:03½ Native Belle, 2:06½
Colorado E., 2:04¾ Airdale, 1, 2:15¾

Testimonials.

Tha Trotting World of London, England, says: "It is just tbe book we have been waiting for."

Tha New York Sun says: "The directions seem to he sensible and practical.

The Australian Trotting Record, Melbourne, Australia, says: "It is simply invaluable to any trotting man and its 112 pages cover every detail of tha proper handling of a trotter and pacer."

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THE FARM

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF FARMING.

Everybody nowadays, that knows anything about it at all, knows that farming is a science and that all successful farming is the result of a rigid application of scientific principles. The farmer, who ignores the fact that farming is a science, can not possibly stay in the field in competition with his neighbors who "have seen the light" and are following it. But there may be some danger of the strictly scientific aspect of crop production overshadowing the business side of farming. It is not enough to understand and be able to apply the principles that underlie the operations of nature in the production of crops and the growth and development of animals. Farming is a real business, and the principles of business management and procedure must be understood and applied in its administration if success is to be gained. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that no other legitimate business pays better than farming. It may be in some cases a little harder at the start, since most farmers begin with small capital; but, if scientific knowledge is applied to the productive side and business principles to the exchange side of his work, the farmer is safe in the long run and is sure of a competency in old age—and it should ever be borne in mind by the farmer that these two phases of farming, the productive phase and the business or exchange phase, are of equal importance. So, while the farmer is studying in order that he may understand more thoroughly the value of proper cultivation, of fertilization, and crop rotation and diversification, he must not forget that what he is after in the long run is financial returns, and this brings him face to face with the necessity of a knowledge of the principles of business or exchange and the science of accounts or bookkeeping.

The farmer must be a scientist in all that relates to crop production; but he must be a business man in the broader sense and a bookkeeper as well. The farmer's books would show a complete record of the cost of production and exchange in all his operations. This record should tell him at any time just how his business stands with himself and others. The records should also include every detail of household and personal expenses and finally comprehend the entire history of his work in all its phases. The reason why the average farmer does not keep books is not because he is indolent but because he does not know how to keep them. It takes some time to keep books as a merchant keeps them and as bookkeeping is usually taught, and the farmer is a busy man. He has little time for fancy bookkeeping and none at all for frills and red tape. What he wants and should have is a simple, plain record of his business transactions arranged and classified so as to be kept with the least possible expenditure of time and effort. Such a system of bookkeeping is easily obtained and as easily comprehended if he will but make the start.—Pacific Homestead.

THINGS THAT COUNT.

Here are some of the farm leaks—rickety gates and slip-shod bars; tumbledown fences; no shed for cows on a rainy day; and no shelter in the field on a hot one; ashes thrown in a pile to leach; cabbage leaves left to rot in the patch when cows are near; hog manure left to wash away for years; old boards and big apple tree limbs hauled away as waste instead of putting them on the wood pile for fuel; dishwater and soap-suds thrown aside instead of on the garden; using good farm papers for waste instead of exchanging or saving to read over; wagons and plows left unsheltered; and turkeys allowed to roost on fences or in trees.—C. E. Davis.

Let the boys take down and assemble all machinery on rainy days. They will soon know more about it than you do.

COST OF RAISING MEAT.

An expert from the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in estimating the cost of raising hogs in the South, says:

Two sows should raise five pigs each, giving the farmer 10 pigs to slaughter. These pigs should weigh, when slaughtered, 200 pounds each, making 2,000 pounds of live weight. This costs about 3½ cents per pound to make in the South, which is an original cost of $70. Killing will cost not over $6. The loss in dressing is about 30 per cent of the live weight, or 600 pounds on 10 pigs, so that 1,400 pounds of dressed pork is on hand after slaughtering. If you can get a local ice plant to chill and cure the meat for you, the manager should charge you not over four cents per pound, which is $56. Then the meat loses weight in curing, amounting to about one cent per pound, or $14. The total cost of the meat is about as follows:

Raising 2,000 pounds, at 3½ cents per pound, $70; killing, $6; curing 1,400 pounds, at 4 cents per pound, $56; shrinkage on 1,400 pounds at 1 cent per pound, $14; total, $146.

You have 1,400 pounds of cured meat on hand which has cost you only a fraction over 10 cents per pound, the surplus of which you can easily sell for 20 cents per pound. Under the circumstances, can you afford to pay 20 cents per pound or more for side meat and ham? Does it not pay you to raise your own pork?

In these suggestions an outline for pig raising is submitted which will require the farmer to spend as little money as possible. The grain and the pasture are raised on the farm. He can kill the hogs and cure the meat himself, and therefore the only direct money outlay required after the hogs are bought is for seed and implements for cultivating and killing, and possibly a small amount needed for fencing.

EIGHTY THOUSAND EXHIBITS ACCEPTED.

More than eighty thousand exhibits have been accepted by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and are now being installed in the various exhibit palaces. These include displays of every form of human activity and are representative of the various industries of the world.

As far as possible, all the exhibits will be in actual operation or "working." In the case of machinery exhibits, all will be shown under actual working conditions and various parts and accessories will be shown in use in connection with other exhibits.

How the silk worm spins its cocoon and the American manufacturer weaves his thread into fabric which is afterward molded into gowns for American women will be fully shown in an exhibit in the Palace of Manufactures, and the finished product will be worn by scores of beautiful models on a promenade in the palace.

The entire exhibit will be made up of the various industries in the manufacture of the finished product, but will be combined so that to the public it will appear as one exhibit arranged in sequential order.

ASHES IN THE GARDEN.

Ashes indirectly increase the available nitrogen of the organic matter in the soil. Besides the potash, ashes contain other ingredients which are of value to plants, namely, about 1 or 2 per cent of phosphoric acid, a little magnesia, and a great deal of lime. The importance of these last-named elements is made plain by the esteem in which leached ashes are held by some of our farmers, although from leached ashes all but a very small portion of the potash has been washed out. The farmer who wishes to restore potash to the soil by the use of ashes should take great care that they are kept dry and are not allowed to leach at all. Many housewives save their house ashes and leach out the potash for use in making soap. They may now have an additional reason for conserving them, namely, their increased value as a grain fertilizer. But as has just been said, ashes to be used for the improvement of the soil should not be permitted to leach.

CALIFORNIA POTASH.

There is little question but that the great European war is going to compel the United States to become more independent of European nations and throw her back upon her own resources. It may be somewhat inconvenient and perhaps costly, until we become adjusted to the new order, but the final result will be that, instead of being an importer of many articles which we now consume, we shall become a producer and exporter.

Along this line is the potash supply which our farmers are so much dependent upon for fertilizers. Germany has had almost a complete monopoly of this for years. With her superior methods, she has been able to produce it and ship it to us cheaper than we have been able to get it from other sources. Now that supply is largely cut off and the farmers of the United States are facing a famine of fertilizers, and we have already turned our attention to other possible sources of supply.

It is claimed that California has, in the Searles lakes, in Death Valley, an almost exhaustless supply of potash salts as good as those in Germany, from which the American supplies now come, and the war will make it necessary to develop them, because of the unavailability of the German earths. This is the statement of Elliott Mitchell of the United States geological survey.

The Searles lake deposits consist of a smooth plain of crusted salt capping a bed of salt and brine seventy-five feet deep. The area is twenty square miles. The value of the minerals held in solution is enormous. Most of the potash is in the brine, occurring as chloride of potassium. The brine also contains sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, borax and soda ash. The plant treats about 20,000 gallons of brine a day. A railroad thirty-one miles long has been completed from Searles to Trona.

Farming at the present time is entirely different from what characterized the farming of our forefathers. Brawn is no longer at a premium on the farm. It is skill in the art and science of the farm that wins instead of hard labor. Of course the farm will always demand labor from the farmer, but it is the labor from the skilled hand directed by the trained mind that will best succeed.

There is no general need for town and city people to go back to the farm. The real need is for country boys and girls to stay on the farm, and train for a full life there.

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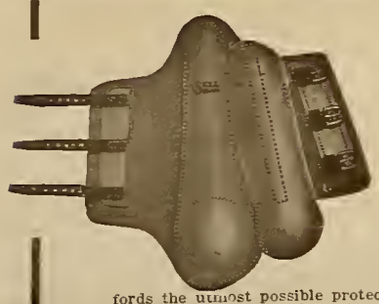

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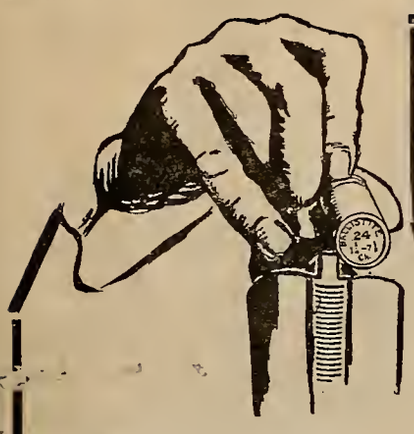

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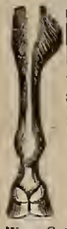

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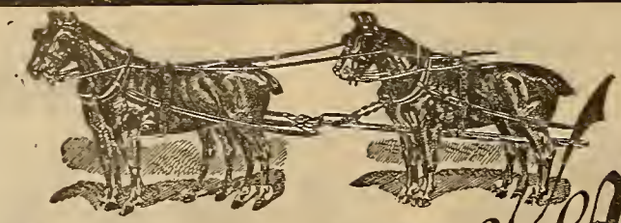

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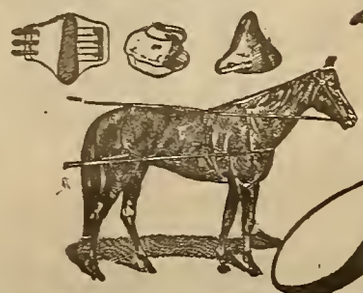

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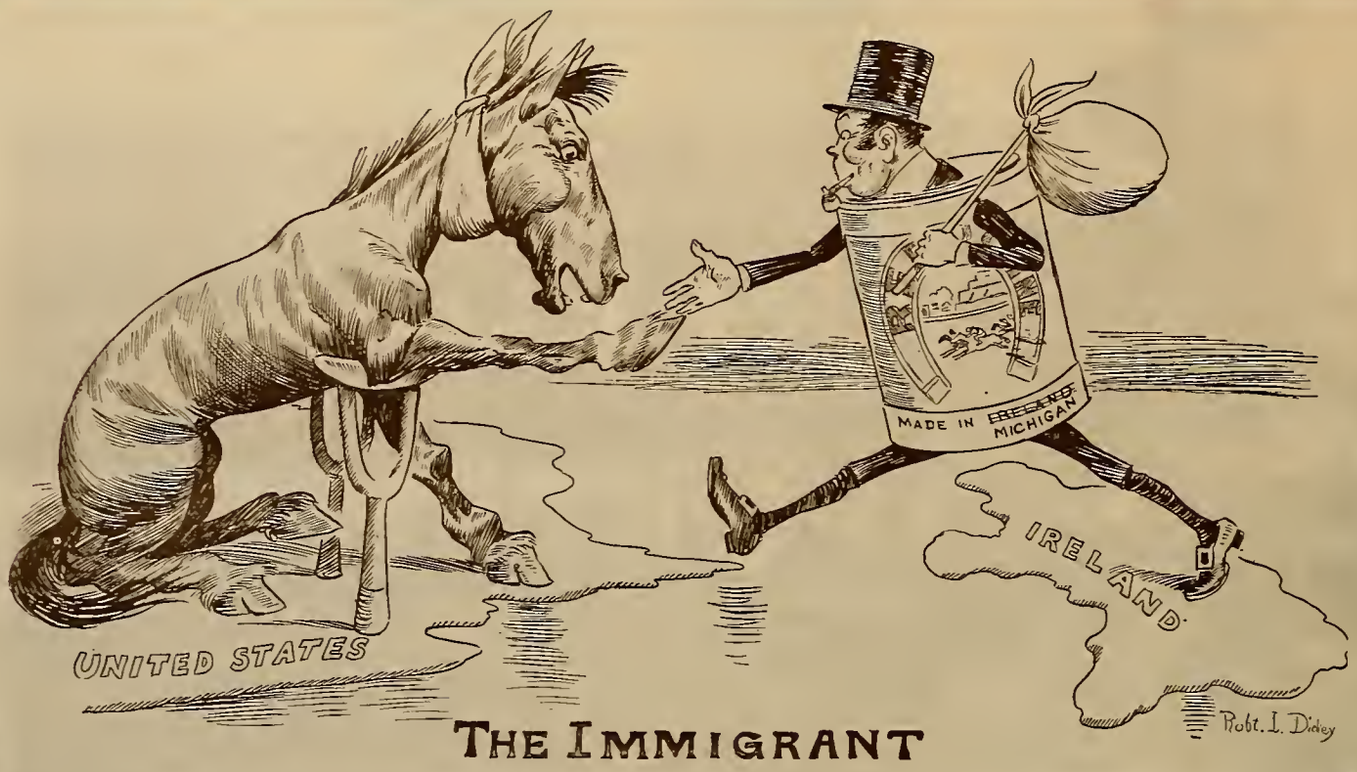

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Turf and Sporting Authority on the Pacific Coast.

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CHRISTMAS, the humanizer of humanity, has come to us again, and for a few brief hours its spirit reigns throughout the land, irresistible, incombatable, all penetrating. Through the fast barred doors and shackled windows of the castles of the rich it makes its way, and on its coming the millionaire feels at heart the tug of the latent impulse that yearly awakens him to a realization of the not yet wholly eradicable love of man for man, and of his store of riches he gives that less fortunate members of his race may benefit thereby; it loosens the purse strings that guard the miser's hoard; in the welcoming bosom of the true American home where the family circle is complete it sees the day early ushered in with the wholesome joys of youth, and ushered out with the vows fresh solemnized of the holy love of man for woman, of woman for man; into the noisome depths where dwells the world's great submerged tenth, by penury and woe accursed, apparently by God and man forgot, it sends its all pervading ray of warmth and light, so that for these few brief hours the whole world knows anew that the breath of the spirit of Him who died upon the tree has not yet vanished from the hearts of men.

And this is well.

In the countless centuries that have witnessed the habitation of this earth, races have lived, and died, and been forgotten; dynasties have risen to the zenith of power and culture, only to wither and decay and become but vagrant memories. On the North American continent, conceived in liberty, baptized in the blood of patriots who died that the spirit of justice, equality and fraternity might be imbued forever in the human breast, nurtured by a long abiding peace and developed by an unfettered imagination and a relentless activity, there exists, to our eyes at least, the brightest jewel of all in the circlet of nations that compose the universe. No people have gone so far as we; no people bid fair to go farther in time to come, but of the future we know not. The impenetrable barrier of the limit of human conception bars from our eyes the glimpse we covet. What it may bring us, we know not, nor the length of our reign in world supremacy, nor the time of the coming of the day of our fall, for nations, like men, bow to the immutable law of Nature and are born but to die. Man knows not the hour of his passing, nor does a people, but this would I say to you this day: That when the coming of Christmas awakens no responsive chord in the hearts of those who sit in the seats of the mighty; that when on morn of Christmas day the halls of the American household echo not with the cries of children in rapturous glee; that when the coming of the anniversary of the birth of the Christ Child brings to the lame, the halt, the blind, to the hearts bowed down by weight of woe and misery, no single gleam of light and hope, no second of alleviation from the pangs of mortal suffering; that when the spirit of Christmas projects itself throughout the land and is on every hand repulsed, then is the day of our doom drawn near—then, indeed, is that day not long to be delayed when the American people, as a nation, shall have perished from the earth.

———o———

OUR FRIEND ARTHUR C. THOMAS of The Horseman is among the first scribes of the east to favor our recent suggestion that the two great circuits of the trotting turf be arranged for the season of 1915 so that racing be consecutive through Lexington, Dallas, Phoenix and San Francisco. We believe that the more consideration is given the proposal, the more favor it will find. The exposition dates were arranged originally two years ago after careful deliberation in which the greatest convenience for the greatest number, both of horsemen aud associations, was the main goal desired, and our dates were claimed and announced at that time, entries received for fixed events, and the whole program of the exposition's special features built up about these two greatest of all, the trots in June and November. In presenting our case to the stewards of the various eastern associations whose co-operation only can assure the greatest benefit to the greatest number in the arrangement of the season's racing dates, we plead the existence of an eminent emergency. We would not willingly conflict with any of our friends in the matter of dates, for if there be any truth in the adage that money makes the mare go—and the old saying has stood the acid test of time in pretty fair shape—in any case of conflict the other association would be the largest loser, as the sums offered by the exposition trots are far in excess of the monetary awards of any association that might run a concurrent event, and would, therefore, exert the strongest drawing power. We are aware that a departure from established customs is not always viewed with complaisance on the part of the parties affected, and is sometimes carried into operation only at the cost of certain inconvenience. We do maintain, however, that the gain to the fraternity at large through an arrangement of the circuits on the lines suggested will offset to an incalculable degree any apparent detriment to be suffered by any association in changing its dates in order to accomplish the end desired. So we are still more strongly supporting a schedule whose closing lines will read "Lexington, Dallas, Phoenix, San Francisco."

———o———

JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE, whose pen has contributed the kindliest and most enduring poetry and fiction yet produced from association with the trotter, furnishes for the salutatory page of the Christmas Horse Review a bit of verse that is a gem of concentrated appeal, and a masterpiece of craftsmanship. We reproduce it, with thanks to author and publisher:

"Bright Star of Love and Christmas tide
Shine forth again tonight!
E'eu tho' the world be battle-dyed
And gaunt with Carnage, savage-eyed,
Tho' siege guns and the widowing shell
Are leagued with hate and hosts of Hell,
Shine—shine till Angels sing again:
'Peace—Peace on earth, Good-will to men!'"

Of the volumes of war poetry given birth by the carnival of carnage across the seas, none has been more worthy of high position than this tiny gem of giant appeal. It was natural, too, that Trotwood should have had the straightforward courage to write his lines in a severity of plain, unadorned, understandable English that chooses a rhyming mate for the word "again" that "reads right" the first time. So often do we of humble education have to back track ourselves in the perusal of what little poetry comes our way in our effort to find the why of the wherefore of the presence of such a terminal word as rain, or sane or grain, only to run up against this word "again," with the highbrow pronunciation. Again we thank him for his bit of verse, and again we express our gratification over his closing lines. They are simply added proof of something we bave long known—that John Trotwood Moore is a genuinely gentle, simple, kindly southern gentleman, who cherishes, in addition to his love for his or his fellow's horse, a deep abiding regard for his fellowman—and his fellowman's English!

———o———

WE DEVOUTLY WISH that we could put into the hands of every breeder in America a copy of the Christchurch Sun and New Zealand Referee of November 18, carrying the photographic and literal accounts of the New Zealand Metropolitan Trotting Club's Spring Meeting at Addington, the Canterbury Jockey Club's Metropolitan Meet at Riccarton, and the Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association's Metropolitan Show at Addington. The attendance at each event was immense, and the speculative investments at the two race meets ran into high figures. At the trotting club's meeting on cup day the attendance not only taxed the capacity of the accommodations provided for the public, but on the cup alone a matter of some forty-six thousand dollars went into the tote turnover, while the total wagers of the afternoon were in excess of two hundred thousand dollars, and the three-day turnover was nearly ninety thousand over the half million mark—and this, my friends, in a country that is at war, that has troops on the battle-fields of Europe, that is paying a heavy tax, and that has its national life at stake! And here in America, most resourceful of the countries of the globe, at peace with all the world ,and at the threshold of the era of her greatest commercial activity, certain parties tried to tell us that our exposition and our exposition trots were doomed to failure—failure from a war in which we bave no crucial cause at stake, a war that is being waged thousands of miles beyond our boundaries, a war whose one inevitable result is an unprecedented stimulant to our trade relations with the world at large! Oh, ye of little faith! If you have not foresworn your croakings, take example from our warring friends across the sea, and cease them once and forever.

———o———

CALIFORNIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS to the ranks of 2:10 trotters for the season of 1914 have been of a worthy nature, both in numbers and quality. Of the twelve new performers put in the charmed circle by California reinsmen, eight are native sons and daughters, two were bred outside the state by local residents, and two were bred in the east but have been here since yearlings and have received all their education in California, at the hands of Californians, while the two who reduced former records are wholly ours, by breeding and training. The number of new members of the ultra select class who owe their being to sons and daughters of California's great sires are legion, and the 2:10 list of trotters has never afforded greater food for thought than at present. Believing that it would be of local interest we present elsewhere in this issue a series of concise tabulations of the pedigrees of our new and reduced record members of the list. They are all in a bunch, and cut out and placed in your scrap book or pasted inside the stable door they may "come in handy" at some future time.

———o———

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBERS of various of our eastern contemporaries have arrived on the coast during the last few days, and in every instance their business columns carry an encouraging volume of business and the reading pages are replete with statistical tables of inestimable value, authoritative technical articles, news stories galore, and, in a number of cases, some highly interesting trotting horse fiction. Each number is a credit to its publishers and shows the careful and painstaking expenditure of both money and brains. As is our custom, we have made no great hullabaloo about our own number, but have prepared an unpretentious, friendly little number in which we endeavor to present our readers with a few moments of entertainment in matters purely local, and trust that the same may find a welcome. Our friends and patrons have not been importuned for advertising for a showy number at this time, for we realize that under existing conditions the majority of them can not afford more than one annual investment in extra advertising, and we have selected a later date as more fitting for their needs. The early portion of the breeding season has long been the "accepted time" with very many breeders for making their most generous and profitable investment in publicity, and we will endeavor to serve these friends most acceptably with a breeders' number some time in February, probably about the twentieth. That is a very favorable time for them, and is also an appropriate date for an extra effort on our part in producing a fitting number in celebrating the opening of the P.-P. I. E., to which the world has looked forward so eagerly. However, had we gotten out an edition of a hundred pages, it could have carried no merrier Merry Christmases, no warmer wishes for happiness and prosperity during the New Year than we extend you herewith.

———o———

DO NOT FORGET that the opportunities for future profit afforded by the recently opened Occident Stake for foal of 1914 are too advantageous for you to overlook them. The terms of the stake, which is for three-year-old trotters exclusively, are most generous, and the winner is well paid. All money paid in goes to the stake and is split equally for three heats, the Occident Cup and four hundred dollars added money being awarded to the horse standing highest in the summary. The Occident in years past has furnished some of the best colt racing seen on the coast, and this nuunber of the series should be most generously patronized. Entries will close on Monday, January fourth, with Secretary Chas. W. Paine at his office in Sacramento, and prospective nominators who are unacquainted with the conditions under which the stake is given will find them fully detailed on one of our business pages.

The Exposition Harness Meetings

Just when the idea of giving a great race meeting in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition had its inception is a matter that is impossible to decide. Certain it is that it antedates conisderably the official announcement that the exposition would come to the Golden State, for long before it had been decided whether our own beloved city or New Orleans would be the scene of the celebration of the nations of the world in commemoration of the opening of the Panama Canal, California men of affairs were talking of the race meeting that would be a part and parcel of the big event, if things "broke right" and the exposition came our way.

While it has never been the practice of great expositions to accord much, if any, recognition to the speed and racing end of the industry of breeding the light harness horse—though recognition is accorded his merits in show classes—and the proposal to hold a great race meeting in connection with this one came as a surprise to eastern horsemen and general public, it was a most natural course for Californians to take. In the west we are accustomed to establishing precedents of our own—and then establishing others to supersede them whenever the necessity arises or the occasion demands it. At the Panama-Pacific exposition there will be found many, many departures from the beaten paths followed by its predecessors among great fairs of world wide scope, among which "the trots" tower pre-eminent.

First and foremost, there are few cities of the size of San Francisco where so many men of large affairs entertain a deep and abiding love for the horse in general, and for the trotter in particular. The great men of our state have in many instances been great breeders, and the roster of those who have owned aud raced smaller numbers for pleasure or profit, or who before the advent of the auto invaded the stables at the tracks for crack drivers, contains the names of very many gentlemen high in executive power on the boards governing the exposition. For years California has sent her champions east to race with honor against the cracks of the land; from 1873 she has produced an endless array of equine heroes who have carried her fame as a breeding ground to every quarter of the globe, but the greater portion of her campaigners' battles have been waged away from home, and her people as a rule know of their victories only through the medium of the press, and not from personal observation. The "big money" of the eastern circuits always took her best horses to that quarter for their greatest efforts.

There seemed but one way for Californians to see racing of the kind that ensues where the rewards are highest, and that was to hold a great meeting on her own soil where the purses would be of a nature that would draw within her boundaries the very greatest horses of the world. Such an accomplishment seemed an impossibility until the announcement came that we had the fair for 1915, when horsemen all over the west took up their belts another hole, pulled their headgear a bit firmer and lower over their eyes and remarked to one another: "Here's where we give that meeting."

The idea spread like wildfire among the proper people on the coast, and before the winter of 1912 was far along it was a cinch that there would be some big doings for horsemen in 1915. There was never any doubt of the ultimate holding of the meetings from the moment they were first proposed—it was merely a matter of getting together and arranging details. At first it was suggested that the Stadium at Golden Gate Park be made the scene of a monster trotting meet, as the existing track could have been transformed into a regulation mile oval fairly handily, but this idea gave way to a better one.

Plans really began crystallizing about this time, and at a conference of representatives of the Amateur Driving Clubs and the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association with President C. C. Moore of the P.-P. I. E., it was decided that the greatest success would be attained by a meeting held on a plant incorporated with the exposition grounds. From that date every step has been to the one end, to give to the world the greatest trotting meetings ever known, in the scope of their classes, the magnitude of their stakes and the liberality of their terms.

In February, 1913, a committee composed of representatives of the P. C. T. H. B. A. and the San Francisco amateur organizations met with Commissioners Foster, Sesnon, Hogue, Matson and Lively of the P.-P. I. E. at which definite plans were adopted for future guidance. The track site was agreed upon, a tentative program submitted, the amount of the larger stakes determined, and the assurance of the Breeders Association given that its fixed events for 1915 would be turned over for incorporation with the big program. Surveys were made and track plans submitted and adopted before the expiration of another thirty days, and before the middle of May the organization of the permanent committee to handle the meeting was perfected.

It was the original intention of the commissioners of the exposition to conduct the meeting by an executive board from their own ranks, but at the May meeting this idea was improved upon. The Breeders Association and the State Agricultural Society having given assurance of their co-operation in every way possible, even to the turning over of their stakes gratis, it was decided advisable to put the active management of the meetings into the hands of a committee that would be representative of all the organizations directly interested, and to conduct them under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association, though their direct relation to the exposition was in no way affected and they are included in the provisions for the livestock department.

In accordance with this decision the following executive board was appointed: John C. Kirkpatrick, Vice-President of the P. C. T. H. B. A. and Chairman Pacific District Board of Appeals, N. T. A.; I. L. Borden, Second Vice-President and Treasurer P. C. T. H. B. A. and Director California State Agricultural Society; John A. McKerron, Director P. C. T. H. B. A., and D. O. Lively, Chief of the Department of Live Stock Division of Exhibits, P.-P. I. E. Fred W. Kelley, from his long experience with the Breeders Association in a similar capacity, was chosen to act as the committee's secretary.

On June 21, after long consideration of the momentous affairs under their control from all angles, this committee announced the following program (events having since been closed so designated):

SPEED BARNS ON MAIN APPROACH TO TRACK

LOOKING EASTWARD FROM THE FAR HILL
Race track, athletic and polo fields, with exposition building in background.

SUMMER MEETING
June 5th to 19th inclusive.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

1.	2:30 Class Trotting	$ 2000
2.	2:08 Class Pacing	5000
3.	2:08 Class Trotting	5000

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

4.	Two Year Olds Trotting (closed)	$ 2000
5.	2:25 Class Pacing	2000
6.	2:13 Class Trotting	2000

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

7.	2:16 Class Trotting	$ 2000
8.	Amateur Free For All Trotting	1000
9.	2:11 Class Pacing	2000

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

10.	Three Year Olds Pacing (closed)	$ 3000
11.	Driving Club Trotting	1000
12.	2:25 Class Trotting	2000

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

13.	2:18 Class Trotting	$ 2000
14.	Driving Club Pacing	1000
15.	2:17 Class Pacing	2000

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

16.	Driving Club Trotting	$ 1000
17.	2:10 Class Trotting	20,000
18.	Free For All Class Pacing	5000

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

19.	Amateur Trotting	$ 1000
20.	Amateur Pacing	1000
21.	2:20 Class Pacing	2000

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

22.	Two Year Olds Pacing (closed)	$ 2000
23.	2:12 Class Trotting	5000
24.	2:13 Class Pacing	2000

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

25.	Amateur Free For All Pacing	$ 1000
26.	2:20 Class Trotting	2000
27.	2:17 Class Trotting	2000

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

28.	Three Year Olds Trotting (closed)	$ 5000
29.	2:14 Class Trotting	2000
30.	2:19 Class Pacing	2000

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

31.	2:15 Class Pacing	$ 2000
32.	Free For All Class Trotting	5000
33.	2:06 Class Pacing	20,000

FALL MEETING

October 30th to November 13th, inclusive.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30.

1.	2:20 Class Trotting	$ 2000
2.	**2:10 Class Trotting**	**20,00**
3.	Occident Stake, 3 Y. O. Trotting (closed)	2500

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

4.	2:15 Class Trotting	$ 2000
5.	Driving Club Trotting	2000
6.	2:09 Class Pacing	2500

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

7.	2:12 Class Trotting	$ 2500
8.	Two Year Olds Trotting, Breeders Fuuturity (closed)	1450
9.	2:12 Class Pacing	2000

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

10.	2:30 Class Trotting	$ 2000
11.	2:15 Class Pacing	2000
12.	Driving Club Pacing	2000

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

13.	2:17 Class Trotting	$ 2000
14.	3 Year Olds Trotting, State Fair Futurity (closed)	2000
15.	2:10 Class Pacing	2500

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

16.	2:13 Class Trotting	$ 2000
17.	2:25 Class Pacing	2000
18.	Two Year Olds Pacing, State Fair Futurity (closed)	400

A "STREET VIEW" AMONG THE SPEED BARNS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

19.	2:08 Class Trotting	$ 5000
20.	2:08 Class Pacing	3000
21.	Three Year Olds Pacing, Breeders Futurity (closed)	1800

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

22.	2:16 Class Trotting	$ 2000
23.	2:24 Class Trotting	2000
24.	Stanford Stake, 3 Y. O. Trotting (closed)	1200

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

25.	2:09 Class Trotting	$ 2500
26.	2 Year Olds Trotting, State Fair Futurity (closed)	600
27.	2:11 Class Pacing	2000

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

28.	2:19 Class Trotting	$ 2000
29.	Free For All Class Pacing	5000
30.	2:20 Class Pacing	2000

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

31.	2:14 Class Trotting	$ 2000
32.	2:17 Class Pacing	2000
33.	Two Year Olds, Pacing, Breeders Futurity (closed)	1200

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

34.	2:11 Class Trotting	$ 2500
35.	2:13 Class Pacing	2000
36.	Three Year Olds Pacing, State Fair Futurity (closed)	1500

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

37.	Free For All Class Trotting	$ 5000
38.	Three Year Olds Trotting, Breeders Futurity (closed)	2300
39.	**2:06 Class Pacing**	**20,000**

Advertising was at once inaugurated and entries were asked for those events which closed on September 1, 1913, the pacing and trotting stakes for two and three year olds to be raced at the summer meeting. The response was generous and these stakes at this moment promise some very high class racing, with seventeen entries to the $2,000 two-year-old trot, eleven to the two-year-old pace, for a similar sum, twenty-two to the $5000 three-year-old trot, and nine to the three-year-old pace, for which $3000 is provided.

The committee made three great departures from custom in presenting their major stakes: first, in amount offered, $20,000 in each case; second, in making them for faster classes, 2:06 for pacers and 2:10 for trotters, and third in the conditions governing entrance. Entrance fees were made on a "graduated scale," whereby a man might start his horse in the big stake of his choosing for one, two, three, or five per cent. On entries made September first, 1913, a payment of $200 completed the tale and included a right of substitution on or before April 1, 1914, by an added payment of $100, or on or before June 1, 1915, for $200 extra. In case of the entry getting out of his class prior to Jan. 1, 1915, his entrance could be transferred to any class to which he might be eligible and the $200 credited to the starting fees for that event. Under these conditions the twenty-thousand dollar events "started in life" with a pretty good list of entries, and before the date of closing arrives, June 1, 1915, the list of starters will include a majority of the stars of greater magnitude that are eligible to the classes for which they are given. Racing during the latter part of the season of 1914 revealed a number who were kept in these classes with a view to pulling down a share of the big money, and the next closing date, Saturday, January second, 1915, will no doubt see many owners taking advantage of the opportunity to start for only three per cent of the stake, or $600.

The closing date for entries to the great array of class races, ranging from the free-for-alls to those for the green ones at both ways of going, is set for March first, 1915, three per cent to accompany the entry, with two per cent additional to start, or from those not declared out on or before June 1 for the summer meeting, or August 1 for the fall meeting. The class purses range in value from two to five thousand dollars and the program is so arranged that horses may get two or more starts, in many instances. In addition to these events, a number of affairs of a purely amateur nature are provided, so that all who have horses in racing shape may find a fitting class to take part in.

The plant which has been largely completed for the staging of these meetings, and which will be in readiness some weeks in advance of the arrival of the first of the eastern delegations of horses and horsemen, is unsurpassed in the natural beauty of its location, and is a model of efficiency and convenience. The big track is rapidly nearing completion, and the more our local horsemen and visiting members of the fraternity see of it the hetter they like it and the more fully they become convinced that it will be an exceptionally fast, safe piece of dirt. Save for dalliance on the part of the government in regard to the removal of the life saving station that occupied a site in the path of the back stretch the P.-P. I. E. track would have been completed long ago. Wonders have been accomplished in the last several weeks in which that well known horseman and fully experienced track builder Maxwell, has been in charge of the work, and the application of the top dressing is far under way, so far that, given working weather, we are promised a finished track very shortly.

Given no racing at all, the view from the grand stand alone is well worth the price of admission. The infield of the track is in itself a picture, with its athletic grounds and turf clad polo field, while the natural surroundings form one of the most notable views of the western coast. In the distance are the jumbled piles of the Marin hills, backed by the massive bulk of Tamalpais. Midway of the tumbling expanse of the sparkling waters of the bay rise the snowy walls of the military prison on rock-ribbed Alcatraz, surmounted by the tower on whose summit is perched the revolving light by which the mariner well out to see trims his course for the safe harbor of the land-locked bay. Near at hand on the water front glide the pleasure boats for which the inner waters are far famed, and out in the steamer lanes ply the endless procession of the crafts that form the merchant marine of all the nations. Well down to the left where looms the grim outline of Fort Winfield Scott, there stretches for a mile and a half the storied strip of waterway where bay and ocean meet, that harbor mouth far famed throughout the world, the Golden Gate, while at the right spreads the magic panorama of that dazzling fairyland, the exposition proper. Any description attempted is merely a waste of words. We wish every horseowner of America could walk about the grounds, through the barns, and out upon the track and up into the grandstand.—there would be no tying them away. Only by a personal visit can one gain an idea of the true beauty of the place, of the greatness of the undertaking as a whole, and of the lengths to which the exposition boards have gone—in the expenditure of time, brains and money—to care properly for the great horse loving portion of the American people and to accord to the light harness horse the prominence that is his by right.

There is one thing we would call to mind in closing: For years it has been a sore point with harness horsemen that great expositions have paid them little heed; the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has not only recognized them, but gone far beyond any one's fondest expectations and allotted them the highest rank among its many special features, at an enormous expense; it welcomes them as it welcomes no other sportsmen, and invites them one and all to come and lend a hand in making the exposition trots affairs from which to date light harness history. The exposition has done its part. It has provided wonderful facilities for housing horses and holding races of unparalleled brilliance; it has set a record in number of races provided, in the generosity of their terms, and in the richness of their reward. It is up to you, Mr. Horseman, to do the balance, and bear ever in mind that the treatment you receive at the hands of the governing boards of future great world's fairs will depend entirely upon the support accorded the race meetings of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition AT YOUR HANDS.

The exposition invites you to come; San Francisco extends her welcome; California holds out her hospitable hands to you, and the peoples of the world expect to see you here. Will you, can you, say them nay? We do not think you can—we know you can't! Drop in and see us when you come to town.

THE FORUM IN "STOCK-TOWN"

where the shows of livestock of all description will be held in the open air.

The Champion 2:10 Teamster

Ever since the seventeenth of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, when Occident brought California her first world's record by trotting the Sacramento track in the then record time of 2:16¾, the Golden State has been a pretty persistent contributor to the ranks of champion trotters, with quite a number of "firsts" to her credit. Nor has she ever been particular about furnishing merely one class of champions. From her breeding farms came the first yearling to beat 3:00 and the first of like age to beat 2:30; the first two-year-olds to beat 2:30, 2:20, 2:15, or to trot within fractions of the 2:10 mark; the first three-year-olds to beat 2:20, 2:14, 2:11; the first two-minute trotter, and the other firsts too numerous for one treacherous memory to keep always on tap. Incidentally, trainers had to drive these "firsts" in their races and thereby became "firsts" in their own class, and it is to one of these that we are trying to work around, one William G. Durfee of Los Angeles, the first man to mark eight — count 'em, eight — trotters in 2:10 in one season.

Just when Will Durfee began his career as a teamster, deponent sayeth not. Probably at about the age of three when, out for the air in the good old-fashioned way with his parents behind a gentle trotter he laid hold of the lines to assist his dad in driving and emitted a vociferous "Gup! Gup!," which was Pa Durfee's cue, after the manner of fond parents, to turn to Mrs. Durfee and exclaim: "Didn't the little rascal say it plain?" However, no matter how his first efforts resulted, there is no lack of evidence to show that he learned his early lessons in a good school and became most proficient both in conversation and sign talk of a nature immediately understandable to the equine intellect, and highly productive of results.

For a goodly number of years he has been among the leading teamsters of the coast and, for the last several seasons, of the country at large. He has been most successful in the California and Oregon colt stakes, and is the only Native Son to have dangling at his belt a "scalp" from the three year old trotting division of the Kentucky classic, though it has been won by California youngsters and by teamsters who made their home here. Will's tampering with the 2:10 list this season began on July 15 and covered a period closing November 14. It is a peculiar incident that his operations bore out once again the truth of the Biblical admonition that the last shall be first and the first shall be last, as Virginia Barnette was the first of his stable to trot an official mile in 2:10 for him, turning the distance in round figures, as well as the last one to haul him over the route in the limit, when at Phoenix on November 14 she reduced her record to

ESPERANZA (3) 2:09, BY CARLOKIN 2:07½
Winner of all Pacific Coast Futurities for Three-year-olds, season of 1914.

VIRGINIA BARNETTE (3) 2:08¼

2:08¼ in her maiden race, with aged horses. The daughter of Moko and Zephyr 2:07¼ by Zombro is a racy built miss who has a tireless way of getting over the ground, perfect behavior in company, and is credited by Mr. Durfee with having the greatest flight of speed of any of the trotters he has developed. She was bred in Kentucky by E. T. Barnette of Los Angeles, whose love for the horse has given the trotting turf a goodly number of its best performers, and is owned at present by Clarence J. Berry, who needs no introduction here.

July 15 was Will's busy day with the 2:10 trotters, his next mount being behind the six-year-old Bertha Pointer, by Del Coronado and out of the great brood mare Belle Pointer by Sky Pointer, who found no difficulty whatever in circling the oval at Exposition Park in 2:08½. She is owned by A. R. Fraser of Ocean Park. Alarich, bred by Chas. W. Whittier, at present the property of Wm. Loftus of Whittier, was the next candidate for 2:10 honors, and achieved them with a second to spare. This is the boy who endeared himself to sensation lovers on the coast circuits of a year or so ago under the nickname of "The Diving Elk," but he is no longer so to be stigmatized. Probably he feared being made the victim of a reform amendment of some nature such as those that are so painstakingly framed for governing our daily conduct in California, as nothing has yet been proposed that was too far reaching for our voters to take a crack at. At any rate, Alarich dives no more dives, and gives promise of future usefulness. He is a son of Direcho and Patti Mack by Geo. W. McKinney.

F. S. Whitney next made his little bow and tramped two merry miles, in 2:10¼ and 2:09¼, adding more laurels to Santa Rosa, whence have come many great trotters. He was bred in the City of Roses by Frank S. Turner, and is at present owned by Messrs. R. F. and Hector Sutherland of Orosi, by whom he will probably be campaigned in 1915, as he is right to go on with and his owners are highly capable horsemen. Esperanza, with a two-year-old record of 2:14¼ and an excellent campaign to her credit, started her season right by negotiating the distance in 2:09, later in the year racing to a 2:10 record in the Stanford stake just for good measure. Esperanza is a product of Mr. Durfee's own breeding operations, though now owned by Mr. Berry, and is the first three-year-old to make a clean sweep of the coast classics. She is one of the dogged kind that knows no quit, though perhaps the Moko filly has the fastest brush. She is more substantially constructed than her stable mate, and has the entire confidence of all who have seen her in action. With this lady's mile in 2:09 William concluded to "call it a day," insofar as the 2:10 list was concerned—and a fair kind of a day at that.

There now came a lull in the proceedings until September 3 at Santa Rosa, where the Angeleno developed a hankering for a fair kind of a buggy ride behind a trotter, and proceeded to gratify the desire by a spin behind Honey Healey in 2:08¼. The Honey girl is a full sister to San Felipe 2:09¼ and has always been fast, a car accident damaging her considerably in 1913 and keeping her away from the races. She was bred by Ed Sewell of Santa Rosa and is now the property of Durfee & Loftus, being bred this season to Mr. Durfee's great sire of early trotting speed, Carlokin 2:07½, and believed to be safe with foal.

A week elapsed before the "hankering" for that kind of speed at the trot again manifested itself, several miles below ten at the pace serving to stay the cravings of the appetite for "puttin' 'em in" that by

JOSEPHINE WATTS (3) 2:09½

this time was fully developed and very insistent. Rags, a son of Del Coronado and Atherine 2:16¾, "Durfee bred and Durfee owned," set sail at Woodland for a win-race record of 2:09¼, giving his dam a good trotter to her credit along with Copa de Oro 2:01, this performance "standing Bill off" until September 19, when Esperanza annexed a win-race record of 2:10 at Sacramento.

Arriving at Phoenix, where he came face to face with one Alonzo Indianapolis McDonald, who had also taken the 2:10 list to his bosom to a numerically similar extent as had the Californian, he was somewhat worried to find Lon right on edge to break the tie—somewhat worried, not seriously so, for, like Lon, he hadn't yet turned over his hole card. McDonald showed first and the spots said 2:11¼ for Baron Todd. Before making his raise, William went to his stable and inquired of Josephine Watts if she was perfectly satisfied with her mark of 2:11½, the young lady's answer being mutely evidenced by an envious glance toward the stall of Miss Perfection, also three years old, also by Gen. Watts, and rejoicing in a mark of 2:09¼. That was enough for W. G., and when he faced his hole card the championship 2:10 skinner pot came his way, as he outheld the doughty Alonzo by one horse and one and three-quarters seconds. His lowering of Virginia's record to 2:08¼ the following day was merely in the nature of a "nightcap," and a tryout of the speedy filly in company.

Most of these 2:10 Durfeeites of 1914 will be seen at the races next year, and rumors from Los Angeles say that "there are others" to side them, so the stable in 1915 will no doubt occupy a prominent position when the dope is made up. Elsewhere appear detailed information of the blood lines of the performers herein mentioned, an inspection of which will be of interest in connection with this story.

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A NEWCOMER TO THE RANKS OF SIRES.

Among the new comers to the ranks of California's speed sires in 1914 is the Hemet Stock Farm's great colt trotter Wilbur Lou (3) 2:10¼, hero of the two great three-year-old battles of 1912, the State Fair and Breeders Futurities. With his oldest foals but yearlings his appearance in the "great table" was hardly anticipated this season, but one of the babies turned the trick for him when at Riverside, over the half-mile track, Fiesta Lou paced to a record of 2:25. The farm—and others—had more Wilbur Lou youngsters that showed the highest order of promise in their kindergarten work, and the brown son of Kinney Lou 2:07¾ and Louise Carter 2:24 is rapidly becoming one of California's most popular sires, with everything in his favor for the future.

The farm did little racing this year, but made a very nice showing with the small stable entered at various points, and made practically a clean sweep in the many show rings in which its produce were competitors. All down the line the Hemet horses carried away the blue in the standard bred classes and grand championships and were popular with both public and judges.

The exposition has been impatiently awaited at Hemet, and it is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Doble and his assistants will have their stable in condition to furnish keen competition for all comers, both on the track and in the show rings that will be such prominent features of the livestock department.

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POPULAR BECAUSE EFFICACIOUS.

Few remedies in use among horsemen have a history of a longer, more lasting success than has Gombault's Caustic Balsam, the great French veterinary compound distributed in the United States and Canada by the Lawrence-Williams Company of Cleveland and Toronto. For the many ailments and blemishes to which the joints and muscles of a horse are heir it is exceptionally potent in its healing power, and many leading horsemen will use nothing else.

California 2:10 Trotters, 1914

No season in the annals of harness racing has been so productive of trotters eligible to admittance into the "charmed circle" as bas the one just passed into history, and California, as is ber fashion, has made a most excellent contribution to tbe list. The following brief tabulations of our performers—with but two exceptions bred byCalifornians, and these two owned here since infancy—will be of interest, and future convenience for reference. Producing matrons appear in bold face type, and the new comers to the select company bead tbe compilation.

DEAN SWIFT (7) 2:08

Almaden D. 2:16¼	Direct 2:05½	Director 2:17
		Echora 2:23½ by Ecbo 462
	Rose McKinney 2:29	McKinney 2:11¼
		Queen Bee by Forrest Clay 1934
Fashion	Kentucky 19239	Whipple's Hamb. 725
		Lady Arnold by Kentucky Hunter
	Daughter of	Langford
		s. t. b. Thorougbbred

North Yakima, Sept. 22. Driven by Loren B. Daniels.

ILO TOLUS (5) 2:09

Pactolus 2:12¾	Patronage 4143	Pancoast 2:21¾
		Beatrice by Cuyler 100
	Buda	Tramp 308
		Burrie by Captain 305
Pocahontas Queen 2:20½	Domineer 2:20	Red Wilkes 1749
		Lizzie H. by Star Amont 6673
	School Girl	Phil Rensbaw 11180
		Belva Allen by Bird Allen

Riverside, Oct. 14. Driven by O. E. Folk (½-mi track).

VIRGINIA BARNETTE (3) 2:08¼

Moko 24457	Baron Wilkes 2:18	Geo. Wilkes 2:22
		Belle Patchen 2:30¾ by Mamb. Patchen 58
	Queen Ethel	Strathmore 408
		Princess Ethel by Volunteer 55
Zephyr 2:07¼	Zombro 2:11	McKinney 2:11¼
		Whisper by Almont Ligbtning 1023
	Gazelle G. 2:11½	Gossiper 2:14¾
		Gipsy by Gen. Bootb

Phoenix, Nov. 14. Driven by Wm. G. Durfee.

ALARICH (8) 2:09

Direcbo	Direct 2:05½	Director 2:17
		Echora 2:23½ by Echo 462
	Daughter of.	McKinney 2:11¼
		Daughter of Echo 462
Patti W.	Geo. W. McKinney2:14½	McKinney 2:11¼
		Lady Washington by Whipple 8957
	Alhambra Lilly	Idler
		Alice by Overland

Los Angeles, July 15. Driven by Wm. G. Durfee.

HONEY HEALEY (7) 2:08¼

Zombro 2:11	McKinney 2:11¼	Alcyone 2:27
		Rosa Sprague by Gov. Sprague 2:20½
	Whisper	Almont Lightning 1023
		May Berry by Kentucky Clay 194
Ella J.	Bob Mason 2:27¼	Echo 462
		Belle Mason by Williamson's Belmont
	Miss Taylor	A. W. Richmond 1687
		Daugbter of Gen. Taylor

Santa Rosa, Sept. 3. Driven by Wm. D. Durfee.

MISS PERFECTION (3) 2:09¼

Gen. Watts (3) 2:06¾	Axworthy (3) 2:15½	Axtell (3) 2:12
		Marguerite by Kentucky Prince 2470
	Carpet 2:28	Prodigal 2:16
		Annie Wilton by Wilton 2:19¼
Sue Fletcher	Tregantle 2:09¼	Simmons 2:28
		Galeria by Happy Medium 400
	Pearl Wilton	Wilton 2:19¼
		Minnie Patchen by Mambrino Patchen 58

Detroit, July 27. Driven by Chas. L. DeRyder.

BERTHA CAREY (8) 2:08¼

Zombro 2:11	McKinney 2:11¼	Alcyone 2:27
		Rosa Sprague by Gov. Sprague 2:20½
	Whisper	Almont Ligbtning 1023
		May Berry by Kentucky Clay 194
Nell	Bob Mason 2:27¼	Echo 462
		Belle Mason by Williamson's Belmont
	Untraced	Untraced
		Untraced

Detroit, Sept. 17. Driven by Cbas. L. DeRyder.

RAGS (4) 2:09¼

Del Coronado 2:09½	McKinney 2:11¼	Alcyone 2:27
		Rosa Sprague, by Gov. Sprague 2:20½
	Johanna Treat 2:24¾	Thomas Rysdyk 10649
		Kate Treat, by Venture 2:27¼
Atherine 2:16¾	Patron 2:14¼	Pancoast 2:21¾
		Beatrice by Cuyler 100
	Athene	Harold 413
		Minerva by Pilot Jr. 12

Woodland, Sept. 10. Driven by Wm. G. Durfee.

BERTHA POINTER (6) 2:08½

Del Coronado 2:09½	McKinney 2:11¼	Alcyone 2:27
		Rosa Sprague By Gov. Sprague 2:20½
	Johanna Treat 2:24¾	Thomas Rysdyk 10649
		Kate Treat By Venture 2:27¼
Belle Pointer	Sky Pointer 34567	Brown Hal 2:12½
		Sweepstakes by Snowbeels
	Princess Wilkes	Ned Wilkes 3644
		Princess Clay by American Clay 34

Los Angeles, July 15. Driven by Wm. G. Durfee.

F. S. WHITNEY (8) 2:09¼

F. S. Turner 2:24	Vallotta 30840	George Norval 13280
		Carlotta Wilkes by Charley Wilkes 3563
	Phallas' Rival	Phallas 2:13¾
		Rival By Onward 2:25¼
By Guy	Guy Wilkes 2:15¼	Geo. Wilkes 2:22
		Lady Bunker by Mamb. Patchen 58
	By By	Nutwood 2:18¾
		Rapidan by Dictator 113

Los Angeles, July 15. Driven by Wm. G. Durfee.

ESPERANZA (3) 2:09

Carlokin 2:07½	McKinney 2:11¼	Alcyone 2:27
		Rosa Sprague By Gov. Sprague 2:20½
	Carlotta Wilkes	Cbarley Wilkes 2:21¾
		Aspasia by Alcantara 2:23
My Irene S. 2:28¾	Petigru 2:10½	Kingward 2:25
		Lemonade 2:27¼ by Kent'y Prince Jr. 3139
	Johanna Treat 2:24¾	Tbomas Rysdyk 10649
		Kate Treat By Venture 2:27¼

Los Angeles, July 15. Driven by Wm. G. Durfee.

JOSEPHINE WATTS (3) 2:09½

Gen. Watts (3) 2:06¾	Axworthy (3) 2:15½	Axtell (3) 2:12
		Marguerite, by Kentucky Prince 2470
	Carpet 2:28	Prodigal 2:16
		Annie Wilton by Wilton 2:19¼
Belle Andrews	Billy Andrews 2:06½	Bow Bells 2:19¼
		May Hudson by Gen. G. H. Tbomas 530
	Prospect Belle	Mambrino King 1279
		Tanner Girl by Sweepstakes 298

Phoenix, Nov. 13. Driven by Wm. G. Durfee.

Former 2:10 Performers With Reduced Records

MAYMACK (9) 2:04½

Arthur Wilkes 2:28½	Guy Wilkes 2:15¼	Geo. Wilkes 2:22
		Lady Bunker by Mamb. Patchen 58
	Gracie	Arthurton 365
		Old Lady by David Hill Jr.
Lady Whips	Whips 2:27½	Electioneer 125
		Lizzie Whips by Enquirer
	Volita	Antevolo 2:19½
		Ruby by Winthrop 505

Phoenix, Nov. 13. Driven by Chas. L. DeRyder.

ALBALOMA (5) 2:08¼

Almaden D. 2:16¼	Direct 2:05½	Director 2:17
		Echora 2:23½ by Echo 462
	Rose McKinney 2:29	McKinney 2:11¼
		Queen Bee by Forrest Clay 1934
Loma B.	Stam B. 2:11¼	Stamboul 2:11
		Belle Medium 2:20 by Happy Medium 400
	Italia	Sidney 2:19¾
		Dot 2:29 by Prompter 2305

Santa Rosa, Sept. 2. Driven by John H. Quinn.

The Story of Clara Mac 2:04 1-2

When Walter Gallup and Clara Mac straight-heated a field of eleven good pacers last September at Santa Rosa in the rather sensational time of 2:05¼, 2:06¼ and 2:06½, horse folks rubbed their eyes, sat up, and awoke to the fact that a new and genuine star had appeared in their midst. Nor was this idea shaken in any way the week following when she repeated the trick at Woodland, though she had so much edge over the bunch there that she was forced to step but one heat faster than ten. On Sunday in a workout she tramped the last quarter in :29¾, and she was the main topic of conversation among horsemen before her first start was due at Sacramento. She had tongues wagging everywhere, and her owner was wearing one of "those kind" of smiles whenever he thought of a certain incident in which a California farmer in his initial professional appearance had showed the way to the wire with an equally "green" pacer in 2:05¼, 2:06¼, 2:06½. Wouldn't you wear a smile yourself, now, in those circumstances?

Now enters upon the scene the portly and familiar form of John W. Considine, known far and wide as "some picker" when it comes to good ones, and amply able to pick 'em when and where he likes 'em. Allow certain conversation to take place. John would buy if Walter would sell. Walter was in some quandary. With him it was the old fifth reader case of "which shall it be, John, which shall it be? I looked at John, John looked at me." He wanted to and he didn't want to, but at last he made certain signs that were evidently understandable to John, for he and his outfit made two motions—John reached for his check book and one of his men reached for the mare's halter rope, and Walter was a-foot and far from home, but comfortably provided with dinero. Next day, with a new teamster in the person of Harry Dowling, Clara annexed the California stake for 2:10 pacers in 2:07½, 2:05¾ and 2:06¾, and on the closing day of the fair pulled down the long end of the 2:20 pace with two heats in 2:05¾ and 2:04½, dropping the second heat to White Sox in 2:06¼. At Pleasanton on September 26 she again gathered in a 2:20 pace in straight heats, going the three in 2:10, 2:07½ and 2:05½, the last heat lowering the track record of 2:06¼ made eight years ago by Sir John S. At Fresno she repeated in 2:06¾, 2:07¾ and 2:07¾ in a thousand dollar event for the same class, and at Hanford, over the half-mile track where she was made, she encountered her first reversal of form. Here, on Wednesday, she was decidedly not Clara Mac as we know her best, and though she won one heat she was very unsteady and stood third in the summary. On Saturday, her last appearance for the season, she was at herself again and had no trouble in heading the summary in straight heats and very moderate time. I saw her in her paddock at Woodland recently and she looks husky, hearty, as good as ever, and fit for fast future company.

The facts set forth above, however, are matters of record and fairly familiar to horsemen generally. Having observed the proprieties by the customary habit of telling you something you already know, an effort will be made to give you a bit of more interesting intimate history of the earlier days of the 1914 California pacing sensation.

Getting away back toward the origin of original sin, the breeding of Clara Mac has never yet been properly recorded in print. She was bred by Fred Gibson of Armona, Kings county, and was foaled in 1908, a daughter of that good speed siring son of McKinney, Expressive Mac, and Clara by Howard St. Clair 2:18; second dam by Apex 2:26; third dam "the Russell mare" of unknown breeding. Clara is also the dam of Mabel C. 2:14¼ by Strathway 2:19. Mabel C. will be remembered as the black mare driven in a couple of special events by Schuyler Walton at Fresno in 1905, taking her record in a mile dash at the benefit given for Willard Zibbell.

Howard St. Clair, who took his record in 1892 at Tulare, was a familiar campaigner in California some twenty odd years ago and was a son of Robert St. Clair and Belle by McCoy Patchen, a son of George M. Patchen Jr. 31. Robert St. Clair was bred by H. H. Warburton of Santa Clara and was the sire of the dam of the pacer Ella W. 2:17½, also bred by Mr. Warburton; he was a son of Jack Roberts Jr. and Cloud by Jack Roberts and had a trotting record of 2:30½. Apex 2:26, sire of the second dam of Clara Mac, was a son of Prompter 2305 and Mary, the famous oldtime matron brought to California by Dr. Hicks. Mary was by the "bull pup" Flaxtail 8132, and in addition to Apex 2:26 produced the speed sire Sterling 6223 and the dams of Welcome 2:10½, Wayland W. 2:12½, Creole 2:15, Eagle 2:19½ and Maud Singleton 2:28½.

Mr. Gibson remained the owner of the husky brown filly until the spring of 1910, when she was purchased by J. H. Nelson of Selma, who is the owner of her sire, but Mr. Nelson's proprietorship of the future speed marvel was of short duration. He brought her to the track at Hanford in the evening and next morning while currying her was interrupted in his labors by an offer of $125 for the lass from Walter Gallup, who "just happened along" and liked her. This was a quick profit of twenty-five bucks and Walter finished the currying job. This was about the middle of March, and W. W. proceeded to break his new purchase, remarking to the writer long afterward that at the time she was the most mixed up thing he ever saw, with no trot, no pace; nothing but a jig of a singlefoot that she refused absolutely to abandon.

Mr. Gallup, not having the born instinct for tying their legs together that would by right have been a portion of his blood inheritance had he been born somewhere about Rushville or Cambridge City, Ind., enlisted the services of Moody Liggett about this time, and they proceeded to equip the lass with hobble skirts of the most prevalent fashion, with the result that she soon went to pacing. After getting her nicely broken and straightened out, she was

CLARA MAC 2:04½ (off horse in team) and STONE DIRECT 01373
Walter W. Gallup Driving.

turned to pasture until about a month before the races at Hanford, when Liggett took her up, gave her a bit of work, and won the two-year-old pace in 2:39, 2:41. She had no more track work until she was five years old, but was kept in excellent trim by generous road use to a buggy.

In the spring of 1912 Mr. Gallup moved to his ranch at Hardwick, and bred the mare to McCola, but had his trouble for nothing, as she slipped twin foals about a month prior to her foaling time. This was near May first, and in the middle of June she was again turned over to Moody Liggett to condition. She worked very nicely and in about a month Mr. Gallup took her to Fresno and started teaming her himself, but she was inclined to sore up a bit with any exceptional work and her best mile that year was 2:12½. Walter took her to Sacramento and won second money in the amateur pace, and en route home started her at Fresno and was distanced in 2:10¼. Nothing more was done with her until last spring, save that Mr. Gallup kept her up and used her constantly to pole with Stone Direct 01373, an entire son of Robert Direct and Stonelita by Stoneway.

First and foremost, Walter is a successful farmer and affairs at home kept him pretty busy, so last spring he sent the mare to Russell Gray (to whom he gives the utmost credit for keeping her in excellent condition) and made semi-weekly trips to the track to give her work in person. He started slow and was satisfied to go at only moderate speed on the Hanford half-mile track, giving her only one mile faster than 2:15 (2:12) before leaving for the summer's campaign, though she had plenty of them between 2:15 and 2:20. Arrived at Santa Rosa ten days prior to the opening of the meeting there she was worked two miles below 2:10, one in 2:09¼ and the other in 2:09½. On September third she faced the starter—and you know the rest.

Out of six starts over mile tracks she lost but one heat, and paced her 17 winning heats in an average time of approximately 2:07½—an odd fraction faster. She wears a plain 7-oz. shoe in front, a ½-oz. half-swedged shoe behind, and quarter, front ankle and tendon boots. She is good dispositioned, level headed and perfectly mannered on road or track, and Mr. Gallup may well congratulate himself upon his work in developing a mare of genuine championship caliber, while Harry Nelson, when "kidded" about his great qualities of salesmanship displayed in selling a future star for a little old hundred and a quarter, merely grins a very grinny kind of a grin. He still owns Expressive Mac, so why shouldn't he grin? Two two-five pacers like Clara Mac 2:04½ and Vera Hal 2:05 in one season are mighty bad on a stallion owner, mighty bad. Yes?

Holsteins as Beef Cattle

[by Harold McAllister, Chino, Cal.]

There is a wide and ever increasing demand among the farmers in America for a good profitable dual purpose breed of cattle. The price of feed has become so high that the farmer can no longer afford to keep a cow that gives but enough milk to raise its calf for beef purposes, for in that case the calf has to show a profit, not only above the cost of its own keep but above the cost of its dam's keep also. If, on the other hand, instead of being a heavy expense, a cow can produce enough milk to properly raise its calf and to show a substantial profit for butterfat besides, it will be seen that the profits from beef production can be very greatly increased.

Practical experience and demonstrations by many different State Experiment Stations have proven two facts: first, that on the arable farm the dual purpose cow is more profitable than the specialized beef type; and, second, that the Holstein is the most profitable dual purpose cow.

The first fact is proven by the tests conducted by the Michigan Experiment Station, in which it was shown that the dual purpose steer averaged $41.27 more net profit per head than the beef type of steer. In Bulletin No. 261 it is stated that the dual purpose or "skim milk fed lot of baby beeves showed as good a condition of flesh and quality as the suckled lots and were nearly equal in weight," and that "baby beef production by the skim milk method is much cheaper and gives better results than by suckling.

The Iowa Experiment Station states in Bulletin No. 48, after extended experiments, that "a system whereby dairying and meat making may be combined is most promising in its profits. It is not only possible to combine these qualities to a profitable degree, but also to perpetuate them, if the herd is bred especially for them. The feeding of range steers, at present prices, does not permit of securing much profit, in comparison with the returns that may be secured from the products of a herd bred for the special purpose of meeting conditions of a combination of dairying and beef making. Not only do steers from cows bred with this combination in view yield as much profit as those from the range, but returns from the cows, when used for dairy purposes, make the combination much more remunerative."

In the past the dual purpose question has been discussed from the standpoint of whether the Shorthorn or other beef breeds are profitable for milk production, with a result, generally, to the discredit of the dual purpose type, and, on the other hand, the fact has been apparently overlooked that the Holstein is a most profitable breed for beef.

According to the results of the tests reported in the Michigan Experiment Station Bulletin No. 257, the Holsteins make much larger daily gains and at a less cost per pound than any of the leading beef breeds. In the first test, seven Holstein calves averaged 714 lbs. apiece at one year of age, at a cost of $3.76 per cwt., and two Shorthorn calves averaged 571 lbs. at a cost of $4.82 per cwt. In the second test, six Holstein calves averaged 773 lbs. at a cost of $3.97 per cwt., and six Shorthorns averaged 706.1 lbs. at a cost of $5.16 per cwt. Another group of ten Shorthorns averaged 643 lbs. at a cost of $4.32 per cwt., a group of ten Angus averaged 682 lbs. at a cost of $4.97 per cwt., and a group of ten Herefords averaged 629 lbs. at a cost of $4.20 per cwt.

At the Iowa Experiment Station the Holstein made a larger average gain per steer and at a less cost per pound of either roughage or grain than any of the other breeds. The percentage of dressed weight was 3½ per cent above that of the Jersey and less than 3 per cent below the average of the two beef breeds, but the Holstein ranked ahead in respect to the percentage of loin, the highest priced beef cut. The Holstein also produced the smallest percentage of tallow, showing that the breed does not carry an excess of cheap fat, which is characteristic of scrub steers. The Holstein steers made an average of $14.87 net profit to the wholesaler, while the Angus averaged but $9.25 and the Hereford but $5.13 net profit. This wonderful showing by the Holstein steers was made in spite of the fact that the steers chosen were not fair representatives of that breed and that they were fed for too long a period, in the case of dairy steers.

The Station states that "Kidney fat is a cheap product and, while it counts in dressing per cent, it only serves to reduce the value of the carcass, where it is present in excess. Reference to the tables shows that No. 3, a Jersey, possessed 21 pounds of this cheap product, while No. 7, an Angus, had but 11:5 lbs., despite his greater weight. This confirms the contention often made that steers of dairy type carry an unnecessary amount of waste fat." Glancing over the figures, however, we find that the Holstein steers possessed only 15 lbs., the Angus 23.5 lbs., the Hereford 28.5 lbs., and the Jersey 37.5 lbs.

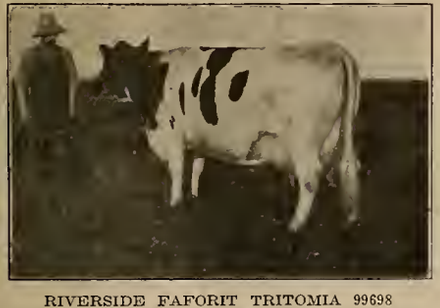
of this product, showing that this sweeping conclusion as to steers of dairy type is absolutely fallacious in the instance of the Holstein steers.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has probably made the most exhaustive and conclusive beef tests that have ever been made. Forty-eight calves representing the different breeds were put through two extended tests. In the first test, the Holstein averaged $3.68 profit per head, the Shorthorns $2.07, the Herefords $1.61, the Angus $1.34, the Guernseys 21c, the Jerseys 63c, and the Red Polls 21c. In the second test, the Holsteins averaged $4.14 profit per head, the Shorthorns $3.28, the Angus 80c, and the Guernseys 76c.; the Red Polls lost 97 c, and the Jerseys lost $2.14. The Holstein Steer No. 19 made $16.61 net profit, or more than any other steer in these two tests. The heaviest Holstein weighed 1,082 lbs. at the end of the test, the heaviest Hereford 1,040 lbs., the heaviest Shorthorn 1,032 lbs., the heaviest Angus 925 lbs., the heaviest Guernsey 950 lbs., the heaviest Red Poll 920 lbs., and the heaviest Jersey 920 lbs.

The Holsteins thus made larger daily gains at a far less cost per 100 lbs. gain, and averaged over twice as much net profit per steer as any other breed.

In an additional six weeks' test, the Holsteins' total net profit amounted to $13.82 per head, the Herefords' to $11.92, and the Shorthorns' to $11.69. The quality of the Holstein beef at the end of the second test proved to be practically as good as that of the beef breeds, averaging $5.75 per cwt., while the Shorthorns averaged $5.98 and the Herefords $6.12. The difference in the quality of the meat of the two types is so slight that the Holstein faculty of making gains at so much less cost per pound makes it the most profitable breed for beef.

At the American Fat Show in 1886, the Holsteins averaged 2,127 lbs. weight, at an average gain of 1.68 lbs. daily, the Shorthorns averaged 1,934 lbs., at a gain of 1.54 lbs. daily, and the Herefords averaged 1,958 lbs. weight, at a gain of 1.52 daily. The Holstein was also the only breed to have hind quarters heavier than the front, as shown by the following figures: Hereford, hind quarters lighter than the front by 52 lbs. or minus 19%; Shorthorn, hind quarters lighter than the front by 71 lbs. or minus 11½%; Angus, hind quarters lighter than the front by 70 lbs. or minus 11%; Holstein, hind quarters heavier than the front by 9 lbs. or plus 4½%.



RIVERSIDE FAFORIT TRITOMIA 99698
An A. W. Morris & Sons Dual Purpose Holstein-Friesian Cow, weighing a ton at calving time, and having just made a seven day record of 441.1 lbs. milk and 21.46 lbs. butter.

In the two-year-old class at the American Fat Show in 1885, the Holstein averaged 1,920 lbs., the Shorthorn 1,726 lbs., and the Hereford 1,779 lbs. The Holstein also had a larger percentage of weight in the hind quarters than any of the beef breeds. At the Fat Show in 1888, again the Holstein was the only breed to have its hind quarters heavier than the front. Thus it will be seen that the Holstein has a higher percentage of weight in the hind quarters than any other breed, a very important fact, as the highest priced cuts are in the hind quarters.

That the ideal beef and milk form may be found in the highest degree in the same breed is shown by the numerous prizes won by Holsteins at the different fat shows. At the New York State Fairs of 1889 and 1890, a Holstein cow won the first prize as the best fat cow of any age or breed. Her live weight was 1,790 lbs., and her percentage of dressed weight when thoroughly cooled was 66.8 per cent or 1,196 lbs., a percentage very seldom equaled by individuals of the beef breeds.

In 1896, against very strong competition from the leading beef breeds, a Holstein cow weighing almost 2,000 lbs. won first prize as the best beef cow of any breed at the Minnesota State Fair.

Summarizing the results of these and other tests the result conclusively proves that, contrary to the general belief, large and profitable beef and milk production are correlated to an astonishing degree. In the Holstein breed, as a rule, the greater the milk producing qualities, the more perfect the work of assimilation and digestion, the larger and the more economical the gain of body weight when dry, the stronger the constitution, and the more regular the breeding, all of which qualities also tend to make beef production more profitable. A Holstein steer inherits from its dam a capacity for assimilating a quantity of feed that would make the average beef steer sweat merely to look at. According to the Wisconsin Dairy Competition, an average Holstein cow will consume enough feed above her own maintenance to produce 1,758.1 lbs. of milk solids in a year, or over three times as much as an average beef steer will gain in body weight, in the same length of time.

Live Stock at the Exposition

BY I. D. GRAHAM

Assistant Chief, Department of Live Stock, P.-P. I. E.

The purpose of an exposition is to exhibit the resources of the countries participating. Its first value is and must be educational. It is not to be thought of as a money making proposition, although there must be money to build and conduct it.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition is the show window of the world where each nation will exhibit the products of its soil, factories and other forms of industry. There will be no room for exhibits of mere historical interest nor will there be a place for freaks or things of doubtful utility value. It will be an exhibit of accomplishment down to the minute, and a forecast of the possibilities of the future.

In the Department of Live Stock, as elsewhere, the educational value is foremost ,and in the very comprehensive scope of this Department everything that will show the highest accomplishment of the breeder's art and the auxiliary arts which belong with it has been provided for. Not only will the animals themselves, which are the best illustrations of this accomplishment, be shown as matters of chief interest, but the methods by which these animals have been developed and the methods by which their strength or products are utilized will be shown in the activities of the department.

In its plan and scope the Department of Live Stock is unique. There has never been anything like it. It is unique in many of its features and it is unique as a whole, and Chief D. O. Lively has left a lasting imprint of his ability in the magnitude and detail of the activities of this department which will be of immense value to the pure bred live stock interests, to the nations which will participate and to the local community which falls most directly under the influence of the exposition.

This department is unique in that it is the first of its kind to hold a continuous live stock show throughout the entire period of the exposition. Thousands of people have attended former great expositions without having had the privilege of inspecting the live stock exhibits because these were limited to a brief period in the late season, and yet every human being is interested in some form of live stock. To satisfy this interest there will be maintained in the barns and buildings of the Department of Live Stock view herds of different breeds of live stock and poultry, so that every visitor who passes within the gates of the exposition may have an opportunity to see and study animals which are not only representatives of the different breeds but which are certified as being typical of those breeds by the various breed record associations which will maintain them on exhibition.

Incidentally, a number of problems of vital interest will be solved in connection with this long time exhibit, and in this respect the department is also unique. There will be special activities intended to show the peculiar value of the different breeds of animals, and all these will be followed by the regular competition for premiums, which will begin on September 30, 1915.

As showing the great interest which hase been aroused in the Department of Live Stock it may be stated that there are now more breed record associations which have voted money for participation in this department than at any previous exposition. More than forty different breed record associations have voted a total of approximately $125,000, and to this amount there should be added $150,000 voted by different states of the Union for live stock participation, which is the largest amount voted by states for this purpose in any universal exposition.

As the period of the exposition corresponds very closely with the lactation period of a cow, a number of important problems connected with the dairy industry of the world will be placed under inspection and their solution sought. These will involve the feeding for most economical production; the sanitary care and handling of the animals; the proper care and manufacture of milk; the reduction of the bacterial count; the methods of the Medical Milk Commission and of the sanitary milk producers, and numerous other features of interest to the dairy fraternity. The beef cattle will be represented by herds typical of the different breeds, and these will be maintained by the breed record associations under conditions which will show their best development and most economical methods of feeding and handling. He will learn that the choice of a breed is perhaps not so important to him for his future success in handling either dairy or beef cattle as is a proper knowledge and selection of type of animals. It has been demonstrated that there is a distinctly useful type for beef, for dairy or for a dual purpose and a knowledge of this fact together with the ability to select the proper type and to breed to that type in future operations will do more for the breeder and be a greater benefit to the breed selected than will the mere knowledge of breed characteristics.

The same thing will apply to the exhibit of horses. Regardless of breed peculiarities, it is now a well recognized fact that there is a distinct draft type, just as there is a distinct saddle type, and that the man who would select horses, or who would breed horses for future market demands must have a knowledge of this type and an ideal in his mind of the horse he would produce in order that the greatest success may come to him.

Incidentally, the question of feeds will be of interest as showing its influence on development and on production, and to this end, as well as for the accommodation of all exhibitors, the Department of Live Stock will maintain a supply of feeds of all kinds which will be furnished to the exhibitor without profit.

The light harness horse has been bred for many generations with a specific purpose, and this purpose cannot be shown anywhere except on the speed ring and in competition. For this reason the harness races have been provided, as announced elsewhere in this paper. The same principle applies to the other types of horses, in a different degree, and for this reason there will be provided a special horse show which will occur in October, 1915, and in which the peculiar qualities of the saddler, the roadster and other horses and ponies will be shown under conditions which will bring out the best that is in them and at the same time afford an incentive to the owners to present them for the inspection of the world of visitors.

As the most important crop of any country is the children, and as upon their proper development depends not only the future of our own government but of civilization as well, great preparation will be made for the active interest and participation of the children in the activities of the Department of Live Stock.

Following the competition for premiums among the larger animals and the Universal Kennel Show and Cat Show, there will be held a great show of children's pets, to which the children from everywhere will be invited to come and enter their pets in competition for prizes which will be offered. These pets will be judged under a different plan from that used in other classes. They will not be judged as breeding animals nor as perfect specimens of their breeds or varieties, but solely for their qualities and suitability as children's pets.

It is believed that the training which a child will secure from the handling of animal pets in ownership will go much farther toward the development of character in some respects than could be made possible in any other way. The owning, developing and training of pets by children serves to give them qualities of mind and heart which cannot be secured in school, and which develops their consideration for others, their powers of self-confidence and self-control earlier than would be possible in any other way. Whatever a child may adopt as his pet will be considered in the plans of this department and by the judges appointed for awarding prizes. While it is true that the child will have a direct and personal interest in most of the activities of the Department of Live Stock, his great interest will center in the Show of Children's Pets, with which the activities of the department will close and which will be the culmination of interest to the general public because of the attraction afforded at this time by the animals and birds on exhibition, as well as by the children, who are expected to be present in thousands for their special department and their special event of the great exposition, which will be the first of its kind that has ever been held in the Pacific Coast area of the world.

While a Holstein steer is without doubt the most economical producer of dressed beef, yet it is true that the profitableness of that breed for beef is subject to some limitations. Owing to their relatively heavy body, their limbs are too light to make them as well fitted for the range as some other breeds. The fact is that, while up to about 18 or 20 months of age a Holstein steer will have approximately the same conformation and quality as a beef steer, yet after that age he begins to partake more of the form of a dairy steer and also to lose some of his former smoothness, so that these steers are not relatively as profitable when sold as two- or three-year-olds as when fattened up to sell as baby beef.

Holstein beef possesses the desired pale red color and is very well marbled, although it does not generally have so much fat as is exhibited by a beef steer. According to such authorities as Prof. I. P. Roberts and others who have tested the qualities of both meats, Holstein beef has a superior flavor to that of the Shorthorn.

One of the most important if not the chief factor in cattle raising is that of prolificacy. In this respect the Holstein cow is much superior to any of the beef breeds, as she is easier to get into calf, due to her thinner condition, caused by her heavy milking qualities, and to the fact that the breeding qualities of the Holstein have not been impaired, as the breed has not been so highly inbred, or subjected to excessive show-ring fitting and other artificial conditions, as have the beef breeds.

Summarizing all of the results therefore, the fact is clearly proven that the dual purpose breed is a most lucrative type, and that the theory that beef and milk production cannot be profitably combined in the same breed is most erroneous and unreliable.

The Old Trainer Spins a Yarn

A Son-in-law for Billy Dohn

Re-told by Will M. Neal

It had been a genuine trotting horse wedding—there was no getting away from that. The bride and groom were both of younger generations of families whose names have been linked with the history of the trotter ever since the day of old Hambletonian 10, and the fraternity in general had been prompt and positive in expressing its approval of the union. "Those present"—including The Old Trainer and myself—came from the ranks of horsemen, exclusively; the floral decorations had run largely to horseshoes, sulky-seats, cart-wheels, and the like, and the sky pilot who adjusted the hobbles had entered into the spirit of the occasion to such an extent that he had omitted the worn out "for better or worse" clause and inserted a new line of dope that sounded mighty fitting, something about "over fast tracks or over slow, in the mud or on a foot-burner, out in the bushes or in the big stakes, leading the field or fighting the flag." For a preacher, the man was almost human.

The rice and old shoe throwing were all over and the train bearing the youngsters on their wedding journey had been gone from the station a good half an hour when The Old Trainer and I found our way to our favorite corner in the cafe at the Capitol. The old man had been mightily tickled all evening, and from an occasional stray remark I gathered that the event just celebrated had awakened a flow of pleasing reminiscence. We had gotten down to coffee and cigars when his tongue loosened up and he began the tale I had been expecting.

"It's mighty seldom, son," he remarked as he watched his first puff of smoke drifting toward the ventilator, "that the two contractin' parties to a weddin' agreement is as well balanced all around as them two younguns is. More or less often you find a highbred filly tyin' up with a man with no pedigree at all to speak of, or t'other way about; one fast an' one slow; one good sized an' well colored an' one scrubby an' mangy; one a free gaited trotter an' one with just a scramble. Folks is funny thataway, an' it always seems mighty curious to me to see a human that's plumb eligible to registration under rule one, straight an' sound in wind an' limb, castin' lovin' glances on one that maybe ain't got a single stardard cross an' with underpinnin' that wouldn't stand winter joggin', let alone a campaign. Also, it always gives me a pain when I sees such a couple gravitatin' towards wedlock, an' that's why I'm so plumb pleased with a match like this one we witnesses this evening.

"I don't know of but one other culmination of the course of true love that pleases me like this bere one—and in my time I've seen a good many youngsters hitched for a start against th' team record—and that was when Billy Dohn, 'way back in the eighties, picks him a choice from a good sized field of prospective son-in-laws an' puts him over a straight heat winner for the Hymeneal stakes, first money in said event being represented by the heart, hand, an' dowry of one Kathleen Dohn, daughter to bill. The pleasin' feature of th' event is that Kate an' th' feller is just natural mates an' plumb suited to each other, an' th' peculiar feature is that, up to th' time Billy selects this Tommy Nolan lad for a son-in-law, he ain't even considered by th' young lady as a real aspirant for her hand, or looked upon by her with any degree of favor. In fact, she's inclined to discourage his seuni-occasional calls. He's what you would call at any rate a hundred to one shot, an' never would 've carried anything but sucker money even at that figure. Any seasoned sport would 've played Tommy's chances with a copper that th' lookout couldn't possibly help seein'.

"Now I know that, first off, it seems plumb foolish to think of Billy selectin' such an entry an' puttin' him over; generally a parent's favorite receives about th' same welcome from th' daughter of th' house that Bill Taft's nomination got from Teddy Roosevelt. But this Billy Dohn, son, bein' a true descendant of a long line of Irish ancestors, has not only a born understandin' of women an' their way, but he is wise an' crafty as a fox. Look at how he does his work at home: Does he boost th' lad of his choice? Not him! With th' rare instinct that marks th' true genius of him he plays his favor with a heavy reverse English an' a sledge hammer.

"'Twas th' night of th' day that he decides on Tommy as bis future son-in-law that th' opportunity arises for th' firin' of the' first gun. Comin' home about ten o'clock he spies Tommy an' Kathleeu occupyin' of a settee out on th' side porch, an' iustead of retirin' immediate to his virchuous couch he hangs up in th' settin-room, props his feet on th' pianny stool, lights a cheroot an' leisurely perooses th' last copy of Wallace's Monthly. Presently Tommy takes a decorous an' not long drawn leave of th' young lady, an' as Katie starts for th' stairway Billy shoots out at her, crosslike: 'Who was that young cub just leavin'?'

"'Tommy Nolan,' says Katie, lightly an' somewhat disdainfully, all unprepared for th' explosion that followed. Down come Bill's brogans with a thump; his mustash bristles like a quillpig's spines, an' he beats th' arm of his chair in a fine freuzy.

"'Tommy Nolan!' he howls. 'That no good lout! that scapegrace! Shades of Brian Boru! Have ye come down t' th' scum o' th' town fer company! Niver see him again! Niver let me catch ye spakin' to him! Hiven above! an' have ye no respict fer y'r mother's roof?' and so on. Man, th' pedigree he give th' lad would have been a disgrace to a cayuse stud in Mexico, an' Katie is that took by surprise that she finally runs up stairs without even gettin' back at Bill by so much as one word, by which sign Bill knows she is sure flabbergasted. Never before—nor, by th' same token, never since—did it occur! Man, man, she had a rare way with her tongue, that same Katie!

"You will mind, son, that I am not the seer of feminine psychology that Billy Dohn is, but from subsequent events, an' from livin' two-score years with a wife from th' same race—God rest her soul!—an' havin' one top cross to Galway my own self, I can picture after a fashion tbe workin's of th' young lady's mind after she gains th' seclusion of her budwar. First off she throws herself on th' bed an' has a good cry for th' sake of general principles, an' then, as th' tears wears off, she begins to get mad an' think of things she could have said back to her dad that would have shut him up like a saloon in a dry town. She finds this so fascinatin' that she gets all over cryin', and finally she starts to thinkin' seriously about th' innercent cause of all this ruction—this here Tommy Nolan. Lad, take this from a man as knows—when a woman, an' especially a woman with the light of Ireland in th' gleam of her eye an' the gloss of her hair, gets to thinkin' seriously of any one man, either heaven is goin' to open or hell is goin to bust! 'Tis truth I am tellin' ye, mark me.

"For some time after Katie quits cryin' an thinkin' of sharp replies she should have sprung on Bill she lays there thinkiu' of Tommy, as I says, an' th' longer she thinks of him th' more unjust her dad's tirade appears. 'Scum,' 'bum,' 'waster,' 'deceiver,' and all them names Bill uses in demonstratin' his objections to Tommy flits through her mind an' she can find no foundation for any of them. Faith, he was a lad of good character who had worked his way from caretaker as a kid up to a place as a pretty successful public trainer while yet a young man, an' had everybody's respect and good will. 'Ill-favored, homely brute!' That was another branch of old Bill's attack, an' as Katie recalls it her face burns an' she jumps up from where she's been lyin' exclaimin', 'He isn't homely at all, so he isn't; he's real nice looking,' an' to prove it she rummages in th' bottom drawer of her dresser an' finally searches out a picture that had writ acrost th' lower part of it 'Faithfully, Tom.' It was of a sprig of a lad with a good Irish face, an', as Katie had said, 'real nice lookin'.' It was a year or so old an' not much faded from exposure, which showed plainly th' standing of th' original in th' eyes of th' fair Kathleen. Now, however, after regardin' it careful for several minutes, she instates it in th' place of honor square in th' center of th' top of ber dressin' case, by which action Bill scores first blood. Then she douses her glim an' retires, dreamin' alternately of Tommy an' ways to bedevil old Bill. 'Tis a way with women.

"Second blood for Bill was drawed th' followin' afternoon. Kathleen was settin' by th' window readin' a love story when th' phone rings an' Tommy's voice answer her hello. Will she go drivin' on Sunday? Now Montmorency Algernon de Courcey, or words to that effect, has been monopolizin' of Katie's time on Sunday afternoons for some time prior to this date, an' was more or less expected to appear in his customary role on th' followin' Sabbath, but Katie never hessitates a second. Will she go drivin' on Sunday with Tommy? Faith, she will that, an' not only will she go but she gives Tommy, over the phone, distinct intimation that it is th' one thing she would get real pleasure out of doin'. Then she retires to her book once more, with th' light in her eye twice as bright an' merry as per usual. 'Tis a way with women.

"As luck would have it Bill is already gone when th' lad calls for Katie Sunday afternoon, but they meet out on th' pike accidental, an' when Katie alights at home Bill is waitin' for her. Man, from what Bill tells me it must have been a rare battle. Bill starts th' ball rollin' in the same vein that proves so successful before, but Katie is lookin' for it an' she holds even with him for fifteen minutes of as lively give an' take as ye could ask for. In th' end, however, Katie resorts to tears an' a rapid retreat to her room again, an' this time when she gets her cry over an' takes down Tom's picture an' looks at it a long time, she winds up by holdin' it to her lips, sudden-like, for a warm kiss. Less than twenty minutes' talk on old Bill's part brought Tommy's picture from th' depths of th' dresser drawer t' th' short price position at th' top of th' slate.

"Man, she was that surprised at herself that she flushes red to th' roots of her hair, an' when she goes to bed she lays for a long time awake, her face hot an' rosy, her eyes moist but shinin', an' her heart a-whirlin' like a squirrel wheel; now an' then she murmurs a name soft and low to herself like, an' th' name she whispers is 'Tom'—never before had she known what a strong, good soundin' name it was. Love had come when love was least expected, an' when she falls asleep 'tis with a rare new kind of smile on her face, an' a new warmth in her heart, an' her lips part opened as if sleep had struck her with that little word 'Tom' half spoken. Lad, 'tis a way with women—especially of th' Irish.

"An' now begun th' long campaign of guerilla warfare between Kate an' old Bill that lasts plumb to th' day when Tom an' Katie, backed up by Bill an' a big crowd of us close friends, goes before th' preacher to make answer to them questions about 'Do you take this here woman' an' so on. Backed up by Bill, I says, son, an' I means just that, for Bill, with th' same 'finesse,' as Lingo Linder would put it, that marks his conduct in th' entire matter, frames th' last shindy of th' campaign so that him an' Katie both wins by him losin' without him sacrificin' his standing as head of the house of Dohn—sounds funny, don't it? I don't know how to say it—anyway, I tell you this Bill is Irish.

"It's at Looeyville that th' concludin' fireworks is touched off, au' th' explosion comes about so natural that a board of survey couldn't have returned no verdict except 'spontaneous combustion.' There's a lively meetin' in progress at Douglas, an' in th' free-for-all trot, looked for Friday, Bill an' Tommy Nolan both has entries. Bill's folks is with him, an' late Thursday evenin' several of us was settin' in one of th' little side parlors down stairs at th' old Galt house—Bill an' his wife an' Katie, Jim Clay, one of th' Danville Cecils, Lingo Linder an' yours truly—talkin' about matters an' things in general, when Silver Bill Riley comes along. We stops him for information about th' overnight pools, none of us havin' been around at th' sellin', an' he tells us Bill's an' Tom's entries rules even at a fair price, with a stud belongin' to a bean eater from Mystic Park as tbe only other selection at a lower figure, th' balance bein' bunched in th' field. Riley, knowin' a bit as to how things stands in th' Dohn family circle, takes a shot at Bill by addin': 'An' if ye don't drive a mighty good race, Bill, th' Nolan lad will nose ye out for th' big end of th' money.'

"Very calmly but positively, an' with some sneer in his tones, Bill allows that the Nolan lad's mare is a dangerous proposition, an' voices th' sentiments that it's a blame black shame that she hasn't a driver worthy of th' name, an' that if she must have brains for two, it's too bad that she can't have a hundred an' fifty pound chunk set in th' sulky an' be allowed to go it alone. Only under such circumstances, he intimates, would she have any license to win anything but a slow trot at a bush fair.

"Now when Bill begins his little speech there is a mighty ominous feelin' in th' atmosphere of that there little parlor, sort of a premonition that what a literary cuss would label a 'tense situation' was developin'. I keeps my eye on Katie, an' son, with her dad's first words she begins to get red and sort o' seems to choke up with anger, but she don't stay choked up, not her. With Bill's last words she lets out a hysterical little screech, an' in that quick th' pair of 'em was at it, hammer an' tongs. Katie defends Tommy bravely for some minutes, then buries her head in her mother's lap an' busts out sobbin' as though her heart would break, an' then it is, with all of us for witnesses, that Bill springs th' little joker.

"'Me child,' says he gently, as he rises an' lays his hand caressin'ly on her heaving shoulder, 'your happiness is my main concern in life. Marry ye must an' will, but I had hoped to cure ye of this infatuation f'r young Nolan in hopes ye'd find a better man. Do ye really love him?' an' Katie's head, though never raised from her mother's lap, nodded emphatic affirmation. 'Thin look up at me,' goes on me bold Bill, an' Katie stills her sobs, rears a tear stained countenance an' faces him without shame or fear.

"'Now,' resumes th' slippery Mick, 'pay me attintion. Ye are my child, an' y'r mother's, so that in y'r veins runs th' blood of many a gineration of sportin' ancestors, an' it will not be out of place to make ye a sportin' proposition. Ye say this Nolan is a better man in a sulky than yer old lad ever was or ever will be, an' no Dohn was ever yet chary on backin' his opinion. Here is th' ticket I'll write ye on tomorrow's race: If Nolan beats me he wins ye, if I beat him ye give him up. Now, how game are ye, an' did ye mean y'r words 'r were ye just a-bluffin'?'

"For a minute Katie stares at him while she's tryin' to realize what he was drivin' at; then she scrambles to her feet an' faces him square. 'Do you mean it?' she asks in a hard, strained voice.

"'Mean it?' echoes Bill. 'Ye can bet I mean it!'

"'Then,' says she, 'here's my hand on it!' an' she lays her little hand in Bill's big paw for a hard squeeze. Then she turns to th' crowd, her eyes a-twinklin' an' her face a-shinin'. 'Gentlemen,' says she with a gay laugh, 'take a girl's advice for once and risk no money on the Dohn entry in tomorrow's race. Dad, you're shy a win and ahead one son-in-law. Goodnight all, I must tell Tom," an' away she dances as light as a fairy to break th' news to Tom that'd rob him of a night's sleep an' cause him to drive a race as he'd never drove before. Our crowd breaks up right afterward, an' it's when Bill an' me gravitates to th' bar for a night cap that I gets th' jolt that reelly puts me wise to th' whole play.

"'Wilyum Henry,' says me bold Bill as he sets down th' glass he's just drained of a choice swallow 'r so of old Clermont, 'sometimes, though not often, there is wisdom in a woman's words concernin' a horse race. Kathleen give ye a tip. I'll give ye another like it: don't bet no money on th' Dohn entry. Savvy? Goodnight,' an' th' cuss was gone,

leavin' me t' figger out why he passes me that hunch. Son, I ain't no seventh son of a seventh son, an' I never sets myself up as possessin' th' rapidest fire set of brains in th' world, but it don't take no hour f'r th' full meanin' of Bill's words t' come t' light. He aims t' see to it personal that Tommy Nolan wins this horse race, an' while I've always known him for a slick ol' codger this here last scheme of his'n hits me so hard that I can merely make motions to th' gentlemanly an' intelligent barkeep, who instantly perceives my dire need of a little more of the same. Havin' thus fortified myself against further impendin' cataclysms I weakly toddles off to bed.

"To make a long story short, skip all th' minor happenings of the next several hours to th' time when th' free-for-allers scores for th' word. The' bean-eater he draws th' pole, with Bill an' young Nolan scorin' in fourth an' seventh position, respectively, an' th' starter gives 'em th' word th' third time down. Bean eater he holds th' pole, an' in jockeyin' th' three-quarter curve Bill an' th' lad slides in alongside f'r a clean shoot into th' stretch. Home they come, neck an' neck to th' gate, an' then Bill an' Tom pulls th' bud an' scoots away in front, head on f'r th' wire, th' old man landin' by a nose in a finish that empties ever' seat in th' stand. A bunch of rah-rah boys couldn't a-made more noise.

"Th' second heat shows it a sure thing that field ticket holders an' them with boards on th' bean eater have done kissed their kale goodby, f'r there ain't nothin' to it but Bill an' Tom. Right at th' ol' man's sulky wheel hangs th' lad like th' clean strain Irish terrier that he is, an' as they swings into th' stretch both of 'em goes to th' bat again an' th' stand come up in a flash. Yard f'r yard, foot f'r foot, inch f'r inch them two scraps it out, an' it ain't till th' starter bawls out th' name of Tom's mare first that th' crowd knows which horse wins.

"'Tain't no use detailin' th' next two heats, each man takin' one in fast time an' finishin' inches apart. Kate an' her ma and several friends is occupyin' of a box right at th' wire, an' from th' party's talk an' banter a good many folks near by gets wise to th' situation an' th' word by now has scattered through th' stand that th' lad behind th' game little mare is drivin' for a whole heap more than th' purse, an' of course all of us horse folks knows about it from th' jump. Neither Bill nor Tom comes t' th' box between heats, but as Tom drives past on his warm up he casts a glance upward an' Katie, jumpin' to her feet, throws him a kiss an' puts her whole heart an' soul into th' look she sends him.

"Son, in my time I am considered something of a teamster my own self, but I'm tellin' you now that it ain't often today that you see drivin' like was put up in this fifth heat, even with Longshot Cox, Tommy Murphy an' Pappy Geers all in th' same race. They gets th' word on maybe th' third time down, an' as usual th' heat winners is away in the clear at th' quarter. Roundin' into th' back stretch old Bill begins to camp on his horse's hocks an' before th' half flashes he's put a good open length o' daylight between him an' his would-be son-in-law. I sees Katie pale a bit an' set her trim little jaw in a way that bodes ill f'r her old dad if he romps home a winner, an' th' look she sends steadily across th' field to th' racin' pair never wavers.

Roundin' the turn th' lad shifts th' bit in th' little mare's mouth an' she begins walkin' up on old Bill an' th' geldin', an' as they swing into th' stretch she keeps a-comin' with Bill's horse showin' no signs of a strain of dog in his pedigree. Half way in th' stretch both of 'em begins swingin' th' willow an' you couldn't hear yourself think for th' noise in th' stand. I finds myself at Katie's side, an' her a-clenching one of my big fists fit to bust it as she strains to see th' lad in front. At th' gate the mare shoves her nose two feet to th' good an' a wild thrill runs through Katie's blood to mine. Thirty yards from th' wire Bill collars Tommy f'r a half a neck an' Katie puts her whole heart an' soul in one wild cry of 'Tom!' that carries clear above th' roar of th' stand an' reaches th' lad in th' sulky. It's like him an' the mare had been hit with a stimulatin' jolt of electricity. Don't ask me how he done it, son, or where th' mare got th' speed from, but with Bill's horse never falterin' an' with th' Mick drivin 'every inch f'r all he was worth, th' lad picks th' baby up in his lap an' fairly lifts her across th' wire a winner by inches only—an' in a second I finds Katy a limp burden in my old arms with her head collapsed on my breast, sobbin' away for dear life an' a joy that could find no other vent, with me, like th' bunglin' old roughneck I am, tryin' to comfort her with pettin' her pile of glossy hair an' talkin' baby talk. I'm a sentimental old fool at best."

The Old Trainer stopped, and as his eyes stared unseeingly toward the vacant tables near us his seamed old face was wreathed in a kindly smile as memory dwelt upon the picture hiswords had just drawn. Suddenly he looked at his watch and his smile changed to a look of surprise. He held it up for my inspection and the hour marked by the hands was away along in the night. Our roving glances about us revealed a big cafe, empty of all save tables and a very few belated employees. Unnoticed by us the evening had slipped into a dead and gone yesterday, and the old gentleman was needlessly apologetic.

"I'm not only a sentimental old fool," he ventured with a grin, "but a blamed long winded one. I'll finish it quick. Late th' next night th' matchmaker an' yours truly again faces th' bartender at th' Galt House, while in th' big parlors upstairs Mr. an' Mrs. Thomas Nolan was yet receivin' congratulations.

" 'Bill,' says I, 'you old son-of-a-gun, you put it over all right, but believe me you drew it awful fine, Bill, awful fine.' He looks me over quizzically an laughed. 'An ye fell f'r it y'rself, huh? Say, now, was I drivin' when we went under th' wire?' I nodded, an' he continues: 'Ye can bet I was drivin'! I picked even better than I knew, Wilyum Henry, an' the best man won. I got mad an' started out to beat him that last heat, an' I'd have done it, damn him, if I could have spelled able!' an' from th' set of his jaw I knew he meant it. It sure hit me a jolt. 'But Katie,' says I, 'how about Katie?'

"He looks me over funny again. 'Wilyum Henry,' he says sort of soft an' pityin' like, 'in some ways ye are a wise old rat; in others ye are a blamed old simpleton. Y'r field of eddication has been limited by bein' the father of a son, but no daughter. How about Katie?' and he mimics my tone of concern. 'How about Katie? Why hell, man, she'd a' been Mrs. Nolan by now same as she is! What's a girl's bargain with her darned ol' dad when she's heels over head in love?' an' again he leaves me merely able to make motions towards th' bourbon. Come on, son, let's beat it before we get throwd out," and out into the night we went.

Concrete Septic Tanks

The well-managed farm of today means many household conveniences as well as as labor-saving farm machinery. Back-breaking drudgery has been largely eliminated from both house and fields. Running water and the kitchen sink and bathroom have supplanted the old-time pump and open, insanitary drainage. But the most efficient disposal of sewage remained a problem until the concrete septic tank was invented. It is a simple, cheap and effective device, rapidly supplanting the drywell, with its constant menace of water pollution. In brief, there has come to the farmer his own little sewerage plant in concrete, which answers his purpose even better than large city works, for he has neither the tax nor repairs that always attach to a city sewer system.

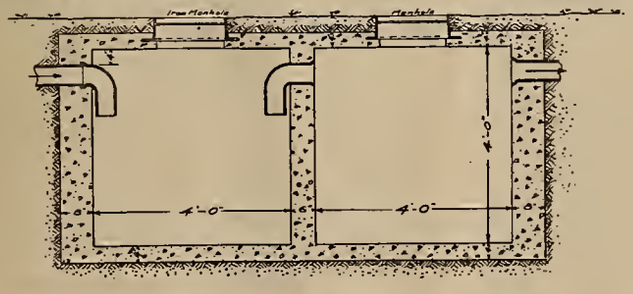


Fig 1.—Cross Section Inoicating Location of Pipes.

The principle upon which the concrete septic tank operates is extremely interesting. It consists of a long, water-tight cistern, through which sewage passes very slowly and evenly. Located underground, it is warm and dark, thus affording perfect conditions for the development of the bacteria or germs which clarify and render harmless the sewage. After passing through the septic tank, the sewage is practically free from all suspended matter and has the appearance of water. From the septic tank this clear effluent is discharged into three lines of ordinary farm drain tile.

Size and Location of Tank.

While the odor from a septic tank is scarcely noticeable, it is nevertheless best to locate it at some distance from the house. Choose a spot easy to excavate so that the top of the tank can be sunk 6 inches below ground level and where the lines of drain tile will have sufficient fall to carry off the discharged fluid. The tank should be large enough to hold the entire sewage for one day. For a family of eight to ten people occupying a house having two bathrooms fitted with the customary appliances in the way of tubs and stationary washstands and downstairs the kitchen sink, a concrete tank having two compartments, each 4 feet long by 4 feet wide by 4 feet high, will be required. Since the top and bottom are each 4 inches thick and the top of the tank is 6 inches below ground level, dig the pit 5 feet 2 inches in depth. The walls of the tank are 8 inches thick and the partition between the two compartments 6 inches. Therefore, the length of the pit should be 9 feet 10 inches and the width 5 feet 4 inches.

Making Forms and Placing Concrete.

If the earthen walls of the pit stand firm only inside forms will be needed. These inside forms are merely boxes made of 1-inch boards. Two boxes will be required to make two compartments. The outside dimensions of the boxes should be 4 feet square by 4 feet high. The boxes or forms will be placed on the freshly laid concrete floor. Holes for taking 6-inch pipe should be made in the boxes as shown in Fig. 1. The holes should be 4 inches from the top of the box form, measuring from the top of the hole. The concrete should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts crushed rock or gravel. Place a 4-inch thickness of concrete in the bottom of the pit to form the floor of the tank. On top of this concrete set the box forms, which should be ready for immediate use. Place the forms so that there is a space of 6 inches between them and an 8-inch space between them and the earthen walls of the pit. Then commence depositing the concrete for the walls and partition. As soon as the level of the concrete reaches the holes in the forms place in the holes 6-inch pipes as illustrated. Then continue the concreting until even with the top of the forms.

Reinforced Top and Manholes.

Two ordinary iron manhole frames and covers may be obtained from a local dealer in building supplies. The manhole covers should fit tightly and should not be perforated. The manhole frames should be 10 inches high so that when placed on top of the forms the upper edge will be even with ground level. If the manhole frame is of less height than this, it should rest on a circular piece of 1-inch board, which is nailed to the top of the form. Since the concrete roof is to be self-supporting, it will be necessary to reinforce it with a few lengths of ⅜-inch round steel rods. There will be needed 4 pieces of ⅜-inch rods, 9 feet 6 inches long, and 8 pieces 5 feet long. The roof is now ready to be placed. Place the manhole frames in proper position on top of the form, and deposit the concrete to a depth of 1 inch and on the concrete lay the long and short bars as shown in Fig. 2. When the bars are placed, deposit the balance of the concrete so as to bring the roof to a total thickness of 4 inches. As it will be covered with earth it is not necessary to give this top surface a smooth finish, merely level the surface by striking off with a straight board . The tank should now be allowed to rest undisturbed for at least 2 weeks. At the expiration of this time, saw away wooden top of the forms inside of the manhole frames. Then enter the tank and remove the wooden forms, passing the lumber out the manhole opening. While in the tank make certain that the pipes are all unobstructed and not even partially clogged with dirt or lumber. The inlet pipe is then connected to the pipe from the house and the outlet pipe joined to three lines of 3-inch concrete drain tile. The drain tile will be laid about 12 inches below the surface of the ground and the joints left open, that is to say, no mortar must be used in the joints. This permits the discharged fluids to be absorbed by the surrounding soil. The drain tile lines should be laid in the form of the letter "Y" and sufficiently extended to cover a large area of ground. Average conditions require that each arm be about 100 feet long. After this is done, cover the tank with earth to the level of the manhole covers. It is now ready for use.

It is sometimes the custom to plant a few shrubs around the manhole openings, thus effectually hiding all evidence of the tank.

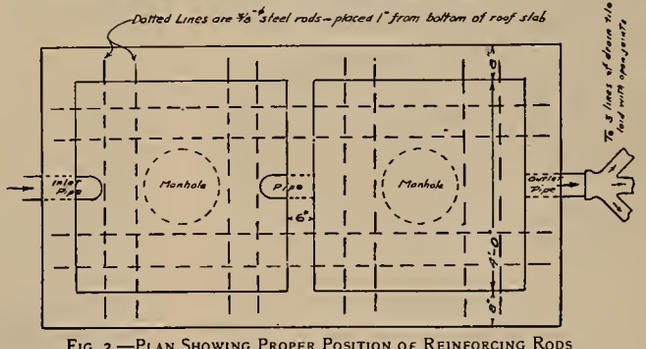


Fig. 2.—Plan Showing Proper Position of Reinforcing Rods

Materials Necessary.

A tank of the size specified will require about 4 cubic yards of crushed rock, 2 cubic yards of sand and 7 barrels of Mt. Diablo cement. There will also be needed 78 feet of ⅜-inch round steel rods, which can be obtained from the local blacksmith or hardware dealer. The tank can be built without skilled labor. It requires but few tools and construction methods are so simple that one man can easily build it.

The Gaited Saddler in California

At your request I write you a short article on the American Saddle Horse, commonly known as the Five-Gaited Horse.

I cannot add much new matter to that I have already given expression to on other occasions; perhaps a reiteration of some of the thoughts heretofore expressed, but in different language, will be excusable, and in conjunction with some additional thoughts, will serve the purpose, particularly in view of the fact that this is hurriedly written, on account of matters pressing at the close of the year.

As I have said on other occasions the American saddle horse is no accident. He is the result of no accident. He is the result of scientific breeding aided by the necessities of the time and the innate love of man for this, his best friend of the four-footed type.

REX Mc, J. GETHIN UP — A POPULAR CALIFORNIA SADDLER.

You may trace the history of man to its source and you will find associated with him his faithful companion and helper, the horse. I prophesy that notwithstanding the motor machine, the future history of man will continue to record his great accomplishments frequently in association with this noble animal.

"The Why of the Gaited Saddle Horse."

In the early settlement of the Middle West, owing to the condition of the roads and the scarcity of wheeled vehicles practically all travel in the rural districts was by means of horseback. All classes—men, women and children—used this means of travel, and consequently became more or less expert horsemen. That class of horse which carried his rider with ease and speed was sought, resulting in the breeding of animals with these characteristics.

The desire to be distinguished and to excel led to the breeding of high-style horses with easy, attractive gaits, ultimating in the beautiful five-gaited horses we now see in the parks and show rings. There is no other horse today equal in beauty of form, style and motion to the five-gaited saddle horse. While other classes of horses with perhaps the exception of the excessively heavy horse, is giving way in some measure to the machine, the high-styled saddle horse is growing in favor, and it will ever be thus.

It is said of Lord Kitchener that no man hath a greater regard and love for his horse than he, and when his equestrian statue was being erected, he told the sculptor that it was not necessary for him to worry so much about the likeness of himself, but to be quite sure that he did full justice to Democrat, his favorite charger.

At the Royal United Service Institute are to be seen the remains of Napoleon's famous white stallion, Marengo, while the following inscription marks the grave at Strathfieldsaye of Wellington's famous charger, Copenhagen, which died in 1835 at the ripe old age of twenty-seven. This charger was buried with military honors:

"God's humble instrument, though meaner clay,
Should share the glories of that glorious day."

Copenhagen was the grandson of the mighty Eclipse, and his powers of endurance were said to be marvelous.

Another of Napoleon's war steeds was Jaffa, buried at Glastonbury. The famous charger of General Robert E. Lee, Traveller, died in 1872, and his skeleton may still be seen at Lexington, Virginia.

The interest in the American, or five-gaited saddle horse is most intense in the Middle West, where fabulous prices have been, and are being paid for the highest or best of the type. On the Pacific Coast the interest in the last six years has doubled—trebled—quadrupled. At the California State Fair, 1914, there were some seventy head of high class saddle horses exhibited—whereas up to six years ago not more than two ever showed up, and they were of a very inferior character. The saddle horse show at the State fair of 1914 was recognized as being the most attractive feature. We predict that of all the four-footed animals to be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific exposition the five-gaited horses will be the most popular.

Considering the brief time of any organized effort on the Pacific Coast we claim most worthy progress. Up to the time of the organization of the Pacific Coast Gaited Saddle Horse Association six years ago, as we have already shown, nothing worthy of notice had been accomplished. Mention might be made as showing this progress of some of the classes exhibited at the State fair, 1914. I doubt whether the yearling stallion class was surpassed or even equaled at any of the popular fairs of the Middle West. Among those of this class of special note was a Peavine colt owned by Miss Adeline Gillis of Los Angeles; a colt owned by Mrs. Anderson of Oakland, which she purchased in Kentucky in the spring of 1914; a colt by Lord Denmark, and dam by Rex McDonald, owned by Mr. Bernstein of Hanford, California, and my colt, Le Grand McDonald, by the famous sire Grand McDonald.

In the weanling futurity class there were twelve exhibited, at least one-half of which were top-notchers. This futurity is known as the State Agricultural Association Futurity No. 1, and has a guaranteed purse of $3,000.00 shown in four divisions and divided as follows:

Weanlings shown in 1914.....$300
As yearlings to be shown in 1915 500
As 2 yr. olds to be shown in 1916 800
As 3 yr. olds to be shown in 1917 1200 and $200

to be divided between the sires and dams of the several winners. There are 54 entries in this Futurity, twelve of which were shown in September. We expect at least thirty of them will be in line at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

There were also shown at State Fair 1914 for the American Association Trophy some fifteen head ranging from two-year olds down. This class was greatly admired and speaks eloquently of the future success of the breed in this state.

The American saddle horse has come to stay, and the breeders of light horses that do not get into line are going to be left behind. Beside their fine saddle and showy qualities they are the most attractive horses in harness.

There is much that might be said on this subject, but fearing that should I allow myself full rein I would prolong this hurried script to the point of tiring your readers, I subscribe myself,

An admirer of this equine beauty,

E. A. BRIDGFORD.

OUR GREATEST COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

"I am a graduate of Heald's" is a statement that always secures an applicant for a position in the commercial or clerical world not only a most respectful hearing but, in most cases, the appointment to a permanent place on the pay roll, with an assured future. Very many of our most successful men and women in life's leading professions look back with pride to the day they walked away from "Heald's" with their credentials in hand, and with the stepping stone to success in life firmly entrenched in its position. From a small beginning, the system has extended to the leading cities of the coast and the schools established in each instance have preserved a high and unalterable standard of efficiency and excellence. Stenographers who complete their terms here, like the bookkeepers, are always in demand and the system of shorthand as taught by the able corps of teachers cannot be excelled. To these branches of the school is added an engineering department in which engineering of all kinds is practically taught, so no better foundation can a young man have than a scholarship in this college. The college in San Francisco, at Van Ness avenue and Post street, occupies one of the best lighted buildings in the city, and the class rooms are superior to any business college in the world.

SELL BRAND HORSE GOODS.

Few makes of boots, harness, hopples and other items of horsewear have attained greater popularity than the "Sell line," of which a full stock is always to be found at the establishment of J. David West, 1265-1267 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. Mr. West's offerings in other lines include furnishings of every description necessary to the commercial or speed stable or stock farm, and those with "ailments" to treat will also find here a large assortment of the leading veterinary remedies.

WHAT C. B. WOODS CALLS A "REGULAR PHOENIX PHINISH"

This kind of racing characterized the daily card at the Arizona State Fair this year. The above is the finish of the first heat of the free-for-all pace on getaway day: Don Pronto (Durfee) on the pole, first; Knight of Strathmore (Hawley), second; Jim Logan (Montgomery), third. Time 2:05.

The Table of World's Records

[Note—Black face type indicates performances made in 1914.]

TROTTING

1 mile—Uhlan, bl g (8), by Bingen (1912)............1:58
2 miles—The Harvester, br h (5), by Walnut Hall (1910) (First mile 2:08½, second mile 2:06¾)....4:15¼
3 miles—Nightingale, ch m (8), by Mambrino King (1893) (1st mile 2:22; 2d mile 2:19; 3d mile 2:14½) 6:55½
4 miles—Senator L., b h (6), by Dexter Prince (1894) 10:12
5 miles—Zambra, b g (5) by McKinney (1902)....12:24
Fastest gelding—Uhlan, bl g (8) by Bingen (1910)..1:58
Fastest mare—Lou Dillon, ch (5) by Sidney Dillon (1903) 1:58½
Fastest stallion—The Harvester, br (5) by Walnut Hall (1910) 2:01
Fastest yearling, colt — Airedale, b, by Tregantle (1912) 2:15¾
Fastest yearling, filly—Miss Stokes, b, by Peter the Great (1909) 2:19¼
Fastest 2-year-old, colt—Peter Volo, br, by Peter the Great (1913)..2:04½
Fastest 2-year-old, filly—Native Belle, b, by Moko (1909) 2:07¾
Fastest 2-year-old, gelding — **Henry Todd, b, by Henry Setzer (1914)..2:11¼**
Fastest 3-year-old, colt—**Peter Volo, br, by Peter the Great (1914) 2:03½**
Fastest 3-year-old, filly—Native Belle, b, by Moko (1910) 2:06½
Fastest 3-year-old, gelding—Peter Thompson, b, by Peter the Great (1911)..2:07½
Fastest 4-year-old, colt—**Etawah, b, by Al Stanley (1914) 2:03¼**
Fastest 4-year-old, filly—Joan, b, by Directum Spier (1910) 2:04¾
Fastest 4-year-old, gelding—Uhlan, bl, by Bingen (1908) 2:07¼
Fastest 5-year-old, mare—Lou Dillon, ch, by Sidney Dillon (1903) 1:58½
Fastest 5-year-old, stallion—The Harvester, br, by Walnut Hall (1910) 2:01
Fastest 5-year-old, gelding—Uhlan, bl, by Bingen (1909) 2:02¼
Fastest green performer—Lou Dillon, ch m(5) by Sidney Dillon (1903)..1:58½
Fastest green stallion—Colorado E., b (3) by The Bondsman (1910) 2:04¾
Fastest green gelding—Highball, b (7) by Dr. Hooker (1907), Lewis Forrest, bl (6) by General Forrest (1911), **McCloskey, br (9) by Theodosius (1914) 2:06¼**

TROTTING—IN RACES.

Fastest heat—Hamburg Belle, b m (7) by Axworthy (1909) 2:01¼
Fastest heat, stallion — The Harvester, br (5) by Walnut Hall (1910)..2:02
Fastest heat, gelding—Uhlan, bl (5) by Bingen (1909) 2:03½
Fastest heat, yearling—Pansy McGregor, b f by Fergus McGregor (1893)..2:23¾
Fastest heat, 2-year-old—Peter Volo, br c by Peter the Great (1913) 2:04½
Fastest heat, 3-year-old—**Peter Volo, br c by Peter the Great (1914)..2:03½**
Fastest heat, 4-year-old—**Etawah, b c by Al Stanley (1914) 2:03¼**
Fastest heat, 5-year-old—The Harvester, br h by Walnut Hall (1914)..2:02
Fastest 1st heat—Hamburg Belle, b m by Axworthy (1909) 2:01¼
Fastest 2d heat—Hamburg Belle, b m (7) by Axworthy (1909) 2:01¾
Fastest 3d heat—The Harvester, br h (5) by Walnut Hall (1910) 2:02
Fastest 4th heat—**Etawah, b c (4) by Al Stanley (1914), Tommy Horn, b g (8) by Otto Wilkes (1914) 2:04½**
Fastest 5th heat—Helen Stiles, b m (4) by Sidney Dillon (1912), Bon Zolock, b g (8) by Zolock (1913), **Maymack, b m (9) by Arthur Wilkes (1914) 2:06¼**
Fastest 6th heat—Manrico, b c (3) by Moko (1912)..2:07¼
Fastest 7th heat—Monte Carlo, b g (7) by Mendocino (1903) 2:07¼
Fastest 8th heat—Cresceus, ch c (3) by Robert Mcgregor (1897)..2:11¼
Fastest 9th heat—Alix, b m (5) by Patronage (1893) 2:09¾
Fastest dead heat—Sweet Marie, b m (8) by McKinney, and Aristo, b g (5) by Nushagak (1904).....2:08¼
Fastest 2-heat race—Hamburg Belle, b m (7) by Axworthy (1909) 2:01¼, 2:01¾
Fastest 2-heat race, by a stallion—The Harvester, br (5), by Walnut Hall (1910)............2:04¼, 2:03¼
Fastest 2-heat race by a gelding—Uhlan, bl (5) by Bingen (1909) 2:04¾, 2:03½
Fastest 3-heat race—**Etawah, b c (4) by Al Stanley (1914)..........................2:03¾, 2:03½, 2:03½**
Fastest 3-heat race, by a mare—**Maymack, b m (9) by Arthur Wilkes (1914)..........2:04½, 2:05¼, 2:05**
Fastest 3-heat race, by a gelding—Paderewski, ch, (8), by Constenaro (1909)..........2:05¼, 2:06¾, 2:05¼
Fastest 3-heat race, divided heats—Dudie Archdale, bl m (8) by Archdale (1913) (Anvil won first heat) 2:04¼, 2:04¼, 2:04½
Fastest 4-heat race—**Etawah, b c (4) by Al Stanley (1914) (Omar won first heat).................. ....205¼, 2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:04½**
Fastest 5-heat race—Brace Girdle, b m (11) by Tregantle (1911) (Billy Burk won 1st and Hailworthy second heat)........2:03¾, 2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:08½, 2:07¾
Fastest 6-heat race—Spanish Queen, b m (7) by Onward Silver (1910) (Major Strong won 1st, General H. 2d and 3d heats)........................ ....2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:04¾, 2:07¾, 2:07¾, 2:12
Fastest 7-heat race—**Tommy Horn, b g (8) by Otto Wilkes (1914) (Lizzie Brown won 1st and 6th, Maymack 5th and Oakdale 2d heat)............ ....2:07¼ ,2:07¾, 2:08¾, 2:04½, 2:06¼, 2:08, 2:08½**

TROTTING—TO WAGON.

1 mile—Lou Dillon, ch m (5) by Sidney Dillon (1903), Uhlan, bl g (7) by Bingen (1911)..................2:00
1 mile, by a gelding—Uhlan, bl (7) by Bingen (1911).2:00
1 mile, by a stallion—John A. McKerron, b (5) by Nutwood Wilkes (1900)..........................2:10
1 mile in a race—Lou Dillon, ch m (5) by Sidney Dillon (1903) 2:04¾
1 mile in a race, by a gelding—Lord Derby, b (7) by Mambrino King (1902)..........................2:05¾
Fastest two heats—Lou Dillon, ch m (5) by Sidney Dillon (1903) 2:04¾, 2:04¾

TROTTING TEAMS.

1 mile—Uhlan, bl g (8) by Bingen, and Lewis Forrest, bl g (7) by Gen. Forrest (1912)............2:03¼
1 mile in a race—Roseleaf, blk f (4) by Gold Leaf, and Sallie Simmons, b f (4) by Simmons (1894) 2:15¼

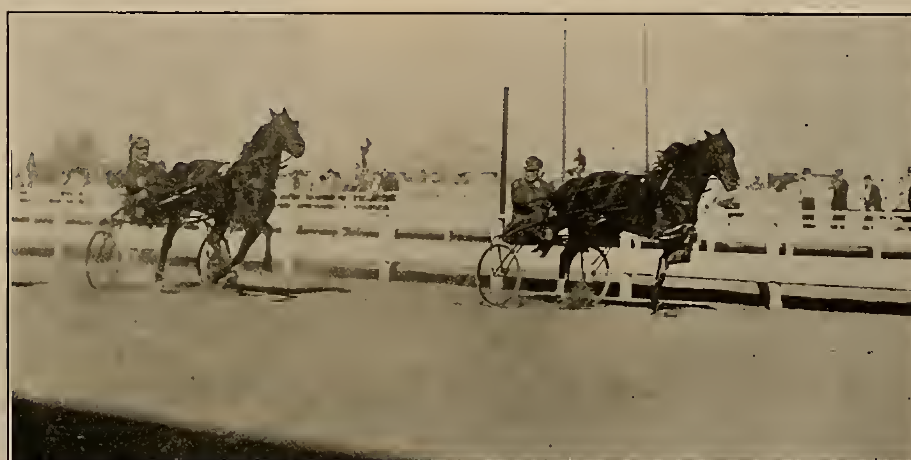
TROTTING—HALF-MILE TRACK.

1 mile—Uhlan, bl g (7) by Bingen (1911)...........2:02¾

1 mile by a mare—Sweet Marie, b (11) by McKinney (1907) 2:07
1 mile, by stallion—Willy, br h (7) by Wilburn M. (1911) 2:07¾
1 mile, by a yearling—U. Forbes, bl c by J. Malcolm Forbes (1913) 2:21½
1 mile, by a 2-year-old—Nowaday Girl, b f by MacDougall (1912) 2:16½
1 mile, by a 3-year-old—**Hugh Miller, bl c by Baronmore (1914) 2:11¼**
1 mile, by a 4-year-old—Pat L., b c by Republican (1896) 2:10½
1 mile in a race—Sweet Marie, b m (11) by McKinney (1907) 2:08
2 miles—Prince C., br h (10) by Martyr (1911).....4:42
Fastest 1st heat—Joe Bowers, b h (7) by Symboleer (1911) 2:09¼
Fastest 2d heat—Sweet Marie, b m (11) by McKinney (1907) 2:08
Fastest 3d heat—Early Alice, br m (7) by Early Reaper (1908) 2:08¾
Fastest 4th heat—Charley H., br g (8) by Cicerone (1910) 2:09¼
2 heats—George G., b g (8) by Homeward (1906) 2:08¾, 2:08½
2 heats, in a race—Sweet Marie, b m (11) by McKinney (1907)..2:10, 2:08
3 heats in a race—Locust Jack, gr g (7) by Keller Thomas (1908) 2:10½, 2:10¼, 2:09
3 heats in a race, by a stallion—Joe Bowers, br (7) by Symboleer (1911)..................2:10¾, 2:10¼, 2:10¼

PACING

1 mile—Dan Patch, br h (9) by Joe Patchen (1905)..1:55¼
2 miles—Dan Patch, br h (7) by Joe Patchen (1903) (1st mile 2:07½, 2d mile 2:09½)..................4:17
3 miles—Elastic Pointer, b h (5) by Brown Hal (1909) 7:31½



MAYMACK 2:04½ and ALBALOMA 2:08¼ at PHOENIX
finishing first heat 2:07 trot in 2:04½, the race in which Maymack set three heat record for mares.

4 miles—Joe Jefferson, b h (12) by Thomas Jefferson (1891)..10:10
5 miles—Lady St. Clair, b m (12) by St. Clair (1874) 12:54¾
Fastest stallion—Dan Patch, br (9) by Joe Patchen (1905) 1:55¼
Fastest gelding—**Frank Bogash, Jr., b (9) by Frank Bogash (1914) 1:59¼**
Fastest mare—Dariel, b (10) by Alcander (1903).....2:00¼
Fastest yearling, colt—Frank Perry, b c by Toddington (1911)..2:15
Fastest yearling, filly—**Rose McGee, b by The Abbe (1914) 2:19½**
Fastest yearling, gelding—**Vice, b by Vice Commodore (1914)..2:23¾**
Fastest 2-year-old, colt — Directly, blk, by Direct (1894) 2:07¾
Fastest 2-year-old, filly — Fleeta Dillon, b by Sidney Dillon (1909)..2:08¾
Fastest 2-year-old, gelding — **Richman, bl by The Northern Man (1914)..2:09¾**
Fastest 3-year-old, filly—**Anna Bradford, bl by Todd Mac (1914) 2:00¾**
Fastest 3-year-old, colt—William, b by Abe J. (1913) 2:05
Fastest 3-year-old, gelding—**Bud Elliot, ch g by Prodigal 2:16 (1914) 2:08**
Fastest 4-year-old, colt—**William, b by Abe J.(1914) 2:00**
Fastest 4-year-old, gelding—**R. H. Breat, b by Waponee (1914) 2:03¼**
Fastest 4-year-old filly—The Maid, b by Hal Index (1899), **Stellar Advice, ch by Straight Advice (1914) 2:05¾**
Fastest 5-year-old, stallion—Braden Direct, bl by Baron Direct (1913)..2:01½
Fastest 5-year-old, gelding—Coney, bl by McKinney (1900) 2:02¾
Fastest 5-year-old, mare—Leata J., b by Royal McKinney (1913) 2:03
Fastest green performer—Minor Heir, br h (6) by Heir-at-Law (1908) 1:59½
Fastest green mare—**Anna Bradford, bl (3) by Todd Mac (1914) 2:00¾**
Fastest green gelding—**R. H. Breat, b (4) by Waponee (1914) 2:03¼**

PACING—IN RACES.

Fastest heat, stallion—**Directum I, ch (7) by Directum Kelly (1914)..1:58**
Fastest heat, gelding—**Frank Bogash, Jr., b (9) by Frank Bogash (1914)..1:59¼**
Fastest heat, mare—Evelyn W., b (9) by The Spy (1912) 2:00½
Fastest heat, yearling—Belle Acton, b f by Shadeland Onward (1892)..2:30
Fastest heat, 2-year-old — Extasy, b f by Baron Wilkes (1898) 2:10½
Fastest heat, 3-year-old — **Anna Bradford, bl f by Todd Mac (1914)..2:00¾**
Fastest heat, 4-year-old—**William, b c by Abe J. (1914) 2:00**
Fastest heat, 5-year-old—Braden Direct, bl h by Baron Direct (1913)..2:01½
Fastest 1st heat—**Directum I, ch h (7) by Directum Kelly (1914)..1:58**
Fastest 2d heat — **Frank Bogash, Jr., b g (9) by Frank Bogash (1914)..1:59¼**
Fastest 3d heat—**Directum I, ch h (7) by Directum Kelly (1914) 2:00**
Fastest 4th heat—Evelyn W., b m (8) by The Spy (1911) 2:02¼
Fastest 5th heat—Frank Bogash, Jr., b g (8) by Frank Bogash (1913)..2:03½
Fastest 6th heat—**R. H. Breat, b g (4) by Waponee (1914) 2:03¼**
Fastest 7th beat—**R. H. Breat, b g (4) by Waponee (1914) 2:05½**
Fastest dead heat—Robert J., b g (8) by Hartford and John R. Gentry, b h (7) by Ashland Wilkes (1896) 2:04
Fastest 2-heat race—**Directum I, ch h (7) by Directum Kelly (1914)..1:58, 2:00**
Fastest 2-heat race, by a gelding—Prince Alert, b g (9) by Crown Prince (1901)..............2:02¼, 2:00¾
Fastest 2-heat race, by a mare—Evelyn W., b (9) by The Spy (1912)..........................2:03½, 2:00½
Fastest 3-heat race—**William, b c (4) by Abe J. (1914) 2:00½, 2:00, 2:02½**
Fastest 3-heat race, by a gelding — Independence Boy, ch g (6) by Thistle (1911)...2:02¾, 2:01¾, 2:02
Fastest 3-heat race, by a mare—The Broncho, b m (8) by Stormcliffe (1906)...........2:03, 2:03¼, 2:02¾
Lady Maud C., ch m (9) by Chitwood (1909).... ....2:03¼, 2:02½, 2:03¼
Fastest 3-heat race, divided heats—**Directum I, ch h (7) by Directum Kelly (1914) (Frank Bogash Jr. won 1st heat)..........................2:02½, 2:00, 2:00**
Fastest 4-heat race—Evelyn W., b m (8) by The Spy (1911) (Earl Jr. won 2d heat).2:03, 2:03, 2:03½, 2:02¼
Fastest 5-heat race—Evelyn W., b m (9) by The Spy (1912) (Earl Jr. won 2d and 3d heats)...... ....2:01½, 2:03½, 2:01½, 2:03½, 2:04¾
Fastest 6-heat race—**R. H. Breat, b g (4) by Waponee (1914) (Billy M. won 1st, Peter Stevens 2d, and Del Rey 3d heat)............................ ....2:03¾, 2:02½, 2:03¾, 2:04¼, 2:05, 2:03¼**
Fastest 7-heat race—Jerry B., ch g (7) by Argot Wilkes (1908) (Minor Heir won 1st and 2d, The Eel 3d, and Copa de Oro 4th heats)............ ....2:00½, 2:02, 2:05¾, 2:08½, 2:06½, 2:06¼, 2:07¼

PACING—TO WAGON.

1 mile—Dan Patch, br h (7) by Joe Patchen (1903)..1:57¼
1 mile, by a gelding—Little Boy, b g (8) by Kenton (1901) 2:01½
1 mile, by a mare—Aileen Wilson, bl (10) by Arrowwood (1910) 2:04½
1 mile in race—Angus Pointer, b g (6) by Sidney Pointer (1904) 2:04½
1 mile in a race, by a mare—Edith W., b (9) by Ben Lomond Jr. (1902)..2:05¾
1 mile in a race, by a stallion—Fred S. Wedgewood, rn by Fred S. Wilkes (1902)..........................2:07½
Fastest 2-heat race—Coney, blk g (5) by McKinney (1900)..2:05¼, 2:05¾

PACING—TEAMS

½-mile—Prince Direct, bl h (9) by Direct and Morning Star, b g (7) by Star Pointer (1904)..........1:00¾
1 mile—Minor Heir, br h (10) by Heir-at-Law, and George Gano, b h (9) by Gambetta Wilkes (1912) 2:02
1 mile (amateur driver)—Prince Direct, bl h (9) by Direct, and Morning Star, b g (7) by Star Pointer (1904) 2:06
1 mile in a race—**Billy M., ch g (8) by Newtown Boy, and Doctor M., ch g (9) by Sir Edwin Arnold (1914) 2:07¼**

PACING—HALF-MILE TRACK.

1 mile—Dan Patch, br h (9) by Joe Patchen (1905) 2:01
1 mile, by a gelding—Prince Alert, b (11) by Crown Prince (1903) 2:03½
1 mile, by a mare—Alcyfras, ro m (8) by Alcryon (1911) 2:04½
1 mile in a race—Directum I, ch h (6) by Directum Kelly (1913)..2:02¾
2 heats in a race—Lady Maud C., ch m (11) by Chitwood (1911)..........................2:04¾, 2:04¾
3 heats in a race—**Billy M., ch g (8) by Newton Boy (1914) 2:09, 2:04, 2:04¾**
3 heats in a race, by a stallion—The Eel, g (9) by Gambolier (1911)..................2:07¼, 2:06¼, 2:07¼

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FURNISHER TO HIS MAJESTY THE HORSE.

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John A. McKerron may hold no royal warrant as purveyor to human kings or queens as would undouhtedly he the case were his estahlishment in England, hut for a good many more years than some of us younger sprouts can recall he has furnished the equipment for any numher of kings and queens of the American turf. "See John McKerron ahout it" is the advice customary to stranger horsemen when they want some special or standard hit of horse gear, and this is one tip that never goes wrong, for if John hasn't it he will make it, as he is one man on the coast who takes lessons from no artisan in working leather. His estahlishment at 122 McAllister street, this city, carries an endless array of horse furnishings, and a record of a life time of square dealing hacks every article that leaves the house.

ROD, GUN AND KENNEL

CONDUCTED BY J. X. DeWITT.

WILSON'S SNIPE.

In California, the southern end of it at least, the game little Wilson's snipe, uncertain haunter of the marshes, and the meadows, is even a more erratic bird than it is in the East, where in some sections it is considered as almost if not quite a permanent resident. Here, wherever there are suitable meadows lowlying to the warm breezes, well-soaked by plenteous rains, the "jack snipe" may be found at certain seasons of the year, but when you have found him, not matter how good your gun or how well trained your dog, you are yet a long way from possessing him for your table.

If I live a thousand years—which, believe me, I have no idea of doing, nor desire so to do—I shall never forget my first experience with a Wilson's snipe. Down in Orange county there is a small stream, mostly dry, but broadening out into shallow marshes here and there, which has been named Coyote Creek. Along this water course I spent many of the days between the years of sixteen and twenty. There I met my first mallard. There came down my first goose and there, more joy than all the rest, fell my first snipe.

I am a great adherent to the small bore shotgun, and at the time of which I write I was possessed of as fine a little 20-gauge as ever came out of the factory. Of course it was a hammer gun; the man who owned a hammerless in those days was a bloated plutocrat; and we, who did not, prophesied dire things for him in the way of getting his head blown off and like fatalities. I flattered myself that I knew the game of the region through which I hunted pretty well, and I did, as does every country lad who keeps his eyes open. One afternoon I took down the little scatter gun and started down the banks of the creek for a rabbit or two. I remember through the clear perspective of the years that a heavy rain had just fallen, so I judge that it must have been in November, in any event not later than December, and I remember distinctly that everything was bright green; even the willows looked brighter than usual and the doves were more plentiful than I had seen them in the creek bottom for years.

I reached a flat bit of marsh, picked up a rabbit about half way across and went on down to the creek itself to get a drink, when, with twice the suddenness of a quail but without any of the noise, a small brown bird got up from beneath my feet, and, with a sharp, and to me new sounding, note of wary alarm, took rapid wing away over the marsh. Instinctively I knew it was a game bird, and by its bill a snipe. Equally by intuition I threw the gun to my shoulder, and, as the drifting wisp straightened out, the black powder boomed in its wake. But somehow, just about the time the shot reached the place where the snipe had been the snipe was not there to catch it. I tried the other barrel with no better success. Then I reasoned that where there had been one such bird there might be more, and I was fully convinced, from memories of Old Wisconsin days my father had described to me, that I had stumbled on a rare find—woodcock in California.

Down the creek I went. Another brown "scaiper" got up from beneath my feet, and had not traveled twenty feet when the load of nines caught him right where he lived; in another moment he was lying in my hand, the prettiest game bird I have ever seen, before or since. Mottled brown, just marbled enough with black to make the pleasing combination found in the feathers of the grouse we used to call "pa'tridges" back along the Wisconsin river; huge dark eyes, almost human in their expression while life lasts; a long, clean, even graceful black bill, so admirably adapted to the work Nature has laid out for it—all these things unite to make, to my mind, one of the finest, though one of the shyest of the game birds of the northern continent.

By and by another one of the snipe came along, and, I am sorry to say, kept on going, despite the load of nines that went after him. But ere I finished I had six, and had fired, I suppose, twelve shots to get this number, not a bad average for one just beginning to shoot snipe, yet one which I do not think I have since beaten to any great extent. I never hope to kill more than fifty per cent of my tries on these snipe, and I do not think there are many who get over half of the birds they shoot at.

Next day I came back to the bottom land—not a snipe was to be found though I worked the marsh thoroughly, and right there I went up against another wonderful bit of "jack snipe" lore; the way in which the birds will appear and disappear over night in a restricted locality. This is, judging from all I have read, a more common habit in the East than it is on the West Coast. Here they are more in the way of settling down for an all winter stay in one locality than of moving about from one section of the country to another. Of course, none of them stay through the breeding season, but many remain very late in the spring, so late that I am almost compelled to believe that they do not breed until the second year. When they do go they take "French leave," so to speak, not even pausing to let their best friends, the gunners, know that they are going.

Wide, muddy reaches along the edge of slow moving streams, level open marshes, and even flat upland meadows, when the winter has been very wet, are the haunts of these birds. Rarely if ever do they appear along the seashore. But once do I remember seeing one on the beach—in summer when I shot a solitary snipe with a .22-rifle as he stood alone on the sandy slope of the sea. How he came there I have no idea; he may have been delayed in his long journey north, or he may have beaten the barrier and gotten well started on his southern way before the rest of his kind had left the breeding ground. The main nesting place of Wilson's snipe is supposed to be in the far North, though I am not very sure that any one knows exactly where very many of the snipe tribe do nest or could differentiate their eggs if they should find them.

That delightful writer, D. G. Elliot, has this to say of the mated pair:

"When mated the two birds perform curious evolutions upon the wing in the early morning, rising high in the air and sailing rapidly around each other, producing a strange rolling sound as they descend with great velocity to the ground. A similar manoeuvre called "drumming" is often witnessed, chiefly iu the autumn, when the birds are wild. One will rise to a great height and then descend towards the earth with the swiftness of an arrow, creating a sound (caused, it is generally believed, by the rush of air through the primaries) which can be heard for a considerable distance. This noise startles other birds in the vicinity until the air is filled with snipe, drumming in all directions if they are numerous in the locality. . . . They travel always at night, preferring those usually when the moon is shining. Not infrequently this bird will alight on the topmost rail of a fence, or stump, or even on the branch of a tree, and it is perhaps more addicted to this habit when in the vicinity of its nest. This is merely a depression in the grass or bog. The eggs, about four in number, placed with their small ends downward, pyriform in shape, are grayish olive or olive brown in color, spotted and blotched with reddish brown, most numerous at the larger end."

The "cry" of this snipe is the same throughout its range, though that of the European snipe, its prototype of the eastern hemisphere, is said to be quite different from the "scaip, scaip" we are familiar with. This cry, so far as I have been able to observe, is never uttered on the ground, and seldom when the bird is in full flight. It is essentially a cry of alarm, used on the first rise from the earth where the bird has been hiding. When the day is rainy, or even dark and cloudy, jack snipe move around much more freely than they do on warm, sunshiny days, and as a consequence, are much more wary and difficult to shoot. Coming up on them in time for a shot with the wind is practically an impossibility on such days, not that the birds actually smell the hunter's approach, but they have the wind to aid them in their rise and in their getaway, whereby they move out of accurate range of almost any shotgun before the average snap shot can get his eye on them. The rising of one bird uttering its wavering cry in such weather is the signal for all the birds of its kind in

one piece of marsh to rise with it. Frequently they will move entirely out of the region in which they are feeding, but more often they will circle about, eventually returning to the same bit of lowland, there to repeat their previous action with the next shooter who comes along.

From these habits it is easy to see that the jack-snipe hunter who would achieve success must choose more pleasant days; furthermore, if he is wise and can find any breeze stirring, he will come into the marsh against it, so that when his birds get up he will have a moment's respite in which to shoot ere they get fully under way. I have heard a great deal said about the way in which a snipe will "straighten out" when he has finished the first erratic rise, so as to give the hunter a nice chance to pot him, but I have generally found that a jack snipe, by the time he settles into steady flight, is about forty yards from the shooter and going at the speed of a ninety-horse-power automobile on a dark road at three o'clock in the morning. Of course you can hit him, for he flies on a straight line and at a dead level, but, unless you have one of those hundred-yard shotguns that poetical imaginations dream about, you will only wound him, and then, even though you have a dog, you will have a good deal of trouble finding him. I do not know that I am overly tender hearted, but I am convinced that it is a crime to let a bird or an animal wander off to die a lingering death in pain amid the tangle of the home it loved so well.

I have known men who can kill woodcock and jack snipe and doves and quail under all sorts of conditions, but not for me the shooting of any birds where the brush is high and scattered. The game is not so bad where the undergrowth is thick and high, for then the birds are compelled to fly over it, but where it is high and scattered they persist in flying through it. Any one who has shot through damp ground grown up to stocky willows knows exactly what this means. I can kill more cottontails in a cactus patch where there is a burrow every ten feet than I can snipe or doves when they go through these young groves of slender stemmed trees. Any bird flying across the line of fire will carry away a lot of shot unless hit in a very vital spot. I have known doves to fly more than two hundred yards across an open grain stubble after being shot in the side and then crumple up like bits of wet paper when they came to the end of their flight, falling quite dead to the earth. In cases of this kind in the lowlands, of course, the birds get away to furnish food for rats and skunks, dropping into the thick undergrowth to die unfound.

Woodcock, as I am told by men who have bagged many of them in eastern marshes, as a rule fly straight away from the disturber of their resting places, and this in some measure holds true of the jack snipe, though if any of these birds get a fair start they generally fly straightaway, offering the shooter a better chance than do the eastern birds. Where the willows are small and slender the snipe as a rule cut out their first zigzag flight and throw themselves in wider curves between and among the trees.

For my jack snipe shooting, as for the greater part of my work with all the birds, I prefer chilled number nines for shot, with not more than three drams of powder behind them. I find that they carry farther, kill more surely and are all around more satisfactory in their execution than either eights or tens, both of which sizes have many advocates. Of course, this load is considered for a twelve-gauge gun; for the smaller sizes, sixteen and twenty, with the rare fourteen, reductions should be made in the quantity of shot as well as of powder.

The question of calibre of gun is a matter of personal preference. For my part, I imagine that I shall continue to use a small gauge, either a twenty or a sixteen, with a twelve for ducks and grouse when I am so fortunate as to get a day with either of them. The small guns are light, if they are loaded properly they carry up well, and for going through the brush and on long tramps they are preferable to heavier sizes. For several years, I shot nothing but a twenty gauge, but since game has become so scarce on the South Coast, and so wary, I have come to use a sixteen for most of my work. The sixteen gauge is about as nice a field gun as I know, though from all I can learn it does not do the work at the traps which the twelve-gauges accomplish.

But, to return to the jack snipe—the best place to find them on such days as I have suggested for their hunting, is on low fresh water marshes, where ponds are not too abundant yet where the mud is soft enough for them to get full action with their long bills. It is as a rule useless to hunt for these birds where there are no "chalkings" or holes in the mud, for whenever the snipe are around they will make these holes. Sometimes I think they poke the mud-flats full of holes out of sheer fun, for surely no snipe ever ate all the worms to be obtained in the full number of holes that one can make in a single night or during a cloudy afternoon.

By nature jack snipe are solitary birds, but they are occasionally met with in good sized bands, especially in the times of migration. At such times they do not seem to fly as high as do most of the other shore birds, but travel altogether by night, making frequent stops for days at a time where the location is suitable for feeding. Many curious and unreliable stories are thus aroused of their sudden appearance and disappearance in the brief interval between two days. The movements of jack snipe, and indeed of all birds, are easily explainable, either by the demand of their stomachs, the approach of the nesting season or the falling of winter upon their summer homes. Of a surety, the jack snipe is no dullard, and when he or his mate make a move there is a good reason behind it, not the mere whim of capricious wings.

A CITIZEN ARMY OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

All eyes are turned on Europe, where the greatest conflict in the history of the world is raging. Millions of men are involved, having been rushed to the front almost immediately upon the declarations of war which followed each other in rapid succession, states a writer in the North American.

The vast armies that responded so quickly to the call to arms have impressed all with the condition of preparedness which existed and the decided advantage to any nation in having a large body of men fitted by previous training qualified to take up arms on short notice in defense of their country.

Not a few have wondered what Uncle Sam would do in such a crisis with a standing army of but 97,000 men, and a "great reserve" of 123,000 militiamen, for the total available force of 220,000 pales into insignificance when compared with the 4,000,000 men which France mustered; Germany and Austria both with 7,000,000, and Russia's 13,000,000.

No one doubts the willingness of hundreds of thousands, yea, of millions, of patriotic Americans to offer their services to their country in time of need; but most in demand would be men with a knowledge of firearms and the ability to shoot. This is well exemplified in a recent call for troops, which Lord Kitchener supplemented with, "Give me men who can shoot; I don't care how they march or drill."

Do you know that the United States has what is virtually a second reserve army of nearly half a million men?

Probably not; but this is not surprising, since it is doubtful if Uncle Sam himself realizes it. Yet more than 400,000 Americans practice weekly to acquire what Earl Kitchener and leading American military experts say is the chief qualification of a modern soldier, i. e., the ability to shoot accurately and tirelessly the heavy loads required in military engagements.

Counting the National Guard as our first reserve, the second is the army of trapshooters. It is true they are not consciously training for military service. Trapshooting is to them their favorite sport, but analysis of its elements discloses marked similarity to military drill.

A military authority recently called attention to a potential Americau army in the trapshooters of the United States. In his remarks, the military man laid emphasis on the fact that in the early stages of a conflict volunteers lack efficiency not so much because of their inability "to keep step" as their lack of familiarity with firearms and the consequent "gun-shyness" developed when first handling a modern rifle because of fear of the "kick." "Not until a recruit overcomes his timidity of the recoil of a rifle will he show a satisfactory degree of ability as a marksman," said the militia officer.

"On the other hand, men who weekly or monthly throughout the year visit a trapshooting club and fire 50 to 100 shells during an afternoon, become so used to the recoil of a shotgun that in exchanging it for a military rifle at a time of necessity, they would, from the beginning, exhibit no sign of the 'gun-shyness' so detrimental to marksmanship.

"To army officials who have tried for years to provide for an adequate reserve force, it is, no doubt, a satisfaction to know that from the more than 400,000 trapshooters in the United States there could be drawn, if needed, an army of men who know how to handle firearms effeciently."

True, trapshooting is not rifle shooting, nor is there much in common between the two; but the trapshooter is a man who comes in contact frequently with firearms, and knows how to use and care for them. And then, are not the principles of all shooting fundamentally the same, all requiring the holding of the arm, be it rifle or shotgun, in proper position, sighting and pulling the trigger at the proper moment?

The average trapshooter is most zealous in the care given his weapon, and success in rifle shooting is not possible without constant and scrupulous attention to the detail of keeping the rifle clean and free from dirt inside and out.

But trapshooting goes farther than the mere teaching of its devotees how to shoot and care for their guns. Its greatest virtue lies in what it does for the man himself. Visit any trapshooting club on a regular shooting day, and size up the shooters, and you will find them to average up pretty well with any body of men you will meet anywhere. Trapshooting leaves an indelible mark on a man. It makes him independent and self-reliant, at the same time teaches him consideration for the persons and feelings of others, and makes him respectful to qualified authority. And these qualities, combined with a knowledge of the care and use of firearms, and the training it gives the hand and eye, are just the qualities that one would expect to find in a true soldier.

A majority of the trapshooters are also field shooters, and in the two sports are combined a wealth of training which would be invaluable to a soldier. For success in both requires a quick gauging of distances, the rapid and correct handling of the gun; so much, in fact, that under the hardest conditions it is instinctively brought to the proper position for firing, and the practice obtained in shooting at a walk, or on the run, pointing upward or over one's shoulder, cannot differ materially from the rapid-fire tactics required of soldiers, or from their rapid manoeuvres, when every movement is dependent upon and is greatly facilitated by their ability to maintain accuracy in the placing of their shots. Give the average trapshooter a rifle of unknown make, and in a very short while he will have solved its movement, and know a great deal about its mechanism. Tell him to shoot at a stationary or a moving object with it. He may not register a "hit" the first few trials, but it certainly would be dangerous for any one to remain long within his range, for a few trial shots would show him where to point, and then "look out."

Trapshooters are assembled in squads of five. Each squad, when called by the field captain, takes its position on the firing line, the members standing about six feet apart in a crescent formation. Each is armed with a 12-gauge shotgun and carries twenty-five rounds of ammunition.

Sbooter No. 1 loads, aims and calls "Pull!" A flying clay target is instantly released by the puller. Bang! The shooter has either hroken it in midair or missed.

No. 2 repeats the process, and so on to No. 5; then hack to No. 1.

Tbere is a rhythmic swing and uniformity of method and movement in trapshooting tbat is distinctly military in style. The recoil of tbe average trap load is almost identical with that of the regulation army rifle load. But most important of all, the trapshooter learns to judge trajectories, windage, and acquires an ability few regular soldiers possess, i. e., to place a shot where it will hit a moving ohject. It is ohvious that in tbe military engagements the enemy does not obligingly stand still while marksmen draw a fine bead on him. When not intrenched, he is almost invariahly on the move. As all trapshooting is at moving ohjects, the importance of this ahility must be appreciated.

In the revolutionary war, and up to the time of the civil war, Uncle Sam's ahility to whip raw recruits into effective soldiers was due chiefly to tbe universal familiarity with the gun. Every man or hoy was a hunter.

But in these days of game scarcity and strict game laws, few have the opportunity to use a gun at all in the field. Trapshooting thus becomes more than a fascinating sport. It is the great national school for defenders of America. And now, with all Europe at war, every American should realize that it is his duty as a man to learn to shoot.

Whatever may he his opinion of standing armies, militarism or wars of aggression, he is hound to believe in military service for defense of country, home and self in case of attack.

To qualify as a defender, he must learn to shoot, and his local trapshooting cluh offers him the place, the time and pleasurahle opportunity to hecome proficient if not expert.

We all hope the day of war is far removed, if not forever past, when war with us is a possihility, but there is unquestionably a feeling of greater security in the knowledge that 400,000 American trapshooters are a known quantity, and must he reckoned with in any crisis which might arise.

GOSSIP FOR SPORTSMEN.

The outlook for the "clean sport" of trapshooting on the Coast for 1915 is most promising. Tbe Pacific Coast Handicap at San Diego under the auspices of the Pastime Gun Cluh should draw a record entry. Locally the trigger pullers are looking forward to the holding of the California-Nevada State Tournament in this city—prohably under the auspices of the golden Gate Gun Club. With railroad fares cheap during the Panama-Pacific International Exposition this shoot ought to draw 300 shooters and over.

The past year has been a lively one among the Coast trapshooters, from the northern to the southern horder lines. California stands seventh, in the list of States, for the cracking of clay pigeons during this year in registered shoots of the Interstate Association, as follows: Ohio 443,535 targets (including the Grand American Handicap at Dayton), Pennsylvania 392,060 targets, Iowa 330,980 targets, Illinois 289,835 targets, New Jersey 192,045 targets, New York 183,315 targets, California 167,000 targets. The Dominion of Canada is credited with 253,360 targets during 1914.

Tbe standing of the Coast States is the following: California 167,000 targets, Oregon 100,575 targets (including tbe Pacific Coast Handicap), Washington 79,630 targets, Idaho 61,485 targets, Montana 40,025 targets. We will mention incidentally that James Drumgoole, a popular Anaconda trap shooter, recently won the round-trip ticket prize to the Exposition, put up by the Anaconda Gun Cluh. His total was 1,757 out of 2,000 hirds. Nevada used 32,485 targets, Utah 28,220 targets and Arizona 26,170 targets. California's showing for the past year is therefore a most creditahle one, particularly when it is taken into consideration that many thousands of clay pigeons were shot at in numerous regular gun cluh monthly shoots and unregistered tournaments.

Gun clubs intending to apply for registered tournaments are notified, through a communication of Secretary E. Reed Shaner, that application hlanks and the literature explaining the Interstate Association 1915 policy, will he put into the mails shortly after the first of the coming year.

An innovation in the sport of trapshooting, and a pleasing one too, is promised with tbe hand trap introduced hy our old friend Jack Fanning. This device will throw targets from 60 to 80 yards and has proven the Waterloo of the 90% man.

The illustration on the preceding page shows the

Eastern Handicap in full swing at the ideal Newhridge grounds near Wilmington, Del. Note the participation of lady shooters. The lower page illustrations picture an upland shooting scene and a salt marsh duck pond at Green Lodge preserve on the Suisun marsh, with Mrs. W. W. Richards ready with her 16 gauge for the wehfeet.

* * *

Since the fall shooting season opened good sport has heen the rule with Coast powder hurners. The half tone picture of genial "Cap" W. A. Simonton on this page is a fair sample of what has heen available, in one shooting territory or another. The limit bag "Cap" has hanging on his shoulders was shot two seasons ago at the Wheeler Island Gun Club preserve and no wonder he smiles—it may he in anticipation of a shoot here next fall. It's an odds on het he would not look so pleasant if he imagined he would not he out here again—they all come hack.

After the weather hecame unsettled most of the sprig and mallard have left the vicinity of the bay marsh and upper tule sections for more congenial quarters down the San Joaquin valley. Reports from the Los Banos country state that several varieties of geese, sprig, mallards, teal, spoonhills, widgeon, gadwall and a sprinkling of canvashack are there hy the "millions."

Not for many years past has there heen such an enormous numher of canvasbacks and hluebills in San Francisco, San Pahlo and Suisun hays. When the weather sent the birds scurrying to the lee shores for shelter the shore shooters hagged "cans" and "hlueys" by the thousand. Scull hoat shooting in southern San Francisco hay has recently been hetter than for years past.

Black hrant shooting recently in Tomales hay and also at Bodega bay has been all that can he desired. The wary sea fowl come in from the ocean at low

tide to feed on the eelgrass. There are not more than half a dozen places on the Coast where this variety of goose can he shot.

Up to date weather conditions have not heen overly favorable for English snipe shooting. In the lower Alameda marsh pasture lands quite a few jack snipe have been seen lately. Many of the ranchers, however, prohihit shooting on their lands. The illustration in the Wilson's snipe story is not an exaggeration by any means. In the marsh snipe grounds an Irish water spaniel is the desirahle worker to the gun. On pasture land a pointer comes in handy.

The quail season did not open up favorahly until after the rains, hot weather and dry ground conditions make upland shooting over our foothills and through the canyons arduous for hoth man and dog. The quail group is a copy of a fine oil painting hy R. Courier, a well known California artist, and was used hy the Selhy Smelting and Lead Company to emhellish their 1913 calendar. The setter, staunch on point, was taken in action at last January's Pacific Coast Field Trials near Bakersfield.

* * *

Landing a rainhow trout as seen on this page is typical of angling sport availahle on hundreds of trout streams in this State. The Fish and Game Commission have stocked the waters of California this season with 30,000,000 trout fry—rainhows, steelhead, Loch Levin, Eastern hrook, golden trout and German hrown trout.

The late freshets this season have put a crimp in the expected steelhead angling in tidewaters of coast rivers and creeks. An effort will he made next month to amend the present steelhead law so that the rodsters can fish in tidewater during the month of January.

Striped hass anglers have had a general averaging good year at the hay, trihutary creek and slough retaries has been a pleasing record during the past season was a 57 pounder taken in Petaluma creek. Catches of hass weighing from 30 to 40 pounds and over have been numerous. Fish scaling under 30 pounds down to the limit of three pounds have heen plentiful.

Black bass fishing in the San Joaquin and trihutaries has been a pleasing second during the past season. Middle river has produced some large hass, hut a fish weighing a fraction over 11 pounds taken in Russian river, near Guerneville, was the largest hass reported.

The rocky ocean shores hoth north and south of San Francisco have heen the resort weekly of saltwater anglers that have usually made large catches of many varieties of sea fish. Shellfish of different kinds are plentiful also along these rocky heaches.

Monterey hay furnishes a great variety of sport with rod and line. Off the Santa Cruz shore, where the water is almost always quiet, the trolling hoats have had an unusually fine season with salmon. Trolling outside the Golden Gate did not prove as productive of sport as was expected. At that many fine salmon were taken.

Since the prohihition of the use of the close meshed Chinese shrimp nets, a wonderful increase in the food and game fishes of the San Francisco hays has heen noticed, particularly so with striped hass; last summer in some of the bay creeks haby striped hass were seen in immense numhers. The edihle crab has also had a chance to increase since the destruction of the fry of hay fishes has heen stopped.

* * *

Among the fanciers the course of dogdom runs along merrily. The A. K. C. branch have held numerous shows, generally good exhihits too. New cluhs have heen organized, the Peninsula Kennel Cluh and the Alameda Kennel Cluh, hoth organizations have given creditahle exhihitions. There is however a tendency to manufacture too many cheap champions through the medium of one day shows garnished with a wholesale lot of one dog classes.

The Nationals pursue the even tenor of their way and promise great guns for next year.

The hanner shows will no douht he the Panama-Pacific International show and regular exhihitions throughout the period of the hig fair and under the superintendence of Mr. W. E. Mason of Southport, England.

GREETINGS.

To the devotees of rod and gun and sportsmen who love a good dog the Breeder and Sportsman wishes a Merry Christmas—and a Happy New Year replete with the outing recreation and field sport that makes a man hetter among his fellows.

OUT OF RANGE.

"Spohn's" is the equine remedy that has proved the aeroplane that carries horses beyond the range of the batteries of the microbe forces when disease threatens. Manufactured for a goodly term of years by the Spohn Medical Company, Goshen, Ind., it has been thoroughly tried out by horsemen everywhere. Heaves, epizootic, pink-eye, distemper, catarrhal fever, chronic cough and other kindred diseases not only yield quickly but the cure is permanent without any ill effects. It not only works its best while the animal is suffering but if given in time will prevent much serious sickness. It is a specially strong enemy against shipping colds, as one dose before starting will fight off the microbes of cold. It is a remedy that should be carried in every stable and at the first snuffle of a horse, a dose of "Spohn's" will ward off the threatened illness. Keep a bottle handy—and don't forget the paddle.

———o———

The Holstein names at the stock show the other day caused a little stammering among the horsemen. An old horseman present inquired the name of a cross looking bull that was bringing out rapid bids. "His name," said a bystander, "is Sir Susie Mamie Viavi fol de rol." "Some name. What do they call that sweet heifer calf that is being led up?" "That is Miss John L. Sullivan Jack Johnson Terror of the Kopje." Which shows that every sect has its own understanding of things.—Pacific Horse Review.

———o———

"BEST ON EARTH"
aptly designates both name and quality of the Whitter-Coburn axle grease, for use on all vehicles and wheeled implements, horse or power driven. Use will convince you, as it affords the perfect bar to friction and does not gum.

———o———

Remember that Jan. 2, 1915, is your last chance to make three per cent entries, $600, in the P.-P. I. E. $20,000 stakes for 2:06 pacers and 2:10 trotters.

ABSORBINE'S TWENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY.

The year 1915 is an important milestone in the career of W. F. Young, P. D. F., 75 Temple street, Springfield, Mass. It is the 25th anniversary of his introduction to the horsemen of America as the manufacturer of Absorbine. In 1891 his first advertisement appeared telling of the merits of Absorbine and from the start Absorbine has "taken hold,"—horsemen wanted just such a preparation and were not slow in taking advantage of its merits.

Absorbine was the result of long and earnest study, and that Absorbine has been and is successful is attested to by thousands of horsemen the world over. It is used by leading trainers and has been instrumental in winning many races and getting records for noted horses.

Absorbine has these predominating and distinctive features, it does not blister or remove the hair, and the horse can be used as usual while treating.

———o———

Ben Walker, large as life and twice as natural, was howdying the boys around town this week after an extensive stay in the east. He has been "off" a bit in hearing and general condition since his Columbus spell a year or so ago, and just before leaving Kentucky underwent an operation with beneficial results.

———o———

DEAD HORSE BETTER THAN LAME ONE.

Rather an unusual statement, but well founded. Remember the Dutchman's remark to his dog? "Schnitz," says he, "you vas a lucky tog. Ven you die you vas deat alreatty, und ven I die I got to go to hell yet!" A dead horse is dead already, but a lame one is merely a bill of expense—until, perhaps, you remember to use Mack's Thousand Dollar Spavin Cure. Look up the ad and send in the coupon that entitles readers of the Breeder and Sportsman to free advice concerning lameness, as well as a handy booklet on "Horse Sense."

A WELCOME IMMIGRANT.

It was a case of "hands across the sea" with the great Irish remedy Reducine for a long time, the popular preparation being distributed for some years in America from 4181 Broadway, New York. Recently, however, so great has the demand become, that the American headquarters have been established in Otsego, Mich., and it is manufactured at that point. As an effective and humane treatment for lame, sore, worn and blemished horses it has proved itself successful in countless cases and has come into almost universal use. Its great features, aside from the actual results accomplished, are the ease of its application and the gentle process of its operations, as it does not blister or disfigure. It is obtainable all over the United States at a uniform price of $4 a can, or may be obtained direct from the manufacturers at a slight increase. A full list of wholesalers appears on a business page and if your dealer hasn't it he can obtain it from the nearest of these, at the standard cost to you.

———o———

Remember that Jan. 2, 1915, is your last chance to make three per cent entries, $600, in the P.-P. I. E. $20,000 stakes for 2:06 pacers and 2:10 trotters.

AUCTION SALE OF

150 Head Range Horses of the J. Noble Jones Stock

on Tues., December 29th, at MADELENE, CAL., AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

These horses must be sold on that day and go without reserve.

THE 1914 TRAP-SHOOTING AVERAGES

BOTH AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL WERE WON WITH

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The superior skill of Mr. Woolfolk Henderson, and his equally superior ammunition, which were the sensation of the 1914 Grand American Handicap, have very consistently scored another great victory. Mr. Henderson *leads all Amateurs and Professionals* in the 1914 averages with the fine percentage of **96.63**. Among the professionals Mr. L. H. Reid, of Seattle, Wash., *wins the highest honors with* **96.44**. He also won the Pacific Coast High General Average 1912 and 1913, and the Coast Professional Average for 1914.

A FITTING CLOSE FOR A YEAR OF Peters VICTORIES, Including

The 1914 Grand American - - - 98 ex 100 from 22 yards
The 1914 Amateur Championship—Single Targets—99 ex 100 from 16 yards
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All won by Mr. Henderson with PETER Shells

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FOR SALE—THE DEMON. Brown horse, 6 years old, ahsolutely sound in every respect, has 2-minute speed, a fine gaited trotter without hoots; worked a mile on bad track in 2nd position in 2:12¼. Nohody's trotter can outstep him on the road; will sell cheap for cash; a hargain for some one. W. A. BARSTOW,
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FOR SALE—The stallion CHESTNUT TOM 2:17¼, 43488, proven as a race horse and sire. None hetter bred—hy Nutwood Wilkes 2:16½, dam Zeta Carter hy Director; second dam the great hrood mare Lida W. 2:18½ hy Nutwood. Is fit to head any farm and will he priced to sell. Address, or call on, GEORGE T. ALGEO, 3610 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Cal.

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for work horses, or will lease to responsible party, the stallion

TOM SMITH 2:13 1-4

A son of McKinney 2:11¼ and the great brood mare Daisy S. Good Breeder, and is the sire of Baby Doll 2:10¼, Ella Mac 2:11¼, Katalina 2:11¼ and others with records.
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Price $2.00 per bottle, prepaid on receipt of price. $16.00 per doz.; $10.00 per gal.

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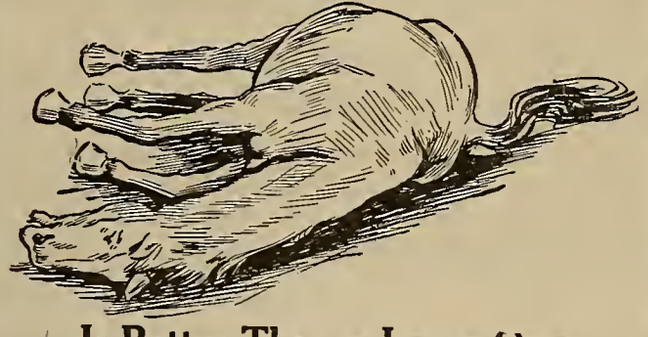
A Dead Horse



Is Better Than a Lame One

NEITHER is of any use to its owner, but the dead animal has the advantage of not being an expense, while the lame horse is. It eats just the same as if it was winning weekly purses for its owner.

The moral is: don't **have** any lame horses. You don't **need** to. If there is a case of lameness anywhere, from any cause, that cannot be cured by

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it isn't going to cost the owner of that animal a penny. Such confidence have we in this tried and **proven** remedy that every bottle is sold under the absolute guarantee of satisfaction or its price refunded. With every bottle goes a $1,000 Bond (backed by special bank deposit), whereby we are bound to do just as we claim or forfeit $1,000.

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When you send the coupon (at right) for a Free Diagnosis of your horse's trouble, you will not only receive that (and some practical advice) but also a valuable book—"Horse Sense"—telling (and illustrating) all about horse anatomy, causes of lameness, etc. All this is absolutely free of charge. No horse owner can afford to be without "Horse Sense." Send today to

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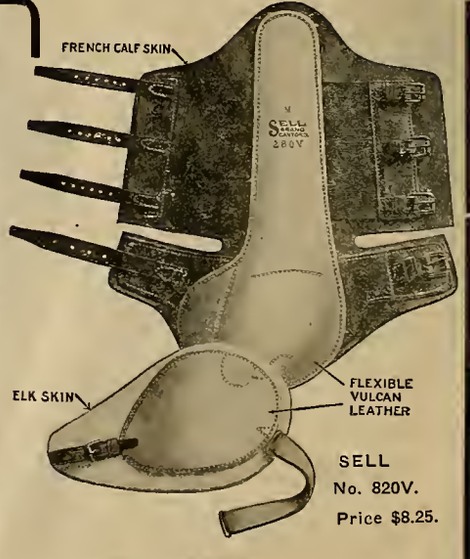

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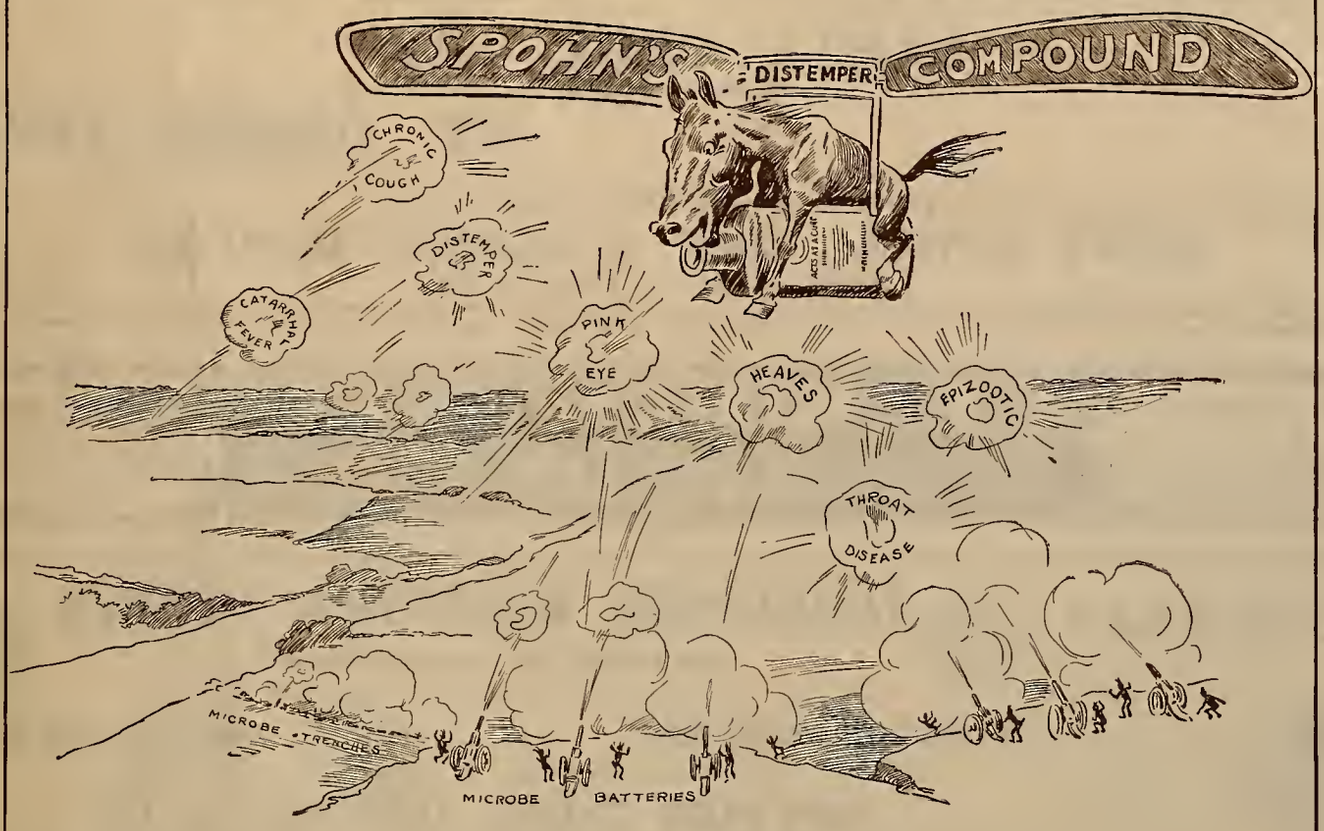

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PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Race Meetings, San Francisco, California. 1915

Given under the Auspices of the Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders Association

$80,000 Early Closing Stakes. — **Only 3 per cent to Start**

(STAKES GUARANTEED BY THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION)

ENTRIES CLOSE JANUARY 2, 1915

SUMMER MEETING, JUNE 5th TO 19th, 1915, INCLUSIVE

No. 17—2:10 CLASS TROTTING - - $20,000

No. 22—2:06 CLASS PACING - - - $20,000

ENTRIES MADE JAN. 2, 1915, $600 TO START

FALL MEETING, OCT. 30 TO NOV. 13, 1915.

No. 2—2:10 CLASS TROTTING - - - $20,000

No. 39—2:06 CLASS PACING - - - $20,000

ENTRIES MADE JUNE 1, 1915, $1000 TO START

Horses to he named with entry. Entrance fee to accompany nomination. Horses must be eligible on Jan. 1, 1915, to stakes in which they are entered.

Stakes divided $5000 to the first heat, $5000 to the second heat, $5000 to the third heat and $5000 according to rank in summary. Moneys divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Above races mile heats, 3 in 5. No race longer than five heats, and moneys in races not decided before the fifth heat will be divided according to rank in the summary at the termination of the fifth heat.

A horse with a record shall he allowed one second for each year, if raced, in which it fails to equal or reduce its record or win a race, if same is claimed by the nominator when making the entry.

Time allowances according to National Trotting Association rules.

Other guaranteed Stakes from $2,000 to $5,000 for all classes, Trotters and Pacers

Races to close March 1, 1915. Three heats, money divided 25 per cent to the first heat, 25 per cent to the second heat, 25 per cent to the third heat, and 25 per cent to the race according to rank in the summary. Money in each division divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Should two or more horses be tied for first place at the completion of the third heat, such horses only shall contest in a fourth heat and money divided according to rank in the summary at the termination of this heat. A horse having won the first two heats and drawn or distanced in the third heat shall not lose position in the summary.

$227,000 for 24 DAYS' RACING

SEND FOR COMPLETE PROGRAMS FOR BOTH MEETINGS

Members of National Trotting Association and American Trotting Association. National Trotting Association rules to govern.

For entry blanks and further particulars, address

F. W. KELLEY, Secretary,
610 Exposition Building, San Francisco, Cal.

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STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

OCCIDENT STAKE OF 1917

Trotting Stake for Foals of 1914

Entries Close Monday, Jan. 4, 1915

To he trotted under the direction of the State Agricultural Society in 1917. Entries to close January 4, 1915, with Chas. W. Paine, Secretary, at the office in Sacramento. One Hundred Dollars entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to he paid January 1, 1916; $25 to be paid January 1, 1917 and $50 thirty days before the race.

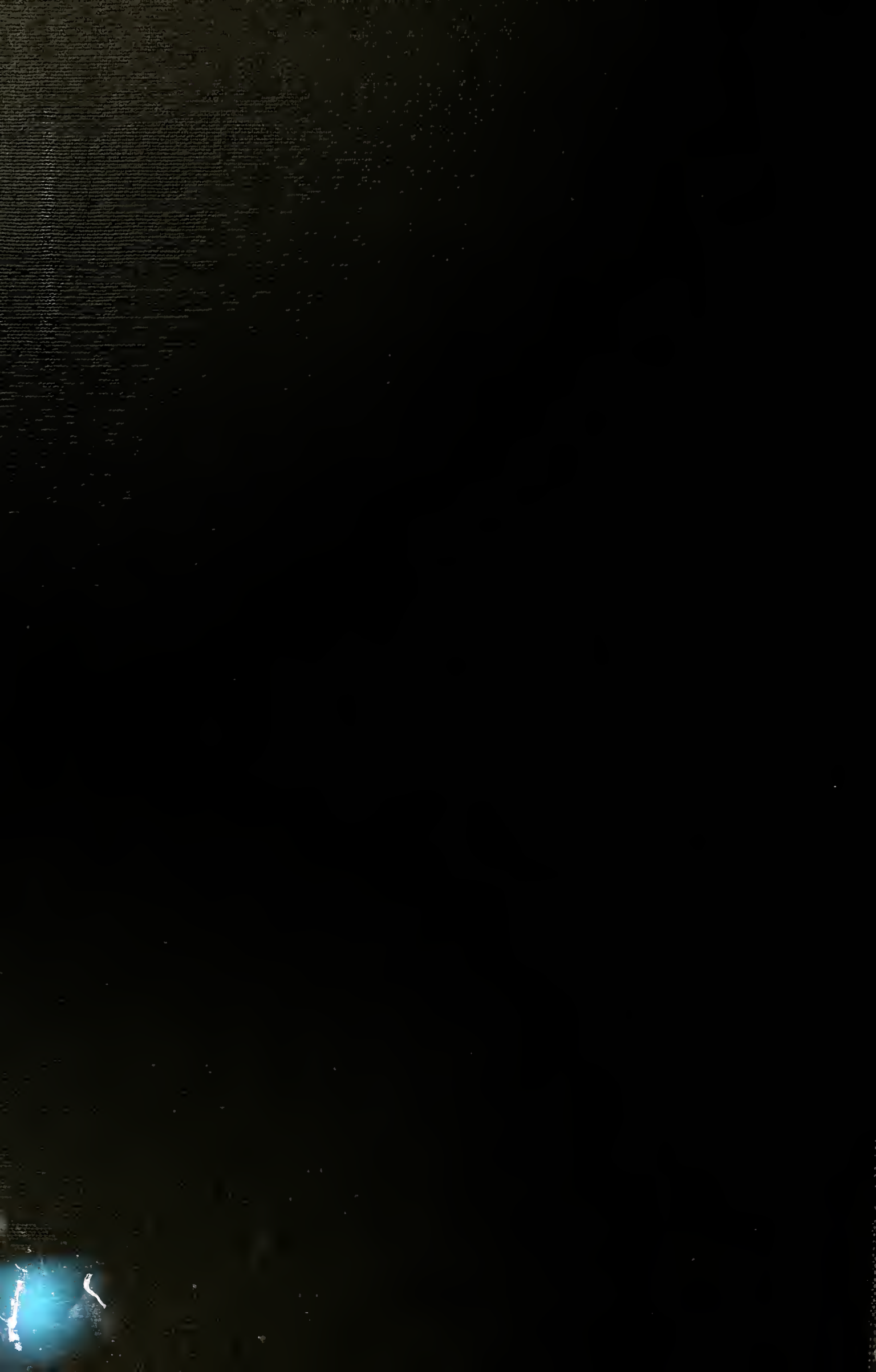
The stake of 1917 should receive a large entry and he very valuahle. Every breeder should enter in it.

CONDITIONS:

Mile heats. Race to he three heats. Each heat a race. One-third of the money will be allotted for division in each heat, and money allotted for the heat divided as follows: Fifty per cent to the first colt, twenty-five per cent to the second, fifteen per cent to the third and ten per cent to the fourth. The Occident Cup and $400 to be added by the Society, to be awarded to colt standing highest in the summary. Distance 100 yards. Otherwise N. T. A. Rules to govern.

Nominators are not held for the full amount of entrance in case colt goes wrong; but forfeit payments made, which relieves them from further responsibility, and declares entry out.

REMEMBER THE DATE OF CLOSING, JANUARY 4th, 1915.

Write for Entry Blanks.

A. L. SCOTT, President. CHAS. W. PAINE, Secretary, Sacramento, Cal.